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Agrahayana 12, 1892 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## Twelfth Session

सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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*No.* 17--*Thursday, December* 3, 1970/*Agrahayana* 12, 1892 (*Saka*)


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LOK SABHA

*Thursday, December 3, 1970/Agrahayana 12, 1892 (SAKA).*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.*

[ MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair* ]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**Improvement in Credit to Farmers and Marketing of food-grains**

*481. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to organise as credit to farmers and marketing of food-grains in a better way;

(b) the details thereof; and

(c) the success achieved in this direction so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): (a) and (b). Strengthening of the cooperative credit and marketing structure; introduction of crop loan system by cooperatives, regulating of markets in an increased measures; implementation of 2 special schemes for helping small farmers and agricultural labourers to obtain adequate credit and other services for increasing their income; and nationalisation of 14 major commercial banks; are all measures taken in this direction.

(c) The quantum of credit supplied and value of foodgrains marketed by cooperatives have considerably increased



of-late. The number of regulated markets has also gone up. The commercial banks have also come in a larger way in providing agricultural credit.

**श्री वेणी शंकर शर्मा** : मेरे प्रश्न के दो पहलू हैं । पहला तो यह है कि किसानों के लिए समय पर आवश्यक ऋणों की उपलब्धि कराना तथा दूसरा उसके द्वारा पैदा किए गए अनाज को उचित दाम पर बिक्री की सुविधायें दिलाना । जहां तक पहले प्रश्न के उत्तर का सवाल है मंत्री महोदय ने बड़ी लम्बी-लम्बी बातें की हैं । लेकिन हमारे तो पल्ले ही कुछ नहीं पड़ा । मुझे याद आता है गत महायुद्ध का वह जमाना जबकि फौजें तो जर्मनी की आगे बढती जा रही थीं लेकिन अंग्रेजों की तरफ से कहा जाता था कि जीत उनकी हो रही है । उसी प्रकार किसानों को सुविधायें देने की बातें तो बहुत की जाती हैं लेकिन जब हम खेतों में जाते हैं तो पाते हैं कि किसान को पहले ही की तरह ग्राम-महाजनों से सवाये और ड्योढ़े पर उधार लेना पड़ता है । अतः मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद किसानों को ऋण के लिये कौन-कौन सी सुविधायें दी गई हैं ? इस संबंध में मेरा एक स्पेसेफिक सवाल है । जहां तक बैंकों द्वारा ऋण देने का सम्बन्ध है, किसानों की जमीन को रहन रख कर ही ऋण दिये जाते हैं । जमीन रहन रखने का मसला बहुत टेढ़ा है । जब तक उसको जमीन रहन रख कर पैसा मिलता है, तब तक उसकी पनी, खाद और बीज की जरूरत समाप्त हो जाती है, तब तक जो बोवाई का समय है वह निकल जाता है । ऋण देने के लिए मार्टगेज की जो समस्या है, इसको इक्विटेबल मार्टगेज की लाइन पर आप हल करने की चेष्टा करेंगे या नहीं ? क्या जमीन के जो डाकुमैंट्स है उनको रख कर ऋण दिया जाएगा ?

**श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया** : माननीय सदस्य ने जिस बात की ओर हमारा ध्यान दिलाया है सरकार उसकी ओर पहले से ही जागरूक है और इसीलिए सरकार ने जमीन को रहन रख कर किसान को ऋण मिले, इसकी व्यवस्था की है। बैंकों ने क्राप लोन सिस्टम भी जारी किया है और सभी राज्यों में उसको लागू कर दिया गया है । उसके सम्बन्ध में ऐसी कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली है यह सिस्टम ठीक से काम नहीं कर रहा है, इसके सम्बन्ध में कोई शिकायत हमारे नोटिस में लाई जाएगी तो हम निश्चित रूप से उसके ऊपर कार्रवाई करेंगे ।

**श्री बेणी शंकर शर्मा** : किसानों से खाद्यान्नों की खरीद के सम्बन्ध में आपने फूड कारपोरेशन की स्थापना की है । किसानों से उनकी उपज खरीदने का वह काम करती है और जो न्यूनतम मूल्य सरकार ने निर्धारित किए हैं सिद्धान्ततः उनको मिलने चाहिये लेकिन अभी मध्य प्रदेश, छत्तीसगढ़ के इलाके में देखा गया है कि जब कि धान का न्यूनतम मूल्य 56 रुपये क्विंटल निर्धारित था किसानों को 40 और 42 रुपये क्विंटल में धान बेचना पड़ा है । इसका कारण यह था कि फूड कारपोरेशन का कोई कर्मचारी या उसकी कोई शाखा वहां नहीं थी इसी तरह से आंध्र प्रदेश में भी हुआ है और वहां से भी इसी तरह की शिकायतें आई हैं। फूड कारपोरेशन की शाखायें और उसके कर्मचारी हर बड़ी मंडी में रहें ताकि फसल के वक्त किसान का जो माल है, उसकी उसको उचित कीमत मिल सके इसके बारे में आपने क्या कोई व्यवस्था की है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : Sir, by and large, we have assured the Indian farmers that we shall be prepared to purchase at the procurement price. Now, the hon. Member has referred to some difficulties in the field, and some of the difficulties are genuine, because, ultimately, we have to determine the modes of procurement in consultation with the State Governments. Therefore, the methods of procurement determined by the Government also play some part. Suppose, if the State Governments want the Food Corporation to procure only through the milliers, naturally, the milliers procure from the farmers, and sometimes the milliers do not pay the procurement price to the farmers.

But wherever the State Governments desire that we should open direct purchase centres, we are trying to open as many direct purchase centers as possible in order to ensure a procurement price to the farmers. We are also trying to involve local co-operatives. That has been our approach.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : After the nationalisation of banks the credit facilities to the farmers are deteriorating. Even after nationalisation the banks are following the same procedure with respect to credit facilities, smaller rate of interest for big industrialists and a higher rate for small farmers and marginal land owners. Already nearly Rs. 64 crores have been provided to Birlas and Tatas at six per cent or less whereas for the small farmers the rate is ten per cent. Now the small and marginal farmers are depending on village money lenders who charge as much as 45 per cent. Will the Government provide the small farmers credit facilities without any interest?

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA : So far as the rate of interest is concerned, Government is seized of the matter and it is being considered separately. The loans advanced by the commercial banks before nationalisation was only Rs. 35 crores and after nationalisation the credit provided to the agricultural sector is Rs. 342 crores. Similarly, direct loan provided by the commercial banks before nationalisation was very much less whereas now it is Rs. 184 crores. The hon. Member can himself judge whether there is progress in this regard or not.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : The banks charge exorbitant interest from small farmers and a smaller rate of interest from big industrialists. Why this discrimination? Let them mention the percentage of interest.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The question whether a cheaper rate of interest could be charged on credit made available to the small farmers is being specifically gone into by the Finance Ministry and a decision is expected in the near future. The Credit Guarantee Corporation is expected to take care of this aspect of the problem, namely, whether the poorer farmers and artisans in the villages can be given loans at concessional rates.

**श्री भोला नाथ मास्टर** : लैंड मार्टगेज बैंक्स से किसानों को ऋण मिलते हैं। किसानों की सब से बड़ी दिक्कत यह है कि उसके लिए माडल रूल्ज नहीं बने हैं जिन को अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर लागू किया जा सकता। किसान को ब्याज भी बहुत ज्यादा देना पड़ता है। कार्मशियल बैंक तो कुछ आगे आ रहे हैं, कुछ सिम्पेथेटिक बन रहे हैं लेकिन लैंड मार्टगेज बैंक पुरानी पद्धति पर ही चल रहे हैं। क्या आप ऐसे माडल रूल्ज बनाएंगे जिससे लैंड मार्टगेज बैंक भी इन कर्मशियल बैंक्स के मुकाबले में आएं, प्रोसैस आसान करें, सूद की दर कम करें ताकि छोटे काश्तकारों की मदद हो सके जिन को लैंड मार्टगेज बैंक्स से जमीन रहन रख कर ऋण लेना पड़ता है ?

**श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया** : यह लोनिंग पालिसी और प्रोसीजर दोनों का सवाल है। माननीय सदस्य ने केवल प्रोसीजर के बारे में हमारा ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। लेकिन हमारा ध्यान न केवल प्रोसीजर के बारे में गया है बल्कि लोनिंग के बारे में भी गया है। सारे सवाल पर कोओप्रेटिव मिनिस्टर्ज की कान्फ्रेंस में चर्चा हुई थी। कोओप्रेटिव रजिस्ट्रार्ज को भी बुलवाया गया था और उनसे भी चर्चा हुई थी। माननीय सदस्य को यह जानकारी भी है कि थोड़े दिन पहले वित्त मंत्री ने जितने भी लैंड मार्टगेज बैंक हैं उन सब के चेयरमैन को बुला कर इस बात के बारे में चर्चा की थी। इन सब सवालों पर चर्चा करने के बाद हम यह फैसला करेंगे कि किस तरह से एक सरल तरीका निकाला जाये, जिससे किसान को इन सब बातों की परेशानियों से बचाया जा सके। हम जानते हैं कि किसान को बहुत परेशानी होती है, उसको कर्जा मिलने में बहुत समय लगता है, बीच में बहुत से एजेन्ट आ जाते है। उन एजेन्टों को कैसे निकाला जाये, किस तरह सीधे तरीके से समय पर किसान को कर्जा मिल सके, इसके लिए जल्दी कार्यवाही की जा रही है। इस में सिर्फ प्रोसीजर पर विचार करने का सवाल नहीं है, बल्कि सारी लोन पालिसी पर भी हम विचार कर रहे हैं।

SHRI PILOO MODY: I want to know whether the Government has any policy regarding the procurement of grain. Several districts in the country have been declared as backward requiring special attention. In these districts the farmer has to sell immediately after the havrest at very low prices and then repurchase grain when he needs it towards the end of the season at a much higher price. For instance, rice is being sold to day at Rs. 12 and he will have to go to the market and purchase it at Rs. 22 a few months hence. Therefore, what is the policy that the Government has in regard to procurement of grain particularly in backward areas and districts which have been declared by them as backward?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: As the hon. Member himself is aware and I hope he will support the measures taken by Government.....(*Interruption*)

SHRI NATH PAI : He will never do that.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I appeal to his good sense and I hope that he will support it.

We have put up a public sector organisation like the Food Corporation of India which is expected to play a bigger and bigger role in this respect. The hon. Member may be aware, for instance, that had the Food Corporation not played a major role in Haryana and Punjab, such a large-scale purchase or procurement of wheat could not have been there. The market arrivals had been so huge that lakhs of farmers would have suffered had the Food Corporation not operated in a big way.

About the backward areas, that is very much in our mind and we shall bear the suggestion of the hon. Member in mind. We have already taken some steps. For instance, recently in Bastar which is one of the most backward areas, where aborigines and others are there, we are trying to set up direct purchasing centres so that the middlemen do not come in and the public sector organisation is in a position to help the really exploited and poorer farmers in backward areas.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Sreedharan.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : I have been standing up so many times and yet you do not call me. You would not have noticed an electric pole much earlier. Yesterday also I stood up ten times but you did not give me an opportunity.

MR. SPEAKER : I see 25 Members getting up. After all, one Member only will be called and the others will again get up.....(*Interruption*). You cannot cow down the Chair like this all the time. I am not going to bear it.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: This is not the way to treat Members.

MR. SPEAKER : I had already called your name and then you started it. I am really surprised at the practice that is growing in this House.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : I am sorry, I did not know that you had called my name.

MR. SPEAKER : After all, you must appreciate the difficulty of the Chair also.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : I did not hear that you had called my name. I am sorry for that.

MR. SPEAKER : The way you treat the Chair sometimes is really deplorable.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : The credit system in India is very conservative and cumbersome and the entire credit system and the method of channeling it needs a new look and a new orientation. As far the farmers are concerned, today they are paying at the paying point 10 per cent interest. This is because the Reserve Bank charges 6 per cent interest, the apex bank charges $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, the District bank, another $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and the local bank charges about 2 per cent interest. This totals up to about 10 per cent in the four tier system.

In view of the fact that big business houses are given loans at a low rate of interest, may I know whether the Government will take into consideration the question of slashing down the rate of interest by reducing the number of points through which credit is channelised?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I think, the hon. Member should be aware of the fact that as far as agricultural credit is concerned, the Reserve Bank is giving credit to the apex bank at concessional rate. Of course, there are apex banks, the district central cooperative banks and the local cooperative societies and they add to the rate of interest. But it is not uniformly 10 per cent everywhere. The point is whether it would be advisable to do away with the village cooperative society or the disdrict central cooperative banks. That is really a major issue. The hon. Member's impression that some discrimination is being made against farmers *vis-a-vis* big business houses is not correct.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : The big business houses are getting loans at a lower rate of interest. That is why I say that the entire credit system should be rationalised so that the rate of interest for farmers is reduced.

SHRI PILOO MODY : He does not know at what interest big business houses get the loan.....(*Interruption*)

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The hon. Member should know that the real problem in India is that even the credit which is provided by the cooperatives and the banks is still limited and that the money-lenders and others are having quite a way in the rural areas. What needs to be done is to expand cooperative credit and to expand credit through nationalised banks. I do not think the rate at which the cooperative system is

providing credit in a number of States is really exorbitant. But the hon. Member can have his own view. We are trying to take up the matter with the State Governments and find out whether in any State there is a possibility of reducing some margin of the apex bank or the district central cooperative bank.

SHRI PILOO MODY : On a point of order, Sir. The Minister has been asked three times as to why there is a discrimination in the rates of interest. Either he confesses that he does not know what rate of interest is charged or he must give us the actual figures.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no point of order.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Let him answer my question at least.

MR. SPEAKER : I would also like the Minister to be a bit precise and also very brief. The more they speak, the more points for supplementaries arise.

SHRI NATH PAI : Why should'nt you say, truthful also, if possible.

I don't mean Mr. Shinde.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Not Mr. Shinde, all others.

MR. SPEAKER : I advise the Ministers to be precise and brief. The more they speak, the longer the answers that they give, there is more scope for further supplementaries. They should give a brief reply so that there may be no confusion.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Why don't you open a class for giving training to them?

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : They want to dodge the House also..... (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : I have given them a tip.

SHRI PILLOO MODY : Let him answer my question.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : it is well known and this House knows that the rate at which the Reserve Bank lends money for agriculture is 2 per cent lower than the normal rate of interest.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Why did'nt you refute the statement that the industrialists are getting loans at a lower rate of interest?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I did that; you did'nt hear.

SHRI NAMBIAR : May I know whether the Government, the nationalised banks and the public sector are contemplating to give a large amount of loans to farmers to the tune of Rs. 2000 crores and, if so, whether the Government will see that the rate of interest is lower so as to benefit the farmers?

MR. SPEAKER : That is a suggestion, not a question. (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : I have to judge. You state something and ask whether it is a fact. But still it is a leading question. It is still a suggestive question.

SHRI NAMBIAR : There is a proposal.

MR. SPEAKER : Has the hon. Minister got anything to say ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The Planning Commission has gone into this question and they have recommended that the credit requirements by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan may be to the tune of Rs. 2000 crores. Government is trying to find out how this can be met.

**श्री रणधीर सिंह** : स्पीकर महोदय, जमी जुम्बद, न जुम्बद गुल मौहम्मद-सरकार का यही हाल है। लगातार तीन-चार सालों से आपकी मारफत और दूसरी जगहों पर भी इनसे पूछता रहा हूं—गरीब किसानों को क्रेडिट देने का बहुत अच्छा तरीका है—क्या आप किसानों को कोई किताब या पास-बुक देने जा रहे हैं, जैसा एक स्टेट में हुआ भी है—जिसमें किसान की सारी जायदाद, जमीन का जिक्र होता है, उसकी

फोटो उसमें होती है, एक हफ्ते की मियाद आप कर्जा देने की रख दें, जिसमें उसको कर्जा मिल जाना चाहिये, जो न दे उसको ब्लैक लिस्ट किया जाय, उसके खिलाफ एक्शन लिया जाय ? अगर किसान उसके बदले में अपनी काइण्ड या जिन्स से इंस्टालमेंट देना चाहे तो दे सके-अगर इस तरह का प्रोसीजर आप जारी कर दें तो इससे किसान को इंसेन्टिव मिलेगा। क्या इस तजवीज पर आप सोचने जा रहे हैं, अगर सोच रहे हैं तो कब तक अमल में लायेंगे ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : We have recommended to the State Governments and it is for the State Governments to take such steps. Some State Governments have already taken steps.

SHRI RANGA : Some time lag comes in before the Food Corporation and its agents including the rice mill-owners and wheat flour mill-owners come to purchase foodgrains from the farmers. Will the Government be good enough to advise the banks, the nationalised as well as other banks, through the Reserve Bank, to advance credit to all those farmers who are willing to, what they call, to hypothecate their foodgrains to the Food Corporation and then whether at the same time, they are obliged to keep it with them and on the basis of that foodgrains, would the banks be advised through the Reserve Bank to advance credit to them so that they need not have to sell these foodgrains at much lower prices in the open market ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Our approach to credit is known to hon. Members. We do not want to encourage speculation. The genuine needs of the farmers for credit are met through the co-operative societies. Our policy does not come in the way.

SHRI RANJEET SINGH : What was the rate of profit that the Food Corporation itself makes over the purchase and sale of foodgrains, (a) wheat and (b) paddy ?

MR. SPEAKER : The question does not arise.

SHRI RANJEET SINGH : Have the Food Corporation been making huge profits which should have gone to the actual grower ?

MR. SPEAKER : This is too big a question. It does not come within the scope of this question. I am sorry.

SHRI RANJEET SINGH : I had no preliminaries and I came straight to the question. That is why perhaps he has not understood my question. There has been a huge profit made by the Food Corporation.

MR. SPEAKER : Will you please sit down ? After all, you should be reasonable. There is no question of any profits made by the Food Corporation. The simple question is: "the steps taken to organise credit to farmers and marketing of foodgrains in a better way." If you want certain information about the Food Corporation, you may table a spearate question.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : This question involves the question of marketing, and marketing primarily includes transport.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister if the Government will give top priority to the question of road transport specially in the rural areas and if so, if the Government contemplates to set up a revolving fund so that the maintenance of rural roads can receive immediate attention.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The Centre has a scheme to develop roads for markets in some irrigation command areas. Normally development of roads is the activity falling within the purview of the State Governments.

**कृषिजन्य शेष पदार्थों के उपयोग के बारे में इंडियन पल्प एंड पेपर टेक्निकल एसोसियेशन के तत्वावधान में विचार गोष्ठी**

*482. **श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री** : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कृषिजन्य शेष पदार्थों को उपयोग में लाने की संभावनाओं पर विचार करने के लिए इंडियन पल्प एण्ड पेपर टेक्निकल एसोसिएशन के तत्वावधान में 7 और 8 नम्बर, 1970 को नई दिल्ली में एक विचार गोष्ठी आयोजित की गई थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसमें हुए विचार के परिणामस्वरूप क्या निष्कर्ष निकले ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI S.C. JAMIR) : (a) Yes Sir. Indian Pulp and Paper Technical Association held an International Seminar on Pulping of Bagasse and Agricultural Residue on 7th and 8th November, 1970, at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi.

(b) The proceedings of the seminar have not yet been received by the Government. However, it is understood that the seminar discussed in detail the technical and economic aspects of availability as well as production of pulp and paper from bagasse which is the main agricultural residue available in the country. It is further understood that the seminar also discussed the possibility of utilising cotton linters and jute stocks for production of pulp and paper. It was felt that due to high cost of cotton linters the production of pulp and paper from cotton linters will not be an economic proposition. In case of the jute sticks it was felt that this material could be utilised for production of paper boards wherever it is available in sufficient quantities at reasonable price.

**श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री** : श्रीमन्, मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूं कि देश में कागज की भारी कमी को देखते हुए क्या यह ठीक है कि उसका एक मुख्य कारण कच्चे माल की कमी है और इस कच्चे माल की कमी के कारण ही नई कागज की मिल नहीं लगाई जा सकती है और न ही वर्तमान कागज की मिलों का विस्तार किया जा सकता है । इस स्थिति को देखते हुए सरकार इस विषय में क्या कदम उठा रही है ताकि गन्ने की खोई और अन्य कृषि जन्य शेष पदार्थों का इस्तेमाल इस काम में होने लगे, जिससे कच्चे माल की कमी दूर हो सके ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : it is true that there has been shortage of raw material for manufacture of newsprint, and bagasse can be a useful raw material for manufacture of newsprint. But at the moment bagasse is burnt by the sugar factories for their boilers. Therefore, efforts are made now to find out how to save bagasse either by improving efficiency or by providing alternative raw material in future. Efforts are being made in that direction. Some positive steps would be taken in the near future in this direction.

**श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री** : श्रीमन्, मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि गन्ने की खोई का इस्तेमाल मिलों में ईंधन के रूप में किया जाता है । मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूं क्या उनके पास कोई इस तरह की जानकारी है कि वह बता सकें कि देश की मिलों में गन्ने की खोई कितनी मात्रा में उपलब्ध है और उसमें से कितनी मात्रा ईंधन के लिये इस्तेमाल की जाती है और उसके बाद कितनी मात्रा बच रहती है, क्योंकि मेरी जानकारी के अनुसार उसके बाद भी खोई बड़ी भारी मात्रा में बच रहती है ?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि आप मिलों में ईंधन के रूप में तेल के इस्तेमाल का इंतजाम कब तक कर सकेंगे ताकि खोई का उपयोग कागज के पल्प के लिये हो सके ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : It is estimated that 126 lakh tonnes of begasse is burnt by the sugar factories. 90 per cent is used for fuel in their boilers.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : May I know whether Government have experimented to find out whether bagasse is cheaper or firewood is cheaper or coal is cheaper for burning in the factories ? If so, what is the result ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : There are no final conclusions. It is proved that

bagasse can be a fine raw material for the manufacture of newsprint. The costs are being worked out.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : My first question has not been answered. I wanted to know whether Government have experimented as to whether bagasse s cheaper for the sugar mills or whether firewood or coal is cheaper.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Government have not made any special study; some organisations are doing this study.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : The hon. Minister must be realising that there is acute shortage of newspint as well as other paper and the cost of paper is also rather high. Government have not been able to supply paper at a cheap rate. This may be a new assessment by Government that bagasse can serve as a very good raw material. But already we are using a lot of paper from wood pulp which is avilable in abundance in Himachal Pradesh and elsewhere, and there has been a proposal to set up paper factories in that area, but we do not know whether these factories will be established in the public sector or in the private sector in Himachal Pradesh, and if so, when?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The hon. Member can put this question to the Ministry of Industrial Development.

SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR CHOUDHURI : Apart from the conclusions of the Seminar which have not been received as yet by Government, may I know whether the State Governments concerned, particularly UP and Bihar with regard to bagasse, and West Bengal, Assam and Bihar with regard to jute stalks have put forward any proposals for the utilisation of these raw materials from agricultural products, and if so, whether they are under the consideration of Government ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : All that thinking is in a very preliminary stage. Some studies are being undertaken on the relative costs of the use of various agricultural raw materials. but that is presenting some difficulties. But it appears that bagasse can possibly be a cheaper source of raw material.

**Foreign Influence on Indian Press**

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*483. SHRI KANWARLAL GUPTA :
SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BRAODCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made a survey of the influence of foreign countries on the Indian Press : and

(b) if so, the results of the survey and the *modus operandi* of these foreign Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). A comprehensive enquiry has recently been made into the role of foreign influence in Indian Journalism.

Government are contemplating legislation to cope with the problem.

**श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त**: अध्यक्ष महोदय, विदेशी सहायता चाहे वह रूस की हो, अमरीका की हो या और किसी देश की हो, उसका प्रभाव हमारे देश के समाचार-पत्रों पर इतना पड़ रहा है कि उससे देश की स्वतन्त्रता को भी खतरा बढ़ता जा रहा है तो मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं क्या। यह सही है कि विदेशी सहायता का जो मोडस आपरेन्डी है उसमें कुछ लोगों को, जर्नलिस्ट्स को फारेन कन्ट्रीज वाले बुला कर के सहायता करते हैं, कुछ अखबारों को न्यूज प्रिन्ट की सहायता करते हैं, कुछ एडवर्टाइजमेंट्स से सहायता करते है और इसी तरह से और भी तरीके हैं सहायता करने के तो मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि जो रिपोर्ट आपके पास आई है उसका विवरण मोटे तौर पर क्या है? उनका मोडस आपरेन्डी क्या है सहायता करने का या इंफ्लूएन्स करने का ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि लेजिस्लेशन में देर करने की जरूरत नहीं है क्योंकि इसको इम्मीजिएटली रोकने की जरूरत है, यह चीज बहुत ही ज्यादा खतरनाक है । लेकिन हो सकता है कि लेजिस्लेशन करने में देर हो जाये तो आप इंटेरिम अरेन्जमेंट क्या कर रहे है जिससे कि इस चीज को एकदम रोका जा सके ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: So far as the concern expressed by my hon. friend is concernd, I can only say that Government share that concern. We are keen and anxious that there should be no infiltration of foreign influence or money in the Indian press and journalism. My hon. friend will recall that I had annouced in this House a number of points on which we had asked the Home Ministry to get an inquiry made. I can only say at this stage that the preliminary reports submitted by the Intelligence Bureau confirms that there are certain such trends noticeable, and, therefore, the details are now being examined for taking steps in this direction.

**श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त**: मैंने पूछा था कि इंटेरिम अरेन्जमेंट क्या कर रहे है लेकिन उसका कोई जवाब मंत्री महोदय ने नहीं दिया ।

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: It is difficult for me to say at this stage what interim steps are being taken. I can only assure him that we are taking steps in this direction.

**श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त**: मेरा दूसरा सवाल यह है कि जो विदेशी इम्बेसीज है यहां पर वे अपने अखबार भी चलाती है और मेरी सूचना के अनुसार उन का सर्कुलेशन करीब बीस लाख हैं । मैंने एक सवाल पूछा था कि इम्बैसीज का न्यूज-प्रिंट कितना आता है तो यू. एस. एस. आर एम्बेसी का पिछले साल 31 लाख का न्यूज-प्रिंट आया, अमरीका का 12 लाख का बाहर से आया और हो सकता है कि यहां से भी कुछ खरीदा हो. इसी तरह से और इम्बेसीज का है तो इतने लार्ज स्केल में अखबार मुफ्त बांटे जा रहे हैं। इसी तरह से हमारे भी देश के कितने अखबार ऐसे हैं जोकि इतने ही है जैसे कि रशिया का बुलेटिन या अमरीका का न्यूज बुलेटिन, उसी तरह से उनका प्रचार भी वे करते हैं । अभी जो इंक्वायरी आपने की है, मैं समझता हूं उससे काम नहीं चलेगा । इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूं मंत्री जी से कि जिस तरह से आपने प्रेस कमीशन बिठाया उसी तरह से इसकी डीप इंक्वायरी करने के लिए कोई हाई पावर कमीशन बिठायेंगे ?

दूसरी बात मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि यह जो विदेशी अखबार मुफ्त बट रहे हैं उनको कन्ट्रोल करने के लिए आप क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रहे हैं और आपका लेजिस्लेशन कब तक हो जायेगा ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: My hon. friend will recall that Government themselves were the first to disclose this information on their own initiative in the House last year.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : But also accept that on three or four occasions I raised this matter in the House as it is a matter of crucial importance....

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : Do not be in a hurry.

SHRI NATH PAI : Do not be in a fury.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Even the Minister congratulated me on that day.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I had disclosed at that time that in the annual report of the Press Registrar we have now added a chapter which gives details of the foreign mission publications in India. According to the latest report, the total circulation commanded by publications brought out by foreign missions stationed in India stands at 14,18,730. at the end of 1969. This is 11.4 per cent higher than the figure of the previous year. The USSR Embassy with 46 publications have a circulation of 6,56,047 and the U. S. Embassy with 17 papers have a ciruculation of 6,32,393 copies for 16 of them.

**श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त** : मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया। प्रेस कमीशन और लेजिस्लेशन कब आयेगा ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : So far as legislation is concerned, it is naturally difficult for me to tell the date because the Home Ministry will be bringing forward the legislation

So far as Commission is concerned, I do not think a Commission has to be appointed for this particular purpose. I think what was needed was that first an Inte lligence Bureau report should be there to know the dimensions of the problem. That is available now. I think now we should take the second step on a two-pronged basis: one, there should be legislation; second, there should be a detailed Inquiry by a central agency.

My senior colleague wishes me to add that Government are also examining the desirability of setting up an inquiry Commission to go into this.

**श्री रामावतार शर्मा** : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या मंत्री महोदय बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उनको इस बात की जानकारी है कि नार्थ कोरिया के कान्सुलेट ने लगातार बड़े-बड़े विज्ञापन भारत के अखबारों में निकाले है जिस पर एक वर्ष में उनका 80 लाख रुपया खर्च हो चुका है और इसमें कुछ रुपया बड़े-बड़े अधिकारियों को भी दिया गया है ? क्या वे इसकी कुछ इंक्वायरी करायेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपसे भी इतनी प्रार्थना करना चाहूंगा कि अगर मंत्री महोदय नकारात्मक उत्तर देते हैं तो मैं समस्त जानकारी इस सदन के समक्ष देने के लिए तैयार हूं, क्या आप डेढ़ घंटे की बहस इसके लिए रखेंगे ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : We are all aware of the advertisements that appeared in many papers, and we all read them. As to how much money was spent, it is difficult for me to say, but if my hon. friend has detailed information, I shall welcome it.

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी** : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी विज्ञापन का मामला उठाया गया। पत्रों को प्रभावित करने का यह जाना माना तरीका है कि बड़े पैमाने पर विज्ञापन दिये जाते हैं। क्या सरकार ने इस सुझाव पर विचार किया है कि सभी विदेशी दूतावास सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्रालय के जरिए विज्ञापन देंगे और उन विज्ञापनों का वितरण सरकार करेगी, विदेशी दूतावासों को यह अधिकार नहीं होगा ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : So far as the advertisements by the foreign missions are concerned, perhaps I can draw the attention of the External Affairs Ministry to look into this.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : You can control the PATRIOT, but they are controlling you.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Mr. Sondhi will be delighted to know that many Embassies advertisements place in his paper also.

So far as the advertisements released by the Embassies are concerned. I will draw the attention of the External Affairs Ministry, but let us keep this in mind that those who release advertisements have many dubious methods of doing it also, and we have to go into the details and see that all possible steps are taken to see that the Indian press and Indian journalism are not influeneced through money.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Foreign or governmental ?

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL: As far as the influence of foreign countries on the Indian press is concerned, I think the Press Council can also play a vital role in curbing this influence. I want to know from the Minister whether the Government is prepared to arm the Press Council with sufficient powers for its effective functioning ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : Sometimes we forget the role of the Press Council. It is a self-regulatory organisation of

the press. Therefore, the question of arming it with powers does not arise. The powers of containing foreign influence through dubious methods should be exercised by the Government, and Government is strong enough to deal with it.

**श्री राम चरण** : क्या मंत्री जी यह बतायेंगे कि हिन्दुस्तान में जो लीडिंग पेपर्स हैं वह विदेशों से पूंजी किस प्रकार लेते हैं ? जहां तक मैं जानता हूं इनकी आडिट होती है, महीने के आखिर में इम्बैसीज से लेकर पैसा जमा कर देते हैं और उनके वाउचर्स नहीं होते हैं कि किन-किन को बेचे गये हैं ? क्या मंत्रालय को यह रिपोर्ट दी गई है कि इस प्रकार के लीडिंग पेपर्स हैं जोकि ऐसा करते हैं, यहां पर उनके नाम मैं नहीं बतलाना चाहता. . . (**व्यवधान**)

**एक माननीय सदस्य** : नाम बतलाइये ।

**श्री राम चरण** : अब जैसे कि वह पैट्रियाट अखबार है जहां जो महीने का आखिरी दिन होता है उसमें इम्बैसीज से लेकर पैसा जमा करा दिया जाता है आडिट को दिखाने के लिए कि इतनी हमारी सेल है और 40,50 हजार और लाखों जमा कर देते हैं तो मंत्री महोदय को क्या इस बात का पता है और उन्हें ऐसी रिपोर्ट दी गई है ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I have already clarified it that this is a matter which is receiving our attention. I think that it will be unfair on the part of my hon. friend to expect me to name or talk of any individual newspaper because....

SHRI PILOO MODY : Not at all.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: ....if I start talking of it, my hon. friend Mr. Piloo Mody might feel uncomfortable.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I welcome anything you have to say about it.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I did not do that. While my friend may have the comfort of irresponsibility, I have a responsibility also.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I do not know what comfort I enjoy due to this.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : Referring to advertisements, may I ask the hon. Minister whether the Government of India is in the habit of giving advertisements to foreign papers showing the progress which India has been making ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : Habit is a very sweeping statement to make, but sometimes, whenever the need is felt, we do advertise.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : The hon. Minister referred to various other dubious methods used by these embassies in their publications. May I know whether in his reports it has also come out that the papers imported by the Embassies are released to the various presses in larger quantities than required for a particular publication and very high amounts are paid and the publishers or the Press people are asked to distribute those amounts to political parties ? And (b) Will they direct that all publications, magazines, periodicals and weeklies published by the Embassies be printed only in the Government presses and not elsewhere ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : My hon. friend will recall that earlier in this House I had mentioned eight points on which we had asked the Home Ministry to institute an enquiry and it did cover the expenditure on printing charges also. Indications are that this needs further looking into. Therefore I should suggest to my hon. friend to leave it at that as we are going into details of it.

SHRI RANGA : The second part of the question was whether they would consider the desirability of ensuring that the publications of the various embassies, especially newspapers, are printed only in Government presses.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : It can be examined.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I am afraid that of late our Indian Press has increasingly become a rendezvous of gala

feasting of the many foreign embassies. I tried to draw the attention of the Government in innumerable questions during the last four years; ultimately I have succeeded. I want to know from the Government whether they have sent an eleven point note to the Home Ministry for CBI enquiry about the influence of foreign money on Indian journalism. I want to know what are those points so that the whole House and the country may know. They have cirulated those points to us in the Consultative Committee; Members have a right to know it. Secondly, it has also been said that the CBI enquiry has been made. What are the result of that enquiry? Thirdly, what steps are the Government going to take to curb the influence of foreign money ? Fourthly, many embassies publish big advertisements in Delhi papers criticising many countries with whom we have friendly political relations. Is this desirable ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : So far as the points of rererence to the Home Ministry are concerned, hon. Members will recall that I had enunciated them in the House earlier. But for their information, they are briefly:

(1) The amount of newsprint imported into this country by various embassies, the amount actually used by them for their own publications and the disposal of the ramainder, whether by way of gift, subsidised sale. loan, etc.; (2) printing presses used by embassies, etc. of various countries, the prices paid by them for printing work, whether these include an element of subsidy and what is the explanation of the subsidy; (3) The functioning of various news agencies, Indian and foreign, operating in India whether they are free or subsidised, and the existence of any links between them inter aria and/or with foreign government or foreign organisations (4) The trips in India and outside made by journalists at the expense of foreign countries or organisations, whether they are financed by independent trusts or agencies or otherwise, whether these trips are on exchange basis; (5) whether any newspaper or journal received or receives direct subsidies from foreign countries or organisations and/or whether they get payments from undisclosed or not easily traceable sources; (6) whether any Indian journalist earned large sum by sending despatches abroad, whether these are paid for at normal rates or whether any journalists receive retaining fees which are unusually high; (7) whether large numbers of newspapers or journal printed in India are bought in bulk by foreign interests. and whether any other kind of subsidy, direct or indirect, is paid on a significant scale to any newspapers, journal or journalist by foreign interests,

These are the points on which enquiry has been initiated, and as I said, a preliminary report has been received. We are going further into the matter.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : What are the points ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I have read the points just now.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : What about the CBI report

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I would only indicate that the first intelligence report is such that it indicates a further looking into and we are going to look into further details.

I might correct one perspective. Lest a discussion in this House should indicate that the Indian press, by and large, has been corrupted by foreign money, I should like to emphasise in all humility that, by and large, the Indian press is free of foreign influence.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No, no.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : But the foreign embassies are trying to corrupt our press.

**श्री रवि राय** : मंत्री महोदय ने अभी सदन के सामने एलान किया कि भारत के समाचार-पत्रों पर जो विदेशी प्रभाव है उसके बारे में वह खोज करेंगे और उसकी जांच करेंगे । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो जांच कमिशन बिठलाया जायेगा उसके टर्म्स आफ रिफरेन्स क्या होंगे क्या इस

पर सरकार ने सोचा है ? क्या मंत्री महोदय सदन को आश्वासन देंगे कि इस सत्र के खत्म होने के पहले वह इस जांच कमिशन का एलान करेंगे और उसके टर्म्स आफ रिफरेन्स सदन के सामने रखेंगे ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I hope my hon. friend will not try to fix a deadline for us. I can only say that all these things are receiving our attention, and we have not yet come to a final conclusion, The moment we come to a final conclusion we will take the House into canfidence.

MR. SPEAKER : I think we might pass on to the next question.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Sir, one question. In view of the fact that some rags of newspapers are published by the different political parties in this country, with funds from foreign embassies may I know whether Government have taken this aspect of the problem into consideration while granting the quota to the newspapers?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I would request my hon. friend not to broaden the scope of this question. We are only looking into the impact or the possibility of infiltration of foreign money into some section of the Indian press. Therefore, I would not like to talk of political parties at this stage.

SHRI HEM BARUA : It is a part of the question : the impact of the foreign press or foreign money on our press.

MR. SPEAKER ; Order, order.

**श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :** मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि भारतवर्ष में कितने ऐसे समाचार-पत्र हैं जो राष्ट्रीय एकता पर कुठाराघात कर के पाकिस्तानी प्रोपेगेन्डा कर के मुसलमानों में अलगाव की भावना पैदा करते हैं ? बम्बई, कलकत्ता, कानपुर और दिल्ली में इस प्रकार के कितने अखबार निकलते हैं ? क्या मंत्री महोदय इन की संख्या बतलायेंगे ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह प्रश्न इस सवाल में से नहीं निकलता ।

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I would like to answer that part or the question because it is likely to cause confusion. My hon. friend has unnecessarily tried to attack a particular section of the press about communalism. I can only assure him that there are papers in this country which propaget communalism, but they are not confined to one community only.

**Failure of Food Corporation of India to Clear Stocks of Rice from Andhra Pradesh**

*485. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state ;

(a) Whether the Government of Andhra pradesh has complained of the failure of the Food Corporation of India to lift the stocks of rice from the state :

(b) If so, whether Government have looked into the complaint; and

(c) The steps taken to remove the grievance ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION. (SHRI S. C. JAMIR) : (a) The Government of Andhra Pradesh had expressed concern reagarding the arrangements made by Food Corporation of India for the lifting of stocks from the ryots.

(b) The matter has been discussed with the Chief Minister, Andhra Pradesh.

(c) Arrangements have been made for massive procurement of paddy by the Food Corporation of India and the co-operative marketing societies.

**श्री सीताराम केसरी** : आन्ध्र प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री ने फूड कारपोरेशन के खिलाफ खाद्य मंत्रालय को लिखा है कि वहां जो खाद्य पड़ा हुआ है उसको वह खाते नहीं हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या वजह है कि सरकार ने आंध्र से अपने स्टाक के लिये खाद्यान्न नहीं उठाया ? क्या यह सच है कि खाद्यान्न विशेषकर धान के

वहां रहने से उसके भाव गिर जाते हैं और कल्टिवेटर को पैसा कम मिलता है? क्या वजह है कि भारत सरकार ने ठीक समय पर वहां से अनाज को नहीं उठाया ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : It is not correct to say that we have not lifted the stocks from Andhra Pradesh in time. Last year some of the paddy was damaged by cyclone and, naturally, that was not acceptable to the FCI, being below the average quality. Later on, the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh had discussion with the hon. Minister, Shri Ahmed and I was asked to go to Hyderabad to deal with this problem. As has been mentioned in the statement, now a massive procurement programme has been undertaken by the FCI and I think the Andhra Pradesh Government is satisfied with the operation of the FCI. And I hope the problem is no longer there.

**श्री सीताराम केसरी :** मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि इस साल आंधी की वजह से वहां फसल बरबाद हो गई है। क्या यह सच नहीं है कि जिन मिल वालों को आप अनाज देते हैं वह स्थानीय या बाहर के लोगों से मिल कर उस को कंडेम करवा देते हैं और उसके बाद मिल वाले उसको दूसरे प्रदेशों में भेज कर या एक्स्पोर्ट कर के ज्यादा कीमत में बेचते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस दिशा में भी आप ने कोई छान बीन की है। क्या पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ने भी फूड कारपोरेशन पर यह आरोप लगाया था कि उसने वहां के स्टाक को नहीं उठाया है ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : This question relates to Andhra Pradesh. As far as the other question is concerned, no State is permitted to export rice without the permission of the centre. As far as the damaged rice is concerned, we had to arrive at a settlement. Whatever is acceptable to FCI would be procured and the rest would be allowed to be exported.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU ; This is not a problem confined to Andhra Pradesh. Mysore has also old stocks which it want to sell or export. It has huge accumulation of stocks which it cannot sell. Why is the Government against the idea of a southern zone for rice ? Why are you yielding to the political pressure of Tamilnadu in this respect ? Why could you not have a southern zone so that there will be free movement within the zone and no foodgrain would be wasted ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : This matter was discussed at the Chief Ministers' Conference: Usually we are guided by the consensus at the Chief Ministers' Conference and the consensus in this case was not in favour of having a southern rice zone.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I do not want to know the views of the Chief Ministers, what is your opinion ?

MR. SPEAKER : No question of opinion here. Supplementaries cannot be asked about opinions of Ministers.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Radio Peace and Progress T. V. Station in India

*484. SHIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have granted permission recently to the Radio Peace and Progress to set up their own T. V. Station in India; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Guidelines to States for Food Production target based on Intensive Agriculture during IV Plan**

*486. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have forwarded guidelines to the states explaining the strategy for realising the food production target based on intensive agriculture due to shortage of cultivable land;

(b) If so, the details thereof; and

(c) the target of food production during the Fourth Plan, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION. (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The planning Commission have forwarded guidelines to the States for the formulation of their annual Plans for 1971-72. These guidelines *inter alia* provide that since there is limited scop for bringing additional land under cultivation, the strategy for realising the production target is primarily dependent on intensive agriculture and consist of the following key elements :—

(i) Continued expansion of irrigation facilities and re-orientation of irrigation practices;optimum use of water and, in particular integrated use of ground and surface water; improvement in the utilisation of existing irrigation potential through special programmes; and measures to increase intensify of cropping;

(ii) expansion in the supply of fertilisers, plant protection materials, farm machinery and credit;

(iii) full exploitation of the possibilities of raising yields opened by the new seed varieties in the case of cereals and millets;

(iv) intensive efforts in selected suitable areas for raising the yield levels of major commercial crops; and

(v) Improvement in the agriculture marketing system in the interest of the producer along with an assurance of minimum prices for major agricultural commodities.

(c) The Forth Plan target of foodgrain production has been fixed at 129 million tonnes. The target for each year is fixed after discussions with the State Governments. The target for 1969-70 was fixed at 101 million tonnes and that for 1970-71 at 106 million tonnes. The target for 1971-72 is currently under discussion with the State Governments.

**Criteria for Documentary Films on Political, Religious, Historical and Educational Figures**

*487. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have laid down any criteria for making the dacumentary films on the political, historical, religious; and educational figures;

(b) If so, the names of Indian leaders on whose lives documentary films have been produced, so far, by Government; and

(c) The name of those on whom documentary films are likely to be produced during the next three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). There are no fixed criteria for selecting the subjects for production of films. The Subjects are included in the Production programme on *ad hoc* basis consistent with the capacity and resources of the Films Division. A statement showing the names of the Indian leaders on whom films have already been produced

by the Films Division is laid down on the table of the House.

(c) The production schedule for the Films Division is prepared every year. The following documentary films are on the production programme for 1970-71 :—

1. Netaji Subhash Chhandra Bose
2. Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru
3. Dr. Zakir Hussain
4. Deshbandhu C. R. Das
5. Dr. Rajendra Prasad

*Statement*

The following are the names of the political, historical, religious and educational figures on whom documentary films (not necessarily full length biographical film) have been produced :—

1. Lokmanya Tilak
2. Mahatma Gandhi
3. Lala Lajpat Rai
4. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan
5. Sardar Patel
6. Jawahar Lal Nehru
7. Sardar Bhagat Singh
8. Shri Vinoba Bhave
9. Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri
10. Smt. Indira Ghandhi
11. Shri C. N. Annadurai
12. Dr. Zakir Hussain
13. Gotama Buddha
14. Swami Vivekanand
15. Acharya Jagdish Chandra Bose
16. Acharya Prafulla Chandra Ray
17. Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore
18. Dr. Visvesvaraya
19. Dr. Karve
20. Kandukuri Veerasalingam Pantulu
21. Shri Swathi Thirunal Maharaja
22. Sankaranrukku Oru Sodhanai
23. Akbar--as seen through paintings.

**Outlay on Cotton Development during Fourth Plan**

*488. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a sum of Rs. 8.4 crores was to be made available for financing cotton development schemes in the remaining four years of the Fourth Plan period;

(b) whether, subsequently, Government decided not to make available this amount for cotton development;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the actual amount which Government propose to spend on cotton development in 1970-71 and other years of the Fourth Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). A proposal for an additional sum of Rs. 8.4 crores for cotton was considered by the Planning Commission but was not agreed to. The outlay of Rs. 390 lakhs during the 4th Plan was considered sufficient.

(d) The budget provision for Cotton Centrally Sponsored Scheme during 1970-71 is Rs. 89.85 lakhs. The proposed outlay for 1971-72 is Rs. 209 lakhs. Details regarding financial outlay for 1972-73 and 1973-74 have not been worked out.

**Steps to meet losses of Super Bazar in Delhi**

*489. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :
SHRI KEDARNATH SINGH :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Super-Bazars in Delhi have suffered further losses during the current year;

(b) whether some of them are in doldrums for want of stocks; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to save the public exchequer from further burden to meet the losses of the Super-Bazars ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) The Super-Bazar and its branches run by the Cooperative Store Ltd., New Delhi, suffered a loss for the cooperative year ending June, 1970 also.

(b) No sir, but additional stocks are needed in order to adequately meet the requirements of the consumers and increase the business turnover.

(c) Steps have been taken to improve their working, effect economics in overhead expenditure, streamline operational and accounting procedures, and increase incomes from sales and other sources. A proposal to give additional financial assistance is also under consideration. As a result of these measures, the Super Bazar should be able to function as an economically viable unit in the future.

**Indian Advertising Board, Bombay**

*490. SHRI S. A. AGADI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BRODCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Advertising Board of Bombay had sometime back charged Government of going back on their advertisement policy; and

(b) if so, whether Government are in a postition to follow strictly the policy of entrusting all advertisement work to purely Indian advertising agencies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BRODCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) All Central Government advertisements (except those of the Railways) are released direct to newspapers and periodicals by the Directorate of advertising & Visual Publicity and not through any advertising agency. The advertising of the Railways is handled by only such agencies as are entirely owned and controlled by Indian nationals.

So far as the position in regard to public sector undertakings is concerned, a statement is laid on the Table of the House.

*Statement*

Steps have been taken to ensure that public sector undertakings, statutory bodies, corporation, etc. utilise the services of only such advertising agencies as are owned and controlled entirely by Indians and borne on the panel of the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity. Following an interim order passed by the Bombay High Court on a writ petition filed by M/s Hindustan Thompson Associates Limited in April, 1970, Government are not in a position, for the time being, to implement their policy in respect of 11 undertakings, statutory bodies, etc., now utilising the services of this agency.

2. A part of the advertising of Indian Airlines is handled by M/s Clarion McCann Advertising Services Pvt. Ltd., a partly foreign owned advertising agency. This agency has informed Government that it is re-organising itself to conform to the spirit of Government's policy in this regard and pending the completion of the necessary formalities towards this and, the Indian Airlines are continuing to utilise its services.

**Present Position of Sugar and its Decontrol**

*491. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the present position of sugar in the country, State-wise, with particular reference to Production, export, internal consumption and prices;

(b) whether certain quarters have been pressing for full decontrol and sale of the entire stock of sugar for internal consumption in the open market; and

(c) if so, his reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The supply position is quite easy. A Statement (Statement I) showing the state-wise production of sugar during 1969-70 and 1970-71, export of sugar during 1969 and 1970 and internal consumption during 1969-70 and another Statement (Statement II) showing wholesale prices of levy and free sale sugar in important markets in different States are laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*Placed in library. See No. LT—4471/70.*] Internal consumption of sugar during 1969-70 for the country as a whole was 32.61 lakh tonnes.

(b) Some State Governments and other organisations recommended decontrol of sugar.

(c) The Sugar policy for 1970-71 is under consideration.

**Extension of Cultivation of Soyabean in Rajasthan**

*492. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have Advised the state to take up extensive cultivation of soyabean during the next Kharif season and that in Rajasthan plans are afoot to cover over 5,000 acres with soyabean cultivation; and

(b) whether the farmers in Rajasthan are hesitant to undertake the cultivation as the support price of soyabean is low and that there is no processing plant in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) ; (a) No, Sir.

(b) No such complaint has been received. There is no Soyabean processing plant in Rajasthan.

**Steps for Distribution of good quality seeds to small Farmers**

*493. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Will the Minister or FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether seeds of good quality are not easily available to the farmers especially with small land holding;

(b) if so, the main agencies responsible for distribution of seeds to the farmers; and

(c) the arrangements made to supply seeds to the small farmers at cheaper rates by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) It is the responsibility of the state Governments to ensure that good quality seeds are available easily to all farmers. No complaint of shortage of seeds has been received by the Government of India, except some shortage of certified wheat seeds in Eastern States.

(b) The main agencies for distribution of seeds to the farmers are the departmental agencies of the State Governments, cooperatives and private trade. In addition the National Seeds Corporation and lately Tarai Development Corporation, also sell seeds through their dealers and depots.

(c) No distinction is made in the sale price of seeds for small farmers and others, nor is the sale of seeds subsidised by the Government except in some State where subsidy on sale of seeds is given to the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

**Steps to insure Peaceful Harvesting in West Bengal**

*494. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the last harvesting of Aman crop, paddy worth about Rs. 2

crores was raided by certain political parties from the share croppers on the pretext of coming to the rescue of the cultivators; and

(b) if so, the details about the policy formulated and the steps undertaken by Government to ensure peaceful harvesting in West Bengal this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHB SHINDE) : (a) The information is being ascertained from the State Government.

(b) Necessary steps are being taken to ensure peaceful harvesting this year. As a matter of policy, a person who actually cultivated the land and grew crops on it will be permitted to harvest the crop. Whenever reports of any dispute with regard to any person or group of persons forcibly taking away crop from the cultivators or about actual possession of land and on facts as to who had actually cultivated the land and grown crops on it are received, local inquiry would be held immediately by the Revenue Officer to ascertain the facts and if conciliatory efforts fail such action as may be considered necessary will be taken.

**Rural works programme in Orissa**

*495. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for the selections of Districts for the rural works programme and the mode of selection; and

(b) the names of the Districts in Orissa which have been selected for the rural works programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) For implementation of Rural Works Programme, chronically drought affected districts have been identified on the basis of objective criteria such as incidence of rainfall, frequency and extent of drought, percentage of irrigated area and other relevant factors Districts have been selected and the actual project areas determined on the basis of information furnished by the State Governments.

(b) In Orissa, two Districts, namely, Kalahandi and Boudh Phulbani have been selected for the Programme.

**Central wage Board for Argicultural Labour**

*496. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Central Wage Board for agricultural labour is proposed to be set up to lay down a wage structure for these workers;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if the answer to (a) above be in the affirmative, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : No, Sir.

(b) It is considered that the question of the fixation of wages in agriculture can be dealt more appropriately under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 which already covers employment in agriculture.

(c) Does not arise.

**Lowering postage and parcels for foreign countries**

*497. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Posts and Telegraphs Department has lowered postage rates for parcels to several countries of the world;

(b) if so, the reasons for lowering the rates;

(c) the names of the countries; and

(d) the extent of gain which would accrue as a result of the decrease in parcel postal rates in question as compared to the existing rates of parcels?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The lowering of rates has been possible on account of direct sailings now available to some of the countries without the intervention of a third country and in others, by adopting shorter routing and considerably reducing the number of transit countries involved thereby saving some transit charge payable to countries through which the parcels pass.

(c) German Fed. Republic, Poland, Netherlands, Belgium, Canada, Cyprus, Gibralter, Czechoslovakia, Spain, Denmark, Finland, Sweden, USSR, Mauritius, Madagascar, Australia and Fiji.

(d) There will be no saving so far as the Department is concerned as this has been passed on to the user of the service by reducing the rates but there will be a reduction in foreign exchagge payments to other countries to the tune of about Rs. 2.13 lakhs per annum.

### सूरतगढ़ फार्म का कार्यकरण

*498. **श्री मोठालाल मीना** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सोवियत संघ के सहयोग से स्थापित सूरतगढ़ फार्म को गत कई वर्षों से लगातार भारी हानि हो रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण है; और

(ग) इस फर्म के कार्य में सुधार करने हेतु क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

**खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्दे)** : (क) जी नहीं ; फार्म की गत कुछ वर्षों की लाभ हानि निम्न प्रकार है :

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1966–67 | 18.71 लाख रुपये | ला |
| 1967–68 | 49.52 ,, | लाभ |
| 1968–69 | 2.11 ,, | हानि |
| 1969–70 | 45.14 (लगभग) लाख रु. | लाभ |

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

(ग) यद्यपि फार्म समग्र रूप से अच्छा कार्य कर रहा है, फिर भी इसके कार्य में सुधार की गुंजाइश है । अतः सरकार ने अन्य फार्मों सहित फार्म का पूर्णतः वाणिज्यिक आधार पर चलाने के लिये राजकीय फार्म निगम नामक एक सहकारी प्रतिष्ठान की स्थापना की है । निगम ने 1 अगस्त, 1969 को सूरतगढ़ फार्म का प्रशासन अपने हाथ में ले लिया था और इसके लाभांशमें वृद्धि के उद्देश्य से इसकी गतिविधियों को सुव्यवस्थित कर दिया है । इसके फलस्वरूप निगम की प्रथम वर्ष की कार्यविधि में ही लगभग 45.14 लाख रुपये का लाभ प्राप्त हुआ ।

### Increase in growth rate of employment

*499. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in the growth rate of employment;

(b) if so, the national growth rate;

(c) what has been the corresponding growth rate of unemployment; and

(d) how much of it could be off-set by the growth of employment?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA): (a) and (b). According to the data collected under the Employment

Market Information Programme, employment in the organised sector (*i. e.* all establishments in the public sector and non-agricultural establishments employing 10 or more persons in the private sector) increased by 2.4% during 1969-70 as against 1.9% during 1968-69.

(c) Precise estimates of unemployment are not available.

(d) Does not arise.

**Misuse of Employees Provident Fund by Employers in Kanpur**

*500. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether huge amount of workers' contribution of provident fund has been misused by some of the employers in Kanpur;

(b) if so, the names of those employers; and

(c) the action taken by Government against them?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA ): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected by the Provident Fund authorities. It will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

**Mechanical Cow Development by a British Manufacturer**

*501. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government attention has been drawn to a report in the "Times of India" dated the 14th October, 1970 about a mechanical 'cow' developed by a British manufacturer, Mr. Hugh Franklin, capable of producing 3600 gallons of milk a day from 20 tons of trimmed cabbage leaves; and

(b) if so, its reaction to it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government are trying to ascertain fuller details, on receipt of which the matter will be examined.

**Increase in Supply of Oilseeds and Capacity of Vanaspati Industry**

*502. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the steps taken or proposed to be taken to increase the supply of oilseeds and manufacturing capacity of the Vanaspati industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

*Statement*

1. The following steps have been taken to increase the supply of oilseeds :—

(a) *Maximising indigenous production* :

(1) Adoption of package approach in large areas under assured rainfall and irrigated conditions where rapid return could be obtained.

(2) Extension of irrigation facilities resulting in maximum returns.

(3) In view of the limited land resources, emphasis on increasing the production from the existing areas by :

(a) replacement of the existing varieties of oilseeds with high-yielding varieties responsive to fertilisers and irrigation.

(b) utilising the available land, particularly in Project areas, to the maximum extent possible through multiple cropping patterns taking advantage of

the short duration, high-yielding varieties of oilseeds.

(4) Adoption of moisture conserevation and other dry-farming practices in scarce rainfall areas, with a view to minimize the fluctuations in production of oilseeds in general and groundnut in particular.

(5) Cultivation of new oilseeds like soyabean and sunflower seed.

(6) *Imports*

(1) With a view to meeting the shortfall in the availability of indigenous oilseeds/oils, the following quantities have been imported during 1970 :—

(i) Soyabean oil 1,00,000 tonnes

(ii) Sunflower oil 5,000 tonnes

(2) Steps have been taken to arrange import of 75,000 tonnes of rapeseed during January—June, 1971.

2. The following steps have been taken to increase the manufacturing capacity of the vanaspati industry :—

(1) The industry was partially delicensed during the period September, 1968 to February, 1970 as a result of which a substantial increase in the manufacturing capacity is now under way.

(2) The existing factories have been allowed the facility of increasing their production, to the extent of 25% over their licensed capacity, by addition of minor balancing equipment since October, 1967, without need for obtaining a fresh licence therefor.

**American Advisers in Department of Agriculture**

*503. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number, names and other details of American Advisers in the Department of Agriculture ;

(b) the nature of coordination between the Ford Foundation and the Department of Agriculture; and

(c) the number of officials of the Department of Agriculture who remain in the office of the Ford Foundation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Five (As per statement attached).

(b) and (c). The honorable member is presumably, referring to the coordination between American experts of the Ford Foundation brought in connection with I.A.D.P. Projects and the various Divisions of the main Department of Agriculture. This co-ordination is of two kinds :

1. These American experts function in the main Department of Agriculture in a advisory capcity in their respective disciplines of specialisation. For example, the consultant on Agricultural Engineering is attached to the Machinery Division and the consultant on Water Development is consulted by the Minor Irrigation and Water Utilisation Division.

2. The services of the experts of the Ford Foundation are available also for promotion of the field projects in the seven I. A. D. P. districts. For this, eleven Indian Officers of the Extension Directorate work in the building made available by the Government of India to the Ford Foundation on 32 Ferozeshah Road, New Dhali.

*Statement*

*American Experts in Agriculture Department*

| S.No. | Name of the Expert | Field of Specialisation | Assigned from |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | MR. J.T. PHELAN | SOIL & WATER MANAGEMENT | OCTOBER 1966. |
| 2. | MR. E.J. POPE | DRAINAGE ENGINEERING | DECEMBER 1969. |
| 3. | MR. F.M. ROBERTS | RESOURCE INVENTORY | JUNE 1968. |
| 4. | MR. E.L. ELITHORPE | TUBEWELL SPECIALIST | DECEMBER 1969. |
| 5. | MR. R.D. VANDERSYPEN | SURFACE WATER HYDROLOGIST | JULY 1970. |

**Complaints received by Press Council against News-papers**

*504. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Press Council has received complaints against a newspaper for breach of the recognised ethical canons of newspaper proprieties and taste;

(b) if so, the number of complaints they have received during the last one year; and

(c) what action has been taken on those complaints and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SARI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) to (c). In the absence of the name of the newspaper it is not possible to say which particular newspaper the Member has in mind. However, the Press Council have intimated that during the period from December, 1969 to November, 1970, the total number of such cases with a carry over of 18 complaints, from the period prior to December, 1969, was 57. Of these, 32 were in respect of communal writings or pictures which were vulgar or in bad taste verging on obscenity. Out of these, 30 were disposed of during the year and the other 27 are in different stages of investigation. Six complaints were upheld, 10 rejected, one was permitted to be withdrawn and in respect of another the Council's jurisdiction was barred due to the matter gettting *subjudice*. Two editors were warned, six censured, and in regard to four others the Council expressed its displeasure or disapproval.

**Liberalisation of Food Control**

*505. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for further liberalisation of food control; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Legislation for improvement of working conditions of Agricultural Labour**

*506. SHRI P.C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to bring forward any legislation to improve the working conditions of agricultural labour; and

(b) if so, the precise nature of the contemplated legislation ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) There is no such proposal under consideration at present. However, it may be mentioned that the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 is applicable *interalia* to employment in agriculture and under this Act appropriate Governments have power to fix minimum rates of wages and regulate conditions of service in the matter of hours of work, weekly day of rest and overtime in respect of agricultural labour.

(b) Question does not arise.

**States without Radio Stations**

*507. SHRI D. AMAT : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is no radio station in some of the States ;

(b) if so, the names of such States ; and

(c) the steps taken to set up a radio station there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Haryana.

(c) A scheme for setting up a Radio Station at Rohtak in Haryana is already under implementation.

**Mode of Import of Fertilizer from Foreign Countries**

*508. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether direct negotiations with individual foreign suppliers of fertilizers have proved to be more successful and effects saving than by following the system of calling tenders and then importing it ;

(b) if so, the amount thus actually saved ; and

(c) the reasons why this system is not being followed in case of other items needed by India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Since 1966 a total saving of Rs. 7.49 crores has been effected in making purchases from U.K., West Europe and Japan.

(c) The established policy of Government is to procure stores by open tender. Negotiations are, however, generally resorted to in the cases of stores where firms enjoy a complete monopoly and in cases where ring formation is evident and the prices thrown up against the tender enquiry do not bear any relation to the last purchase price for the same article.

**Locarno Film Festival, 1970**

*509. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received a report on the Locarno Film Festival, 1970 from Shri Basu Chatterjee, Producer Director of "Sara Akash" which was India's entry in the Festival ;

(b) if so, the principal points made by Shri Chatterjee in his report ; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The principal points contained in the report of Shri Basu Chatterjee may kindly be seen in the Statement laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The matter is under consideration of the Ministry.

*Statement*

Shri Basu Chatterjee has suggested as follows:—

"The Government of India should:—

(a) Ensure that only a print with technically good sub-titles is sent to a Film Festival.

(b) Meet to and for expenditure of airfreight of the print or alternatively, despatch the prints in diplomatic bags.

(c) Insist that films recommended and sent as Government of India's official entry must get a screening at the Festival.

(d) Send enough press material of the films produced by Films Division to the Festival for press and general publicity."

**Setting up of Rice Mills by Food Corporation of India**

*510. SHRI M. SUDARSANAM : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India has a proposal to set up rice mills in certain States; and

(b) if so, the details regarding their locations and the investment involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, sir.

(b) A statement indicating the locations of the rice mills is attached.

The total estimated investment required for setting up of the rice mills by Food Corporation of India is Rs. 309 lakhs.

*Statement*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Olavakkot | (Kerala) |
| 2. | Thanjavur | (Tamil Nadu) |
| 3. | Mannargudi | (Tamil Nadu) |
| 4. | Sembanarkoil | (Tamil Nadu) |
| 5. | Chidambaram | (Tamil Nadu) |
| 6. | Nellore | (Andhra Pradesh) |
| 7. | Nizamabad | (Andhra Pradesh) |
| 8. | Miryalaguda | (Andhra Pradesh) |
| 9. | Sattanpalli | (Andhra Pradesh) |
| 10. | Hirakud | (Orissa) |
| 11. | Dungripalli | (Orissa) |
| 12. | Chanpatia | (Bihar) |
| 13. | Purnea | (Bihar) |
| 14. | Rudrapur | (Uttar Pradesh) |
| 15. | Karnal | (Haryana) |
| 16. | Batala | (Punjab) |
| 17. | Patiala | (Punjab) |
| 18. | Suri | (West Bengal) |
| 19. | Buniyadpur | (West Bengal) |
| 20. | Durgapur | (West Bengal) |
| 21. | Hojai | (Assam) |
| 22. | North Lakhimpur | (Assam) |
| 23. | Bankura Distt. (West Bengal) | Tentative |
| 24. | Koraput Distt. (Orissa) | Tentative |
| 25. | Imphal (Manipur) | Tentative |

**T.V. Licensees on the Roll**

3145. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the number of live TV licensees on the roll and the annual fee charged for a licence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : A total No. of 17,473 live T.V. licences were on the roll as on 30.6.1970. The schedule of annual fees for different types of T.V. licences is as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Domestic licence | —Rs. 30 | per licence |
| Concessional licence | —Rs. 10 | ,, |
| Commercial licence | —Rs. 60 | ,, |
| Demonstration licence | —Rs. 30 | ,, |
| Dealer's Possession Licence | —Rs. 40 | ,, |
| Non-dealer's Possession Licence. | —Rs. 15 | ,, |

**Establishment of Holiday Homes**

3146. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Administration has decided to establish two holiday homes in Simla and Mussoorie for Delhi's industrial workers;

(b) if so, the accommodation available in these two holiday homes;

(c) whether Government have undertaken a survey of the industrial workers in Delhi; if so, the number thereof;

(d) whether Government are aware that in view of the largeness of the number of the industrial workers in Delhi, the accommodation available in these two holiday homes will be inadequate; and

(e) if so, the criteria for selection of workers for providing accommodation in the holiday homes ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) Delhi Administration has a proposal for the Establishment of two holiday homes in Simla and Mussoorie for industrial workers employed in shops and commercial establishments of Delhi.

(b) It is proposed to have 7-8 roomed accommodation at both the places.

(c) No survey of industrial workers was conducted recently. But according to the information available there are at present 1,620 registered factories in Delhi, employing 82,000 workers.

(d) Delhi Administration has such a proposal for the first time. Providing of more accommodation will be considered on the experience of its popularity.

(e) Applications will be called for from the persons desiring to avail of the facilities of the Holiday Homes and selection will be made by a Committee of Officers of the Labour Commissioner's office of the Delhi Administration. Only those workers will be able to derive the benefit whose monthly income is upto Rs. 500/- and who are able to produce an authentic proof of sanctioned leave.

**Development of Mizo Hills District**

3147. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have advised the Government of Assam to take greater interest in the economic problems of the Mizo Hills District and also draw plan for developing that area, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government of Assam have drawn a scheme for the reclamation of a few thousand acres for wet cultivation, the starting of two or three model agricultural farms and the introduction of highly pedigreed livestock in some areas; if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government are aware that about 50,000 acres can be reclaimed in two to three years and besides rice cash crops like coffee, orange, potato, sugarcane, tapioca and rubber can be grown without much difficulty; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to assist the Assam Government for the development of that area ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Government of India give all assistance to the Government of Assam in preparing plan for the speedier economic development of the Mizo Hills District

and their execution. The development of this District generally involves the economic aspects like Agriculture, Communications, Food Supplies, Employment Opportunities.

(b) Yes, Assam Government of the instance of Government of India has drawn up plans to establish during the current financial year a Demonstration farm in Thenzawl area. A farm of about 2,000 acres can be established in this area after the land has been reclaimed. They propose also to establish another Demonstration farm during the current financial year in the Kawnpui area. These will be composite farms.

(c) The plans for the first 2-3 years for the integrated agricultural development in Mizo Hills District envisage setting up of (a) three integrated pilot projects of 5,000 acres each and (b) 8 demonstration farms at 8 selected Progressive protective Villages (PPVS) of about 1,000 acres each. The areas of the projects will depend upon the actual availability of land after carrying out surveys. It may be added in this connection that Government of India's State Farms Corporation has established in Lokichera in February 1970 a State Farm. This farm is ultimately likely to have an area of 2,503 acres. Main crops cultivated are paddy and maize. Pineapple has since been introduced; Banana, Pepper Arecanut Turmeric, Orange, Litchi and Lemon are being tried. Poultry and Piggery Sections are being started. A Piggery Development officer has been appointed.

(d) State Farms Corporation are to establish the three integrated pilot projects (biggar farms). There Lokichera Farm is on an average, employing 50 Mizos per day. The local people are being given training in operation and maintenance of agricultural machinery. The farms is providing electricity to Lokichera Village and the local people are making a good use of Film shows arranged by the Farm. A survey party is also being sent by the centre to Mizo Hills to survey the areas for Demonstration Farms.

**Loss due to Rise in support Price of Paddy by Punjab Government**

3148. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a bumper paddy crop is expected this year in Punjab despite the recent power crisis;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the quantity of paddy supplied to the Government Agencies in Punjab so far during the current year;

(d) whether in accordance with the calculation made by the Punjab Provincial Rice Merchants Association, the trade has suffered a loss of lakhs of Rupees on account of the raise by the Punjab Government of the support price of paddy by Rs. 3 a quintal to benefit the farmer and Government of India's decision not to raise the price of rice further; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The Production of paddy this year is expected to be about the same level as last year.

(c) There is no levy on paddy in Punjab and hence the question of supply of paddy to Government Agencies does not arise. However, Food Corporation of India have purchased about 1 lakh tonnes of paddy from the producer as a measure of price support.

(d) and (e). Government of India have no information about the calculation made by the Punjab Provincial Rice Merchants Association about the loss, if any, that may be sustained by the trade. The national prices of the standered varieties of paddy and rice have been revised upwards from Rs. 52·50 to Rs. 53·00 for paddy and from Rs. 84·75 to Rs. 85·50

for rice. Purchases for price support are being made at Rs. 51·00 during the current year against last year's rate of Rs. 50·00 per quintal.

**Demand by Punjab Provincial Rice Merchants Association for Rise in Procurement Price of Rice**

3149. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA :
SHRI DHANDAPANI :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Punjab Provincial Rice Merchants Association has warned the Central as well as the State Governments that they might suspend the milling of rice in the State if its procurement price was not immediately raised by Rs. 5 a quintal;

(b) whether the Tamil Nadu Government have also requested for increase in procurement price of rice; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The recommendation of the APC to increase the price of standard variety paddy by Re. 1/- during 1970-71 season has been accepted.

(c) Does not arise.

**Complaints about RS-09 Tractors received from G. D. R.**

3150. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of complaints received from farmers using RS-09 tractors, supplied by German Democratic Republic, Statewise;

(b) whether the Tamil Nadu State Agro-Industries Corporation has sold only 12 out of 100 ordered and wants to return 88 to the Centre because they are unsaleable and that even the few owners are claiming a refund; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to remedy the situation; if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) While the Tamil Nadu and Rajasthan State Agro-Industries Corporations have received 40 and 113 complaints respectively, against RS-09 tractors, the Gujarat Corporation has attended to 1400 repairs jobs on these tractors. Information from other State Agro-Industries Corporation *viz* Andhra Pradesh, Punjab and Mysore is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Certain complaints have also been received by the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Deptt. of Agriculture) direct from the farmers as indicated below besides representations from the RS-09 Tractor Owners Associations of Andhra Pradesh, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Andhra Pradesh | 30 |
| Punjab | 11 |
| U. P. | 1 |
| Rajasthan | 1 |

(b) The Tamil Nadu State Agro-Industries Corporation has intimated that it has sold 13 RS-09 tractors so far and the balance 87 tractors are unsaleable because of adverse impression of farmers. One owner has claimed refund and more are likely to do so.

(c) The matter was taken up with the GDR Delegation and the State Trading Corporation. The GDR suppliers have agreed to replace free of cost defective components by new modified components in all the tractors sold to the farmers or held in stock by the State Agro-Industries

Corporations. They have also agreed to extend the warranty period suitably. Five modified tractors are already under field tests at different places with a view to assessing the overall utility of these tractors for Indian conditions. The GDR suppliers have also brought in three plane-loads of spare parts and new modified components for immediate suply on demand to the State Agro-Industries' Corporations. They have also augmented the team of their technicians by another 15 qualified persons, thus raising the total number of technicians to about 30. Besides, a large number of Indian technicians are employed with the approval of the Agro-Industries Corporations concerned in order to expedite the process of modification. It is expected that a majority of tractors in the hand of the farmers will be modified by December, 1970. A Technical Committee has been appointed to examine the performance of these machines.

**Loss incurred by Mohanpur Co-operative Sugar Mills**

3151. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mohanpur Cooperative Sugar Mills incurred a loss of Rs. 12 lakhs during 1969-70 and have sugar stocks worth Rs. 4 crores lying idle;

(b) whether these Mills paid Rs. 32 lakhs towards interest on a loan of Rs. 90 lakhs to the Industrial Finance Corporation and Rs. 6 lakhs as interest on a loan of Rs. 20 lakhs from the Refinance Corporation of India;

(c) whether sugar factory owners of Tamil Nadu have urged the Union Government to take immediate measures to relive the present gift; and

(d) the steps taken to help the sugar industry of Tamil Nadu and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) The accounts of the Salem Cooperative Sugar Mills Ltd. Mohanpur, in Tamil Nadu, for the year ended 30th June, 1970, are yet to be audited. The State Government have tentatively estimated the loss of this sugar factory for the year 1969-70 at Rs. 12.35 lakhs. The estimated value of sugar stock with this cooperative as on 15th November, 1970, was Rs. 1.31 crores.

(b) This cooperative has paid a total interest of Rs. 32.65 lakhs to the Industrial Finance Corporation of India for the period from 27.2.64 to 20.6.70 and an interest of Rs. 5.95 lakhs to the Refinance Corporation for the period from 5.3.64 to 30.6.70.

(c) The South India Sugar Mills Association, Tamil Nadu Branch, has submitted a representation to the Government of India, for measures to relieve the present glut.

(d) The following steps have been taken to relieve the situation created by large stocks with the factories in the country;

(i) State Governments have been asked to increase the scales of distribution of sugar in urban areas where these are low and to liberalise distribution in rural areas;

(ii) The monthly quotas of levy suger to States for distribution to domestic consumers have been increased from 17.32 lakh tonnes in 1968-69 to 28.18 lakh tonnes during 1969-70;

(iii) The release of free sale sugar has been increased from 9.83 lakh tonnes during 1968-69 to 14.37 lakh tonnes during 1969-70;

(iv) Efforts are being made to export as much sugar as possible under the provisions of the International Sugar Agreement, 1968;

(v) Restrictions on inter-State movement of free sale sugar have been removed.

**Employees involved in Fire in INA Branch of Super Bazar, New Delhi**

3152. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some employees of Super Bazar have been found to have a hand in the fires in the INA Branch of Super Bazar during November. 1970 and if so, the names and other details in respect of them and the action Government have taken or propose to take against them; and

(b) the measures Government propose to adopt to check the recurrence of such incidents in future ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) The Delhi Police are investigating the causes of fires. The Police have interrogated some employees of the Super Bazar, besides other persons, in connection with the investigation. The results of the investigation are not yet known and as such it is not possible to say at this stage whether any employee had a hand in the fires.

(b) The management of the Super Bazar have taken suitable measures to check the recurrence of such incidents, including appointment of additional security staff, surprise checks, periodical cheking of fire fighting equipments, and training of employees in fire fighting drill. The merchandise, furniture and fixtures of the Super Bazar are also coverd by Fire Insurance.

**Union Ministers holding Land beyond Ceiling**

3153. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some Union Ministers own land beyond ceiling ; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Legislation has been enacted in almost all the States imposing ceiling on land holdings. The surplus the land excess of ceiling vests in the State. Provisions relating to ceiling on holdings have been brought into force in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Haryana, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore. Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamilinadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Delhi and further measures are being taken for determination of and taking possession of surplus lanos. Where the provisions of the legislation have been implemented no person whether he is Union Minister or any other person can hold land beyond the ceiling. Action is taken in accordance with the provisions of the legislation for taking over of vested lands.

Information with regard to the Union Ministers who hold more than the ceiling limit and would be affected by the ceiling legislation is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Effect of High-yielding Crop Cultivation on Soil**

3154. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the regions which were brought under high-yielding crop cultivation are now showing soil deficiencies in terms of salts, minerals, zinc and copper ;

(b) whether any Central team of experts has been appointed to go into the whole matter to suggest remedies ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the regions affected ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE ) : (a) High yielding varieties are expected to remove higher amounts of

plant nutrients from soil as compared to local varieties. Recognising this. balanced fertilisation has been recommended.

Data obtained from large scale soil testing show our cultivated soils are in general deficient in nitrogen. Also some of the soils are deficient in phosphoric acid and potash. Soil Deficiency of micronutrients like Zinc has been identified on a large scale in rice and wheat growing tracts and in some soils deficiency of copper has been reported. Fertiliser application on the basis of soil test is advocated to meet these dificiencies.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

**Recognition of Manipur Electricity Employees Union**

3155. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Manipur Government has recognised the Manipur Electricity Employees' Union ; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay in giving the recognition ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) No.

(b) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House after it is received.

**Agreements with F. A. O.**

3156. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI DHANDAPANI :
SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the F. A. O. has entered into four agreements with India recently for new aid projects under the U. N. Freedom from Hunger Compaign ; and

(b) the purpose of the aid and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes.

(b) The information desired is incorporated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library*, *See* No LT—4472 170]

**Setting up New Mills**

3157. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state how many new rice mills, fish powder producing mills and vegetable oil mills had entered this field in last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : No fish powder producing mill has been set up. As regards rice mills and vegetable oil mills, necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Rich Farmers owing more to Cooperative Banks**

3158. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :
SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that rich farmers owe more to cooperative banks in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to recover the loans from those farmers ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) and (b) .The all-India Rural Debt and Investment Survey (1961-62) carried out by the Reserve Bank of India indicated that in June, 1962, 55% of outstanding loans of cooperatives were

against the two highest asset groups who formed only 13.3% of all the rural householders. A survey conducted by the Programme Evaluation Organisation had also revealed that only 15% of the cooperative credit has gone to those having 5 acres or less, 39% to those with 5-10 acres and 46% to still larger land holders. The overdues at the Central Bank level on 30.6.1969 were 26% of the total loan ontstanding. The question of overdues discussed in the Conference of the State Ministers for Cooperation on 24.10.70 and the following decisions *Inter alia* were taken:—

(i) All out efforts should be made to reduce overdues.

(ii) Defaulters should be disqualified from standing for election either in cooperative institutions or other similar bodies while nominees of defaulting societies should be debarred from holding position on the Board of Managment of higher level organisations.

(iii) In the context of new developments like multiple cropping, norms now adopted for fixing periods of loaning and repayments may be reviewed so that a proper criteria for arriving at the correct level of overdues may be adopted.

The State Governments have been advised to ensure that Cooperatives revised their loaning policies and procedures and reorganise them to ensure larger flow of funds to the small farmers and in particular to ensure that:—

(i) If the resources available to a particular society are inadequate to meet the requirements of all its members, it will seek to ensure that the needs of the small cultivators are adequately met on a priority basis.

(ii) Bigger cultivators who can repay loans in shorter periods will be encouraged to avail of medium term credit for investment, so that larger volume of long-term credit can be made available for small farmers from land development banks.

(iii) Adequate funds are provided in the State Plan schemes in the Fourth Plan under the scheme of special grants to cooperative banks and societies as an inducement to them to give larger loans to small cultivators for production purposes.

**Establishment of an Agricultural University in Gujarat**

3159. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether final dicision about the location of an Agriculture University in the state of Gujarat has been taken; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. The matter is under the consideration of the Government of Gujarat.

**Demands of Doctors working in Employees State Insurance Scheme Dispensaries**

3160. SHRI R. BARUA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Doctors working in the dispensaries of the Employees State Insurance Scheme are not satisfied with their present working conditions and are agitating for more benefits;

(b) if so, what are their demands; and

(c) whether Government have considered their demands and taken any decision in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : The administration of the medical care under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme is the statutory responsibility of the State Governments except in the Union Territory Delhi where such care is being directly administered by the Employees State Insurance Corporation set up under the Employee State Insurance

Act, 1948. The Corporation has furnished the following information :—

(a) The Employees' State Insurance Corporation has not received any complaint with regard to the dis-satisfaction amongst the Doctors working in the Dispensaries from any State except the Union Territory of Delhi. So far as Delhi is concerned, the Employees' State Insurance Corporation Medical Officers' Association served a strike notice dated the 15th September, 1970 proposing to go on strike on 27.9.1970.

(b) In the notice, the Medical Officers' Association gave the following reasons for the strike :—

(i) Introduction of broken shift system in all the Employees' State Insurance Dispensaries in Delhi.

(ii) Refusal to discuss the various demands by the ESI Corporation with the un-recognised ESIC Medical Officers' Association.

(iii) Victimisation of the President of the Association to whom a show cause notice had been issued.

(iv) Victimisation of the office-bearers of the Association who had been transferred to the broken shift dispensaries.

(v) Asking the President of the Association to vacate the quarter.

(c) The above points were discussed with the representatives of the Medical Officers on the 18th and 19th September, 1970. As a result of the discussion, a settlement was reached with the Association and the strike notice was withdrawn.

## मध्य प्रदेश में बसे पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के शरणार्थी

3161. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **श्रम तथा पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने कि कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत चार महीनों के दौरान पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आये तथा मध्य प्रदेश के शरणार्थी शिविरों में बसाये गये शरणार्थियों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(ख) तत्सम्बन्धी आवास समस्या को हल करने के लिये इस अवधि के दौरान राज्य सरकार को कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी गई है ?

**श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री डी०संजीवैय्या)** (क) 1-8-1970 से 20-11-1970 तक, 4066 व्यक्ति मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा चलाये जा रहे शिविरों में भेजे गये हैं। उपरोक्त आंकड़ों में वे व्यक्ति सम्मिलित नहीं किए गये हैं जिन्हें कि केन्द्रीय प्रशासित शिविर माना और दण्डकारण्य परियोजना क्षेत्र के मध्य प्रदेश में पड़ने वाले भाग के शिविरों में भेजा गया है।

(ख) शिविरों में रह रहे पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आये शरणार्थियों की आवास समस्या को हल करने के लिए राज्य सरकार को वित्तीय सहायता देने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता क्योंकि, राहत शिविरों में इन शरणार्थियों के आवास के समय, बैरकों के नवीकरण, तम्बुओं की खरीद इत्यादि का सारा खर्च भारत सरकार द्वारा वहन किया जाता है।

## मध्य प्रदेश में कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना

3162. **श्री रामावतार शर्मा** : क्या **श्रम तथा पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के कितने स्थानों पर कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना लागू की जा रही है, उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं, इस योजना के के अधीन कितने कर्मचारियों का बीमा किया गया है और इन स्थानों पर कर्मचारियों के मकानों में कितने चिकित्सालय खोले गये है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार आगामी वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश के कई अन्य स्थानों पर भी उक्त योजना आरम्भ करने का है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है, इससे सम्भवतः कितने कर्मचारियों को लाभ होगा, कुल कितने नये चिकित्सालय खोले जायेंगे तथा प्रस्तावित स्थानों के नाम क्या है ?

**श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री डी०संजीवैय्या)**: कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम ने निम्नलिखित सूचना भेजी है:—

(क) कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना के जनवरी, 1971 में दो स्थानों-कुह्मारी और अमलाई में लागू किए जाने की आशा है। इन स्थानों में कर्मचारियों की संख्या क्रमशः 1200 और 2700 है।

चूंकि अभी तक राज्य सरकार द्वारा डॉक्टरी देख-रेख की व्यवस्था पूर्ण नहीं की गई है, अतएव यह मालूम नहीं है कि औषधालय कहां स्थित किए जाएंगे।

(ख) और (ग). वर्ष 1971–72 के दौरान निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना लागू करने का राज्य सरकार का विचार है:—

| क्रमांक | क्षेत्र का नाम | कर्मचारियों की संख्या |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | खाण्डवा | 2000 |
| 2. | इटारसी | 800 |
| 3. | कोरबा | 1300 |
| 4. | निवार | 600 |

इन क्षेत्रों के लिए नए औषधालय खोलने के सम्बन्ध में अभी तक राज्य सरकार से प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं।

**Rules relating to transfer and posting of Doctors under E.S.I. Scheme**

3163. SHRI TENNENTI VISWANATHAM : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the rules realting to the transfer and posting of Doctors working under E.S.I. Scheme;

(b) whether all Doctors of Central Health Service working under Fmployees State Insurance Scheme in Delhi are transferred after a certain number of years' service in Delhi; and

(c) if so, the instances where these uniform rules have not been followed and for what reasons ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : The Employees' State Insurance Corporation has furnished the following information:—

(a) The posts of Medical Officers under the Employees' State Insurance Corporation are included in the Central Health Service. Most of these Officers are posted in Delhi and a few at stations outside Delhi. Their transfers from the Employees' State Insurance Corporation to other Central Health Service post are regulated under the orders of the Department of Health. Their transfers within the Employees' State Insurance Corporation at stations outside Delhi are, however, made by the Corporation where necessary in the public interest or on promotion from General Duty Officer, Grade-II to General Duty Officer, Grade-I, posts.

(b) No specified period is prescribed.

(c) Does not arise.

**ऊबड़-खाबड़ तथा ढलान वाली भूमि की फुव्वारों द्वारा सिंचाई**

3164. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती**: क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ऊबड़-खाबड़ तथा ढलान वाली भूमि की

फुव्वारों द्वारा सिंचाई करने की व्यवस्था को लोकप्रिय बनाने की दिशा में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

**खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्दे)** : ऊबड़-खाबड़ ढलान वाली भूमि का फुव्वारों से सिंचाई करने को लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिये, दो प्रादेशिक भूमि तथा जल व्यवस्था मार्गदर्शी परियोजनाओं के, पटियाला (पंजाब) तथा बेल्लारी (मैसूर) में यू०एस० ऐड की तकनीकी सहायता से प्रदर्शन किये जा रहे हैं। ऐसे ही प्रदर्शन हिमाचल प्रदेश की भारत-जर्मन परियोजना, मंडी में भी किये जा रहे हैं।

फुव्वारों के द्वारा सिंचाई की पद्धति विशेषकर बालूमय मिट्टी के लिये अपनाई गई है, जहां पानी की खपत अधिक है। फुव्वारों द्वारा सिंचाई की सहायता से पटियाला मार्गदर्शी परियोजना में बालू के टिब्बों पर गेहूं की अच्छी फसल उगाई गई है और उस क्षेत्र के किसान काफी उत्साहित हैं। इस पद्धति में प्रारम्भ में काफी व्यय होता है तथा इस पर होने वाली आवर्ती लागत काफी अधिक है इसलिये इस पद्धति के बड़े पैमाने पर अपनाये जाने से पहिले, किसानों को इसकी उपयोगिता तथा मितव्यता के सम्बन्ध में यकीन दिलाना आवश्यक है।

### छोटी सिंचाई व्यवस्था के विस्तार के लिये बैंकों द्वारा सहायता

3165. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले वर्ष लोगों को छोटी सिंचाई व्यवस्था के विस्तार के लिये बैंकों द्वारा कितनी सहायता दी गई और चालू वर्ष में कितनी सहायता दिये जाने की सम्भावना है; और

(ख) क्या सिंचाई की दशा सुधारने हेतु अधिक ऋण देने के लिये बैंकों को रजामन्द करने के बारे में कुछ प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं ?

**खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्दे)** : (क) अनुमान है कि खुदे हुये कुओं, कुओं का सुधार, पम्पसैटों तथा नलकूपों की स्थापना जैसे लघु सिंचाई कार्यों के लिये, किसानों को भूमि विकास बैंकों, कृषि पुनर्वित्त निगम, केन्द्रीय सहकारी बैंकों, वाणिज्यिक बैंकों आदि जैसे संस्थात्मक स्रोतों द्वारा 1969–70 के दौरान लगभग 115.0 करोड़ रु० की राशि अग्रिमरूप में दी जायेगी। चालू वर्ष में अनुमान है कि इस कार्य के लिये बैंकों द्वारा लगभग 120 करोड़ रु० की राशि दी जायेगी।

(ख) राज्यों में लघु सिंचाई कार्यों के लिये लगाये जाने वाले संस्थात्मक धन की राशि को बढ़ाये जाने हेतु निरन्तर प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं।

### India's withdrawal from International Sugar Pact

3166. SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to withdraw from the International Sugar Pact;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether in view of large quantities of sugar being surplus, the price of sugar is proposed to be reduced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir. The price of sugar requisitioned as levy sugar for distribution mainly to domestic consumers is determined on the basis of the schedules and zones recommended by the Tariff Commission and accepted by Government. The price of free sugar is not fixed by Government.

**Charges for T.V. shows in Community Halls in Delhi**

3168. SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that television show facilities, provided at various Community Halls in Delhi, are open to all and free of charges;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that I.A.R.I. authority has been charging money from public for television shows in I. A. R. I. Community Hall; and

(c) if the reply to (b) above be in affirmative, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHKI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir. At Community viewing centres where TV sets have been supplied by Government.

(b) No TV set has been provided by Government in the Community Hall of I.A.R.I.

(c) Does not arise.

**Supply of bad Quality Rice in Kerala**

3169. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI VASUDEVEN NAIR :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister has received a parcel containing uneatable rice from the owners of Tellicherry Taluk Fair Price Shops, which is being supplied in Cannanore District for the last few weeks;

(b) whether any memorandum was received along with this uneatable rice;

(c) whether Government have taken any serious view of supplying this kind of rice and given any instruction to withdraw this supply; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). A parcel containing a sample of rice reported to have been issued from fair price shops in Tellicherry during the past few weeks was received by the Prime Minister from Tellicherry Taluk Fair Price Shop Agents Association with their letter dated 29.10.1970. The letter complained that the said rice was of a very inferior quality unfit for human consumption and was not worth the price at which it was sold.

(c) and (d). The complaint is being looked into. A report has been called from the Food Corporation of India. Further action will be taken on its receipt.

**Deepening of Cranganore harbour Channel for fishing boats**

3170. SHRI E.K. NAYANAR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the fisherman from various parts of Cochin coastal belt demonstrated before the District Collectorate in September, 1970 demanding immediate measures for deepening the Cranganore harbour channel so as to make it navigable for fishing boats; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Efforts are being made by the State Government to obtain a dredger to dredge the channel. As an interim measure steps are being taken to mark out a safe channel with buoys to enable mechanised boats to use the channel.

**Strike by staff of Indo-Swiss Project Mattuppetty (Kerala)**

3171. SHRI K.M. ABRAHAM : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the workers of the Indo-Swiss Project Mattuppetty, Kerala State, went on strike recently in support of their demands;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the demands of the workers thereon; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to redress the grivances of the workers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes.

(b) It has been reported that labourers struck work between 12th of October, 1970 to 27th of October, 1970.

(c) The demands of the workers were that :—

(i) All the daily-paid labourers should be taken on regular employment basis by Kerala Govt.; and

(ii) The labourers should be made eligible for the benefits of Contributory Provident Fund Scheme.

(d) This is a State Govt. Project and the Govt. of Kerala are considering the demands.

**अखिल भारतीय नेत्र सुधार संघ लाजपतनगर, नई दिल्ली को भूमि पट्टे पर देना**

3172. **श्री प०ला० बारूपाल** : क्या **श्रम तथा पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय ने अखिल भारतीय नेत्र सुधार संघ 2–एफ, लाजपतनगर, नई दिल्ली को एक आंख का अस्पताल खोलने के लिये लाजपतनगर में 2 एकड़ भूमि पट्टे पर अलाट की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या मंत्रालय के पास उक्त प्लाट का 'ले आउट' रिकार्ड के अनुसार उसकी लम्बाई तथा चौड़ाई सहित, उपलब्ध है ?

**श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री डी० एन्जी-वैय्या)** : (क) पुनर्वास विभाग ने आंखों का अस्पताल बनाने के लिये अखिल भारतीय नेत्र सुधार संघ को नवम्बर 1953 में लाजपतनगर नई दिल्ली में 1.56 एकड़, न कि 2 एकड़, भूमि अलाट की थी ।

(ख) इस विभाग के रिकार्ड के अनुसार, प्लाट अनियमित आकार का है और 2–एफ लाजपतनगर में स्थित है । इसकी आठ भुजाएं हैं और विभिन्न भुजाओं का माप 53 फुट, 257 फुट, 90 फुट, 74 फुट, 240 फुट, 80 फुट, 89 फुट–9 इंच और 259 फुट है ।

**Labour intensive farm scheme**

3173. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHRMA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the desirability of paying more attention to labour intensive farm scheme has been considered;

(b) if so, the steps taken in this direction;

(c) the results achieved so far; and

(d) the further steps proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The following labour intensive farm scheme are being taken up during the Fourth Plan period:—

(i) *Scheme for Integrated Dry Land Agricultural Development*

This scheme envisages 24 Pilot Projects to be loacated around I.C.A.R.'s main/sub-Research Centres, as Training-cum Demonstration Projects. The works undertaken will include soil conservation, land development and water harvesting, which will all be labour intensive. During 1970-71, only 9 projects are being taken up. The remaining 15 projects would start from 1971-72.

(ii) *Pilot Projects on Multiple Cropping*

This scheme envisages setting up 51 Pilot Projects on Multiple Cropping during the remaining three years of the Fourth Plan period. More crops per unit area per year would result in fuller utilisation of family labour and bullock power resources, particularly in the case of small farmers. Besides, the intensive farming and related works programme on land development, land shaping and land levelling, etc. would generate greater employment opportunities for landless agricultural labourers. The scheme will be launched in the field from the beginning of 1971-72.

(iii) *Small Farmers' Development Agency (SFDA)*

46 projects at a total cost of Rs. 67.5 crores have been provided during the remaining years of the 4th Plan, out of which 38 projects have already been sanctioned.

(iv) *Scheme for Marginal Farmers and Landless Labour (MFAL)*

40 projects have been formulated at a total cost of Rs. 47.5 crores during the 4th Plan, out of which 15 projects have already been sanctioned. All these projects are labour intensive and will lead to more production.

**New Procedure for Pest Control**

3174. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the new procedures of pest control which have been introduced in farming;

(b) how far they have succeeded in their objective; and

(c) the results achieved so far as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION ( SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE ) : (a) An integrated approach to pest control is now being introduced as a result of progressive researches carried out in the field of plant protection. Broadly this consists of two sets of practices. One the farmer is advised to bring together cultural, mechanical, biological and chemical methods of pest control, at the requisite time, rather than rely merely on use of pesticides, insecticides, etc. Secondly, as in the case of agriculture in general, he should use a package of practices for protecting his crops from damage; that is to say, he should have a full season plant protection programme beginning with treatment of seed and soil and ending in treatment of grain to be stored.

Following this new approach, the emphasis has shifted from spraying of pest/disease affected crops to the requisite number of prophylactic sprayings which would prevent damage. Where an epidemic breaks out over a large area or where a pest/disease is known to exist in endemic form over large areas, and large/scale ground operations in a short time are not possible, spraying of pesticides etc. from the air is recommended. Government of India reimburse 50% of the cost of pesticides in epidemic areas, and meet the full cost of aerial operations upto Rs. 7/— per acre (maximum ceiling) in endemic areas. The Endemic Areas' Scheme has been introduced this year and the State

Governments have so far been authorised to undertake aerial operations on 12.09 lakh acres.

There have been remarkable advances in the development of spraying methods also. Instead of the 'drench spraying' method which resulted in considerable wastage of pesticides, recourse is being taken to low and ultra low volume spraying of concentrated solutions of pesticides, thus saving time, labour and material

(b) Progressive increase in the consumption of pesticides (from 569 tonnes in 1959-60 to 22,000 tonnes in 1968-69), the popularity of the low volume and ultra low volume spraying methods (increase in area sprayed by this method is from 24,814 acres in 1959-60 to 15,21,142 acres in 1968-69) and the increase in area covered by aerial spraying (from 24,814 acres in 1959-60 to 11,35,000 acres in 1969-70) show that the new approach and techniques are popular and effective.

(c) It is difficult to assess the increase in yield due only to plant protection coverage of a crop but generally speaking if a crop fully protected against attack of pests and diseases, the yield goes up by 15% to 20%.

## हिमाचल प्रदेश में बी० एस० एल० के कर्मचारियों के लिए कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि योजना लागू करना

3175. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिमाचल प्रदेश में व्यास सतलज सम्पर्क परियोजना के कर्मचारियों के लिए अभी तक भविष्य निधि योजना लागू नहीं की गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) उक्त कर्मचारियों के लिए इस योजना को लागू करने हेतु सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

**श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री डी० सन्जीवैय्या)** : कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि की व्यवस्था का सम्बन्ध केन्द्रीय न्यासी बोर्ड से है, जो कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि अधिनियम, 1952 के अधीन स्थापित एक स्वायत्त संगठन है और भारत सरकार से इसका सीधा सम्बन्ध नहीं है। भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों ने इस प्रकार सूचित किया है:—

(क) से (ग). व्यास सतलुज लिंक प्रोजेक्ट के ऐसे प्रतिष्ठान, जो कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि अधिनियम, 1952 के अन्तर्गत आने वाले किसी अनुसूचित उद्योग । प्रतिष्ठानों की श्रेणी में लगे हैं और जो अधिनियम की परिधिय में आने की शर्तों को पूरा करते हैं, उक्त अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत आ गए हैं । प्रोजेक्ट के अन्य अनुभागों को उक्त अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत लाने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है ।

## कलकत्ता की मेटल बौक्स कम्पनी का बन्द होना

3176. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पश्चिम बंगाल में कलकत्ता स्थित मेटल बौक्स कम्पनी, अक्टूबर, 1970 में बन्द कर दी गई थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसे बन्द किये जाने के क्या कारण थे; और इसके परिणामस्वरूप कितने श्रमिक बेरोजगार हो गये हैं ?

**श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री डी० सन्जीवैय्या)**. (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायगी ।

**Procurement of Wheat and Rice by Punjab and Andhra Pradesh for Central Pool**

3177. SHRI NARAYANAN :
SHRI SAMINATHAN :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh and Punjab have procured wheat and rice for the Central pool;

(b) if so, whether in Punjab the procurement target for the Central pool has increased; and

(c) if so, the details of procurement of wheat and rice from these two States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No procurement targets have been fixed for the Central pool separately and therefore, the question whether it has increased or not does not arise.

(c) Details of rice procured in Punjab and Andhra Pradesh during 1969-70 and 1970-71 Kharif marketing seasons and of wheat procured in Punjab during 1970-71 Rabi marketing season are given below—

| Grain | Marketing Year | State | (In lakh tonnes) Quantity actually procured |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rice | 1969-70 | Andhra Pradesh | 1.69 |
| ,, | ,, | Punjab | 3.78 |
| ,, | 1970-71 | Andhra Pradesh | 0.01 (upto 22-11-70) |
| ,, | ,, | Punjab | 1.50 (upto 19-11-70) |
| Wheat | 1970-71 | Punjab | 23.53 (upto 19-11-70) |

**Irregularity in grant of Telephone connections in Patna and Rajendra Nagar telephone exchange, areas Bihar Circle.**

3178. SHRI RAM SHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in Patna and Rajendra Nagar Exchange areas in Bihar Circle, the telephone connections have not been given in the same order in which money against demand notes were deposited by the applicants;

(b) whether a person who deposited money could not get connection for more than a month whereas there are persons who got lines within a week of depositing the money and demand notes: and

(c) if so, the reasons of such irregularity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). While telephone connections are, generally installed in the order in which payments of demand notes are received, it

is sometimes not possible to do so due to various reasons *e. g.* technical difficulties, such as delay in laying underground cables or in receipt of essential line stores, where the connection may involve erection of a long line, or due to late receipt of paid-copy of the demand note etc. Every effort is made to provide the connections expeditiously once the demand notes are paid by the parties.

(c) Does not arise.

**Applications pending for Telephone Connections in Patna Corporation area**

3179. SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he had categorically declared in Patna that there would be no waiting list for telephone connections in Patna Corporation area and the need of all applicants will be met quickly ;

(b) if so, whether all those persons who have applied on prescribed form have been provided with telephone connection ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for it and the expected date by which all the applicants will be provided with telephone connections ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) All those persons who had applied for connections at the time mentioned in (a) above and who have paid demand notes have since been provided with telephones. At present connections are being sanctioned within Patna Corporation area as soon as demands are received.

(c) Does not arise.

**Complaint against Non-Receipt of Telephone Bills in Patna**

3180. SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of complaints have been made in Patna regarding the non-receipt of the bills, reminders and consequent disconnection of telephones. even for non-payment of dues less than Rs. 10/—;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the remedial action Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF THE INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As per latest instructions disconnection is not resorted to for non-payment of bills for less than Rs. 25/— unless the subscriber persistently evades making payment.

**दिल्ली के सुपर बाजार के लक्ष्य एवं उद्देश्य**

3181. **श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली में सुपर बाजारों की स्थापना करने के क्या लक्ष्य एवं उद्देश्य थे और इनकी कहां तक पूर्ति हो पाई है ?

**खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में उप मंत्री ( श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया)** : देश में अन्य सहकारी बहु-विभागी भण्डारों की तरह दिल्ली के सुपर बाजारों की स्थापना जनता को उचित मूल्यों पर अत्यावश्यक उपभोज्य वस्तुएं उपलब्ध करने और उचित व्यापारिक प्रक्रियाओं तथा आधुनिक खुदरा

व्यापार की तकनीकों को अपना कर खुदरा वितरण व्यापार पर स्वस्थ प्रभाव डालने के उद्देश्य से की गई थी । यदि पूर्ण रूप से विचार किया जाए तो इन उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति हो गई है ।

**आगामी तीन वर्षों में जारी किये जाने वाले स्मृति डाक-टिकट**

3182. **श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री** : क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उन महान् व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं जिनकी स्मृति में सरकार का विचार आगामी तीन वर्षों में डाक टिकट जारी करने का है ?

**सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शेर सिंह)** : अब तक अगले वर्ष अर्थात् 1971 में जारी किए जाने वाले डाक-टिकटों के ब्यौरे को अंतिम रूप दिया गया है। 1971 के दौरान निम्नलिखित महान व्यक्तियों की स्मृति में डाक-टिकट जारी किए जाएंगे :

1. दीनबंधु सी०एफ० एन्ड्रूस
2. आचार्य नरेन्द्र देव
3. गुरु रविदास
4. रमण महर्षि
5. राजा रविवर्मा
6. दादा साहब फाल्के
7. स्वामी विरजानन्द
8. सखाराम गणेश देवस्कर

**कृषि कार्यक्रमों में छोटे किसानों द्वारा भाग लिया जाना**

3183. **श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विभिन्न कृषि विकास कार्यक्रमों से केवल बड़े तथा धनी किसानों को ही लाभ पहुंचा है तथा छोटे किसानों को उनसे किसी प्रकार का लाभ नहीं हुआ है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) ऐसे कार्यक्रमों में छोटे किसानों द्वारा भाग लेने का का सुनिश्चय करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

**खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे)** : (क) से (ग). यह सत्य है कि कुछ बहुत ही छोटे कृषकगण कृषि विकास कार्यक्रमों के पूरे लाभ नहीं उठा सके । इसलिये भारत सरकार ने केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में 2 परियोजनायें अर्थात् छोटे कृषक विकास एजेन्सी (46) और उपान्त कृषक और कृषि श्रमिक (40), देश में कुल 86 चुनिन्दा जिलों में आरम्भ कीं, ताकि बहुत छोटे कृषकों, उपान्त कृषकों और कृषि श्रमिकों को पर्याप्त ऋण सुविधायें और अन्य सेवायें प्राप्त करने में सहायता मिले, जिससे कि उन्हें अग्रिम कृषि तकनोलोजी के लाभ प्राप्त हों और मिश्रित तथा सुधरी खेती द्वारा उनकी आय बढ़ सके ।

**Complaint against working of Telephone Exchange, Chheharta (Amritsar)**

3184. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING and COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the telephone exchange at Chheharta (Amritsar) is not working satisfactorily and complaints from Telephone subscribers are not attended to properly ;

(b) whether Government have received any complaints from an M. L. A. (Punjab) ; and

(c) if so, the action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BRODCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI. SHER SINGH) : (a) Chheharta (Amritsar) Exchange is working satisfactorily and complaints are promptly attended to as and when received.

(b) A complaint dated 28-9-70 from Shri Satya Pal Dang, M. L. A addressed to Minister (C) has been received. A letter in this connection has also appeared in the 'Tribune' dated 21-9-70.

(c) A thorough check of telephone number 331 to which this complaint relates has been carried out and no specific fault has been found in internal equipment or outdoor plant. Delayed dial tone was, however, noticed and it is due to high calling rate during busy hours.

**Establishment of an Agricultural University in Kerala**

3185. SHRI A. K, GOPALAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have appointed a Committee to look into the setting up of an agricultural university in Kerala :

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the main points which will be examined by the committee ; and

(d) when the Committee is likely to submit its report ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The Government of India have not appointed any Committee to look into the setting up of an Agricultural University in Kerala. This is a matter coming within the purview of the State Government. The State Government had appointed a Special Officer in order to work out a complete plan for an Agricultural University, He has submitted his Report to the State Government and, when consulted, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research also gave their comments and advice. The State Government is reported to be going ahead with the proposal for setting up an Agricultural University in the near future.

(b) to (d) . Do not arise.

**Land Reforms**

3186. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States where either legislation on land reforms has not been enacted or not properly enforced ;

(b) the approximate number of landlords owing land above the ceiling in different States ;

(c) the action taken so far against such landlords ;

(d) what it is the *modus operandi* of these land-lords to have land above the ceiling ;

(e) whether the small farmers have not been benefited much by the schemes of Agricultural improvement etc. ; and

(f) if so, the steps Government propose to take to improve the lot of the small farmers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Every State Government has to its credit some measures of land reforms which they have effectively implemented. There are however, gaps in legislation and implementation in respect of some measures. The progress of the various measures of land reforms in the various States has been reviewed in the Section on Land Reforms in the Fourth Five Years Plan document.

(b) and (c). The provisions relating to ceiling in the legislation enacted in the various States are in process of implementa-

tion. Till the ceiling limits are ascertained in respect of each person it will not be possible to have the number of persons who hold land above the ceiling. Action is being taken for declaring the surplus land and taking possession of the same in accordance with the provisions of the ceiling legislation.

(d) In a study made with regard to the evasion of vesting of surplus land the following methods are found to have been adopted by big landholders.

(i) The land-holder deliberately suppresses the fact that he owns more than the ceiling area ;

(ii)) He transfers lands to his relatives and other persons but continues to possess such land through benamdars.

(iii) He transfers the land by ante-dated pattas and amalnamas in the name of wife, sons and daughters particularly where the ceiling is applicable to lands held by individuals and not to the aggregate area of land held by all the members of a family.

(iv) He gets agricultural land classified and recorded as or chards or some other category of land which are exempted from ceiling.

(v) Where ceiling is based on class of land he can get sur superior land classed and recorded as land of inferior variety.

The State Governments are generally aware of such methods of evasion and they take necessary measures for preventing the same.

(e) & (f) . To some extent the small-holders are not able to get the advantage of technological development particularly due to difficulties in obtaining credit and other inputs. A special scheme has therefore been recommended in the Fourth Five Year Plan in the form of specific projects in selected districts. In order to provide a continuity of finance and to meet the requirement on a common basis for these extensive projects the scheme has been included in the Central Secto of the Plan. Besides a Plan provision of Rs. 150 crores total institutional support of the order of Rs. 300 crores is likely to be forthcoming for the scheme for small and sub-marginal farmers.

**T. V. Station for I, I. T. Kanpur and Pilani Institute of Science**

3187. SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since granted permission to the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur and Pilani Institute of Science for setting of of their own television stations;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the time by which a decision will be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) to (c). The application received from the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, is under active consideration and a decision will be taken shortly. So far as the Birla Institute of Technology & Science, Pilani, is concerned, action on its request will be taken on receipt of a formal application for grant of licence- which has not so far been made by the Institute.

**Conference of Post Masters-General**

3188. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether a Conference of the Post masters-General held some time ago recommended certain measures to tone up the efficiency of the Posts and Telegraphs Department ;

(b) if so the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to implement the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [*Placed in library. See* No. LT—4473/70].

**Damage of Crops by Rats in Bulandshahar, Uttar Pradesh**

3189. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a)whether the rates in the Bulandshahar District of Uttar Pradesh have been damaging the crops in the area; and

(b) If so, whether Government have prepared any plans for the elimination of rats and to protect the crops ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government have been organising large scale seasonal control Compaigns to raduce the number of rats, but no special control scheme for Bulandshahar District was prepared. During 1968-69, Central Govt. granted a sum of Rs. 3.6 lakhs to Organise Rat Control Compaigns in Uttar Pradesh. The total area treated for rat control during 1969-70 in Uttar Pradesh was about 4.18 lakh acres.

Since April, 1969, the Centrally sponsored rat control scheme has been transferred to the State Sector. The Central Government has recommended 18 lakh acres under the scheme for rodent control during 1970-71 at a cost of Rs 3·6 lakhs, and Bulandshahar district can be extensively covered under the scheme by the State Government.

**Payment of Compensation to Farmers for Sub-standard Seed supplied to them by National Seeds Corporation**

3191. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whethe in view of the fact that the National Seeds Corporation is rapidly emerging as one of the country's largest suppliers of certified seed, Government propose to evolve a procedure for payment of compensation to the farmers if the Corporation fails to uphold the standards claimed by it; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. Payment of compensation for failure of crops by the National Seeds Corporation does not aris as this would amount to crop insurance. Besides, it is difficult to prove that the failure of crop is only due ot defective seed. Other factors like improper storage defective agricultural practices, agro-climatic conditions are also responsible for the failure of crop. The corporation, rigorously inspects the quality of certified seeds marked by it and replaces the seeds where failure to germinate is immediately brought to the notice of its field officers.

**Condition of Labour in Circus Industry**

3192. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND RAHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Labour Bureau has submitted a report to the Government on the conditions of labour in regard to Circus Industry in the country :

(b) if so, the recommedations made by the Bureau; and

(c) whether the recommedations have since been considered by Government,if so, with what results ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA : (a) Yes.

(b) Copies of the report are available in Parliament Library.

(c) The recommmendations have been considered and it has been decided to place them before the national tripartite.

**फलों और सब्जियों का उत्पादन तथा उन पर आधारित उद्योगों का विकास**

3193. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत वर्ष कितने फल तथा सब्जियों का उत्पादन किया गया;

(ख) उसमें से कितनी मात्रा को रस के रूप में तथा डिब्बों में बन्द करके परिरक्षित रखा गया है; और

(ग) फलों तथा सब्जियों पर आधारित उद्योगों के विकास के लिये किये जा रहे प्रयासों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

**खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्दे)** : (क) पिछले वर्ष में फलों तथा सब्जियों की पैदावार का ठीक-ठीक अनुमान उपलब्ध नहीं है । 1961-62 में किए गए सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार देश में फलों तथा सब्जियों की अनुमानित पैदावार 176.8 लाख मीटरी टन थी ।

(ख) अनुमान है कि पिछले वर्ष में विधायन उद्योग ने अनुमानतः 70,000 मीटरी टन फल तथा सब्जियों का प्रयोग किया था ।

(ग) (1) भारत सरकार ने देश में फल तथा सब्जियों के पदार्थों के उत्पादन का विनियमन करने के लिए अत्यावश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम के अधीन फल उत्पाद आदेश, 1955 जारी किया था । आदेश में स्वास्थ्यकारी परिस्थितियों में अच्छे किस्म के पदार्थ तैयार करने के लिए न्यूनतम निर्दिष्टियां निर्धारित की गयी हैं ।

2. फल तथा सब्जी विधायन फैक्ट्रियां स्थापित करने और उनके उत्पादों की किस्म सुधारने के लिए उद्योग को आवश्यक तकनीकी मार्गदर्शन भी सुलभ किया जाता है ।

3. सामुदायिक डिब्बाबन्दी केन्द्रों और चलती-फिरती विस्तार गाड़ियों के माध्यम से फल तथा सब्जी के उत्पादों को लोक प्रिय बनाने के लिए पग उठाए जा रहें है ।

4. फल उत्पाद-निर्यातकों को रियायती दरों पर चीनी सुलभ की जाती है ।

5. निर्यात किए जाने वाले पदार्थों को उत्पादन केन्द्रों से बन्दरगाह शहरों में भेजने के लिए भाड़े में 50 प्रतिशत की रियायत दी जाती है ।

6. निर्यात किए जाने वाले उत्पादों के लिए प्रयुक्त टिन प्लेट पर चुंगी वापस करने की अनुमति दी जाती है ।

7. निर्यात पर 10 प्रतिशत आयात हकदारी दी जाती है ताकि निर्यातक मशीनरी, फालतू पुर्जे तथा कच्चा माल आयात कर सकें ।

**उद्योगों को कच्चा माल देने वाली फसलों का विकास**

3194. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उद्योगों को कच्चा माल देने वाली फसलों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ख) उन पर आधारित उद्योगों के नाम क्या हैं तथा ऐसी फसलों के विकास के कार्यक्रमों की मुख्य-मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

**खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे)** : (क) और (ख). अधिकांश उद्योगों को कृषि फसलों से कच्चा माल मिलता है। विभिन्न उद्योगों को कच्चा माल देने वाली महत्वपूर्ण फसलों को बताने वाली एक सूची नीचे दी गई है :—

| फसल | उद्योग |
|---|---|
| 1. फल, ताजी और सूखी सब्जियाँ | डिब्बाबन्दी, परिरक्षण तथा विद्यायन, उद्योग |
| 2. खाद्यान्न | "ग्रैन मिल" उत्पाद बनाना, विविध खाद्य पदार्थ बनाना, बेकरी उत्पाद बनाना |
| 3. गन्ना | चीनी के कारखाने, परिष्करण-शालायें और चीनी की मिठाई । हल्के पेय और कार्बोनेटी जल उद्योग । |
| 4. तम्बाकू | सिग्रेट, बीड़ी, सिगार तथा चुरुट, हुक्का, चर्वण तथा नासाचूर्ण उद्योग आदि । |
| 5. रेशे अर्थात् कपास, ऊन, जूट तथा मस्ता | वस्त्रों की कताई, बुनाई और परिसज्जा, बुनाई मिलें, जहाजी रस्से, रस्सियां और टूवाइन उद्योग तथा अन्य जूट का माल । |
| 6. काष्ठ तथा टिम्बर वन उत्पाद | आरा मिलें, प्लानिंग तथा अन्य काष्ठ मिलें, कार्क तथा काष्ट-उत्पादों का निर्माण । पल्प, कागज तथा कागज बोर्ड बनाना । |
| 7. तिलहन तथा लाख | रंग, रोगन तथा प्रलाक्षा का निर्माण । |
| 8. रबड़ | रबड़ उत्पादनों का निर्माण । |
| 9. काजू | गिरी, काजू का तेल और काजू से अन्य उप-उत्पादों जैसे पेन्ट उद्योग, 'कैश्यू एप्पल,' उत्पाद जैसे 'कैश्यू लिकर' आदि के निर्माण के लिए काजू विद्यायन । |
| 10. कोपरा सहित तिलहन | सब्जी तथा "एनीमल आयल" तथा स्नेह और वनस्पति । |
| 11. ग्वारसीड | ग्वारगम उद्योग |
| 12. चाय, काफी कोको | शराब उद्योग |

राज्य योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत क्रियान्वित किए जा रहे सामान्य विकास कार्यक्रमों के अतिरिक्त कुछ वाणिज्यिक फसलों के विकास के लिए विशेष केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजनायें शुरू की गई हैं। कार्यक्रम की मुख्य बातें ये हैं:—

1. पैकेज कार्यक्रम के अनुसार सघन खेती।

2. समस्त आवश्यक आदानों का समय पर निश्चित रूप से सम्भरण करना।

3. उपज बढ़ाने और कीटों तथा रोगों की रोकथाम के लिए यूरिया और कीटनासी औषधियों का हवाई भूमि से छिड़काव।

4. उत्पादों के उचित मूल्यों जैसे साहाय्य मूल्य उपायों के लिए सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था।

5. तकनीकी सलाह प्रदान करने की व्यवस्था

6. खेती के वैज्ञानिक तरीके अपनाना।

7. जूट मेस्ता के प्रमाणीकृत उन्नत बीजों के लिए राज सहायता देना।

8. सामुदायिक गलाइ के तालाबों के लिए राज सहायता देना।

9. प्रदर्शन प्लाटों की स्थापना

10. उन्नत किस्मों के बीजों की सप्लाई।

## करनाल दुग्धशाला (हरियाणा) में निर्मित सूखे पनीर का उत्पादन

3195. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि हरियाणा स्थित करनाल दुग्धशाला केन्द्र में निर्मित सूखे पनीर के उत्पादन के कार्य में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है?

**खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय राज्य में मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे)** : राष्ट्रीय डेरी अनुसंधान संस्थान, करनाल में शुष्क पनीर के उत्पादन की एक विधि का विकास कर लिया गया है। सूखे पनीर में यदि समान मात्रा में जल मिला लिया जाये तो पुनः सेडविचिज में प्रयोग में लाये जाने योग्य संतोषजनक पनीर तैयार हो जाता है। गैस-फिल्ड तथा अवात मुद्रित आधानों में भरे हुए, यह उत्पाद भंडारण की उष्ण कटिबन्धीय परिस्थितियों के अन्तर्गत 6 माह से अधिक समय तक ठीक रहता है।

वाणिज्यिक आधार पर शुष्क पनीर का उत्पादन अभी प्रारंभ नहीं किया गया है फिर भी, राष्ट्रीय डेरी अनुसंधान संस्थान, करनाल में इस प्रक्रिया का उपयोग शुष्क पनीर के उत्पादन का प्रशिक्षण देने में किया जा रहा है। इस प्रक्रिया को वाणिज्यिक लाभ की दृष्टि से प्रयोग में लाने की संभाव्यता की ओर वाणिज्यिक संस्थानों को आकर्षित करने का प्रश्न संस्थान के विचाराधीन है।

## Rice Procurement Target from Andhra Pradesh

3196, SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India has fixed the rice procurement target from Andhra Pradesh for the year 1970-71; and

(b) if so, the figures thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The target for procurement in any State is fixed by Government in consultation with the State

Government; and not by the Food Corporation of India. However, the Food Corporation of India have estimated that they will be able to procure 4·5 lakh tonnes of rice in Andhra Pradesh in 1970-71.

**Construction of Houses for Class III and IV Employees of the Communication Department in Chandigarh**

3197. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to construct houses for class III and IV employees of the Communications Department in Chandigarh; and

(b) if so, the number of houses likely to be constructed and the date by which they will be constructed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) There is proposal to construct 207 staff quarters for the P & T employees at Chandigarh. Preliminary drawings for the same have been prepared and sent to Chandigarh Administration for approval. Construction is likely to be commenced in about 2 years time.

**छोटी जोतों से अधिक उत्पादन**

3198. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान मई, 1969 में प्रकाशित "उत्तर प्रदेश पंचायती राज" के 9 वें अंक के चौथे पृष्ठ पर "छोटी जोतों से अधिक पैदावार कैसे लें" शीर्षक से छपे समाचार की ओर आकृष्ट किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

**खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे)** : (क) जी नहीं । सघन कृषि जिला कार्यक्रम (पैकेज कार्यक्रम) के कार्यान्वयन में प्राप्त किये गये अनुभव से यह ज्ञात हुआ है कि छोटे खेतों पर भी उत्पादन में उतनी वृद्धि की जा सकती है जितनी कि मध्यम तथा बड़े फार्मों पर की जा सकती है बशर्ते कि किसान उस क्षेत्र के लिए जिसमें खेत स्थित है सिफारिश किये गये नवीनतम अनुसन्धान पर आधारित तकनोलोजी को अपनाएं । इसका अधिक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू तो यह है कि खेतों में सिफारिश किये गये अधिक उपज वाली किस्मों के बीजों, उर्वरकों, वनस्पति सुरक्षा उपायों, तथा सुधरे हुए उपस्करों का प्रयोग एक साथ तथा उचित अनुपात में किया जाना चाहिये । इस कार्य के लिए, कम संसाधनों तथा छोटे खेतों वाले किसानों को आवश्यक ऋण तथा अन्य सुविधाएं उपलब्ध करानी होंगी ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

**किसानों पर पटवारियों का प्रभाव**

3199. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 7 नवम्बर, 1970 के दैनिक 'नवभारत टाइम्स' में पुष्ट 3 के कालम 2 पर "पटवारियों के चंगुल से किसानों को मुक्ति नहीं मिली" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित लेख की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

**खाद्य, कृषि सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे)** : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) विभिन्न इंदराजों के लिए विशिष्ट रूप से निर्धारित शुल्क की अदायगी पर, भूमि

रिकार्डों की प्रमाणित प्रतियों सहित पास बुकों को जारी करने के लिए राज्य सरकार द्वारा विशिष्ट निदेश जारी कर दिए गए हैं । यदि कोई पटवारी निर्धारित शुल्क से अधिक लेता हुआ पकड़ा गया तो उसे दण्ड दिया जाएगा ।

**गोरखपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश में डाक घरों का खोला जाना**

3200. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद** : क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मंत्री गोरखपुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) में डाकघरों के बारे में 7 अगस्त, 1970 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2564 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जो डाकघर इस बीच खोले गये हैं तथा जो अभी तक नहीं खोले गये हैं, उनका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) निर्धारित अवधि के भीतर डाकघरों के न खोले जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

**सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शेर सिंह)** : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के गोरखपुर जिले में नए डाकघर खोलने के लिए बकाया पड़ी 27 अर्जियों में से वर्ष 1969–70 के दौरान 7 स्थानों पर डाकघर खोले जा चुके हैं । इनका उल्लेख नीचे किया गया है:—

| स्थान का नाम | डाकघर खोलने की तारीख |
|---|---|
| 1. सेमरा महाराज | 2–1–1970 |
| 2. कुंडुर | 15–1–1970 |
| 3. चारालाहा | 4–2–1970 |
| 4. मढ़राकाल | 14–2–1970 |
| 5. सोन बारसा | 19–2–1970 |
| 6. बेला श्रीरमन | 21–2–1970 |
| 7. बेलवा टीकर | 25–2–1970 |

इनके अतिरिक्त लखनऊ के पोस्टमास्टर जनरल ने 19–11–1970 को गंगीबाजार और दीपगढ़ में डाकघर खोलने की मंजूरी भी दे दी गई है । इन दो डाकघरों के शीघ्र ही चालू हो जाने की संभावना है ।

बाकी 18 मामलों में से मुरीला, अदाई, चारपानी, फुलबड़िया, औझोंली, पाली और गजईकोल में डाकघर खोलने की मंजूरी नहीं दी जा सकी क्योंकि इनके चालू करने में स्वीकृत सीमा से अधिक के घाटे का अनुमान था । क्योंकि इच्छुक पार्टियां अतिरिक्त घाटे की पूर्ति के लिए गैर-वापसी अंशदार देने के लिए तैयार नहीं थी, इन प्रस्तावों को स्थागित करना पड़ा ।

लखनऊ के पोस्टमास्टर जनरल नीचे लिखे बाकी 12 गांवों में डाकघर खोलने के प्रस्तावों की जांच कर रहे हैं :—

1. काजीपुर
2. घुसुआ कलां
3. भावापार सिनागार
4. शत्रुहनपुर
5. बोरियादिय मठिया
6. कुनवा
7. बहादुर बजुर्ग
8. पालिया
9. अजय जगदीशपुर
10. बहारा राज
11. भोलुबन नं० 2
12. पटरा

(ख) डाक–तार विभाग के मौजूदा आदेशों के अनुसार देहाती इलाकों में डाकघर खोलने के लिए कुछ शर्तें पूरी करनी होती है जैसे कि आबादी, नजदीक के डाकघर से दूरी और डाकघर

खोलने के समय उससे कम से कम अनुमानित लागत के 25 प्रतिशत की आय होना, और डाकघर का घाटे की विशेष स्वीकृत सीमाओं के भीतर काम करना। इसलिए डाकघर खोलने से पहले इन सभी पहलुओं पर विस्तृत जांच करनी पड़ती है। कुछ मामलों में दूरी के ठीक होने आदि के बारे में राजस्व अधिकारियों से भी परामर्श करना पड़ता है। एक खास अवधि में कितनी डाक आती है और उसका वितरण किया जाता है, इसके सांख्यिकीय आंकड़ों के आधार पर उस डाकघर की आय का अनुमान लगाया जाता है। हालांकि इस बात की कोशिश की जाती है कि इस तरह की पूछताछ का काम जल्दी से जल्दी खत्म कर दिया जाए, लेकिन फिर भी कई मामलों में काफी समय लग जाता है। ऊपर (क) में बताए गए 27 प्रस्तावों के बारे में लखनऊ के पोस्टमास्टर जनरल को खास निर्धारित अवधि के बीच इनकी जांच का काम पूरा करने की संभावना थी, लेकिन समय की इन सीमाओं का पालन नहीं किया जा सका क्योंकि जांच करने में पूर्वानुमान से अधिक समय लग गया।

**गोरखपुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) में डाकघरों के लेखे की लेखा परीक्षा**

3201. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद** : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गोरखपुर जिले में आय तथा व्यय के आंकड़े डाकखानेवार या मदवार नहीं रखे जाते है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) यदि आंकड़े मदवार नहीं रखे जाते हैं तो क्या सरकारी धन के दुरूपयोग की सम्भावना है;

(घ) क्या उपर्युक्त जिले के लेखों की लेखा परीक्षा की जाती हैं; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो मदवार ब्यौरे के अभाव में लेखा-परीक्षा कैसे की जाती है?

**सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह)** : (क) से (ङ). माननीय सदस्य का ध्यान शायद डाकघरों में होने वाले लेन देन की ओर है। प्राप्त रकम और अदायगियों का विस्तृत दैनिक लेखा सभी डाकघरों में रखा जाता है। इन लेखों का प्रधान डाकघर में अन्तिम समकन किया जाता है। प्रधान डाकघर अपने अधिकार क्षेत्र में पूछने वाले सभी शाखा डाकघर और उप-डाकघरों के लेखों के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं। प्रधान डाकघर अपने लेखे जांच और लेखा परीक्षा के लिए क्षेत्रीय डाक तार लेखा परीक्षा कार्यालय को प्रस्तुत करता है।

इसके अलावा, कार्यकारी अधिकारी जैसे कि उपमंडल निरीक्षक, डाकघर सहायक अधीक्षक डाकघरों के अधीक्षक व वरीष्ठ अधीक्षक भी डाकघरों का नियमित समय-समय पर निरीक्षण करते हैं। इन निरीक्षणों के समय डाकघर के लेखे की भी जांच की जाती है। इसके अतिरिक्त, डाकतार महालेखा परीक्षक और नियंत्रक व महालेखापरीक्षक के अधीन काम करने वाले निर्देशक, लेखा परीक्षा व लेखा, डाकतार द्वारा भेजे गए दल भी इनके सावधिक लेखा परीक्षा निरीक्षण करते हैं।

वित्तीय कार्य व्यापार के इन लेखों के अतिरिक्त, हर एक डाकघर में विभिन्न प्रकार के लेन देन के दैनिक आकड़े रखे जाते हैं। इन आंकड़ों की मुख्यत: आवश्यकता इस बात को आंकने के लिए पड़ती है कि कार्यालय का स्टाफ उचित मात्रा में है। गैर रजिस्ट्री डाक के नियमित आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते। उनका सकलन तभी किया जाता है जब उनकी आवश्यकता पड़ती है। अगस्त और फरवरी में आखिल भारतीय स्तर पर वितरण की गई गैर रजिस्ट्री वस्तुओं की अर्धवार्षिक गणना की जाती है ताकि ट्रैफिक और उससे होने वाली आय का पता लगाया जा सके।

दूसरी तरह के आंकड़े यह पता लगाने के लिए एकत्रित किए जाते हैं कि कोई विशेष डाकघर सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित नीति के अनुसार सीमाओं के अन्तर्गत अपनी लागत को पूरा करने के लिए काफी रुपया अर्जित कर लेता है। इस उद्देश्य के लिए, डाकघर द्वारा भेजी गई वस्तुओं पर लगे डाक टिकटों का मूल्य, बुक की गई रजिस्ट्री वस्तुओं की संख्या और मनीआर्डरों की संख्या और उनका मूल्य और आंकड़े के आंकड़े एकत्रित किये जाते हैं। आमतौर पर ऐसी विवरणियां तब काम में लाई जाती हैं जब नए डाकघर खोलने होते हैं या प्रायोगिक डाकघरों को चालू रखना या स्थाई बनाना होता है।

**Complaint against working of Crossbar Telephone Exchange, Okhla, Delhi**

3202. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO: SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an increase in the number of complaints from telephone subscribers about the unsatisfactory working of the new Crossbar Exchange at Okhla (Delhi);

(b) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A continuous watch is being maintained and necessary adjustments in equipment are being carried out and the exchange is expected to fully stabilise itself in a few months' time.

**Memoranda on existing State of Agriculture invited by National Commission on Agriculture**

3203. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission on Agriculture has written to the States inviting memoranda on the existing state of agriculture; and

(b) if so, the nature of the replies received in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The Chairman National Commission on Agriculture has written to the States Chief Ministers (and Governors and Lt. Governors where necessary) requesting them to constitute groups at the Official level comprising senior technical and secretariat officers in the State to give some preliminary thought to the problems referred to the National Commission on Agriculture in its terms of reference. The groups could set out the material including the information on various points, their suggestions in the form of memoranda or notes. The Commission has also addressed and will be addressing various other individuals and organisations requesting for their views and information on the various issues referred to the Commission in its terms of reference. The Commission will be considering all the replies and material received in response to its requests and making use of them in formulating its recommendations and conclusions.

**All India Radio Construction Wing**

3204. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO: SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Radio proposes to have its own construction wing quite

separate from the Central Public Works Department of Government;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(c) the broad out-lines of the function of this new wing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) To ensure timely execution of the civil works associated with the development projects of All India Radio.

(c) The new wing will be entrusted with the design, construction and maintenance of buildings of A. I. R. and other media units of this Ministry.

**Expenditure incurred on Displaced Persons from East Pakistan**

3205. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of money spent on the displaced persons from East Pakistan up to September, 1970;

(b) how much of this money has been spent in giving them debts and maintaining the camps and how much on special schemes of rehabilitation;

(c) how many of them have been rehabilitated, Statewise; and

(d) whether it is a fact that no displaced person from East Pakistan has been settled in Jammu and Kashmir State and if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) An amount of Rs. 322.59 crores was spent upto 31.3.1970. The expenditure figures for the current financial year upto 30.9.1970 have not yet been intimated by the various State Governments who incur bulk of the expenditure on displaced persons.

(b) Item-wise break-up of the expenditure is not available as details of expenditure are maintained grant-wise.

(c) 41.17 lakh persons from East Pakistan came to India upto 31.3.1958. The problem of rehabilitation of these persons had, by and large, been solved by 1960-61, except some residuary problems in West Bengal.

State-wise break-up of these migrants is given in Statement I laid on the Table of the House.

The total number of new migrants, *i. e.* persons who migrated from East Pakistan to India from 1.1.1964 to 21st November, 1970, is indicated below:—

| Name of State in which migrated | No. of migrants |
|---|---|
| West Bengal | 7,44,529 |
| Assam | 2,11,822 |
| Tripura | 1,41,785 |
| Total | 10,98,136 |

New migrants who stayed on in West Bengal are not eligible for any rehabilitation assistance according to the existing policy. Out of the remaining number, 41,950 families (about 2,10,000 persons) have been rehabilitated in the various States as per details given in statement. II laid on the Table of the House.

(d) Yes, Sir.

The Government of Jammu and Kashmir were not requested to arrange for the rehabilitation of any East Pakistan migrants.

*Statement I*

State-wise distribution of displaced persons from East Pakistan (Old migrants)

(*As on* 31*st December*, 1960)

| State | No. of persons rahabilitated. |
|---|---|
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 9,500 |
| Assam | 4,87,000 |
| Bihar | 65,000 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 17,500 |
| Manipur | 2,000 |
| Orissa | 12,000 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 17,000 |
| West Bengal | 31,32,000 |
| Tripura | 3,74,000 |
| Rajasthan | 1,000 |
| Total | 41,17,000 |

*Statement II*

The latest position of new migrants (*i. e.* those who migrated on or after 1.1.1964) from East Pakistan who have so far been resettled in different States.

| Sl. No. | State | No. of families rehabilitated. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 1,093 |
| 2. | Assam | 12,188 |
| 3. | Bihar | 1,449 |
| 4. | Maharashtra | 3,954 |
| 5. | Madhya Pradesh | 3,438 |
| 6. | Manipur | 186 |
| 7. | N. E. F. A. | 2,901 |
| 8. | Orissa | 375 |
| 9. | Punjab | 3 |
| 10. | Tripura | 5,715 |
| 11. | Uttar Pradesh | 1,090 |
| 12. | Mysore | 242 |
| 13. | Andamans | 699 |
| 14. | Dandakaranya | 8,616 |
| | Total | 41,949 |

or say 41,950 families or about 2,10,000 persons.

**मध्य प्रदेश में भिंड जिले में अटर और गोर्मी डाकघरों में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घरों की व्यवस्था**

3206. **श्री आत्म दास** : क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन डाकघरों में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घरों की व्यवस्था की गई है जहां टेलीफोन कनेक्शन उपलब्ध हैं; और

(ख) यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण है और यदि हां, तो मध्य प्रदेश के भिंड जिले में अटर और गोर्मी डाकघरों में उक्त सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

**सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह)** : (क) और (ख) जहां देश के ट्रंक टेलीफोन जाल से टेलीफोन की सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं, उन सभी डाकघरों में आम तौर पर सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोले जाते हैं। कभी कभी डाकघरों में तार लाइन के दोनों सिरों पर टेलीफोन यंत्र जोड़कर भी तार सेवा की व्यवस्था की जाती है। ऐसे टेलीफोन कनेक्शन अगले तारघर तक समाप्त हो जाते हैं। ये इतने उचित स्तर के नहीं होते कि इन्हें सामान्य ट्रंक जाल से मिलाने के लिए ट्रंक टेलीफोन लाइन में बदल दिया जाए। अटर और गोर्मी डाकघरों में उपरोक्त ढंग से फोनोग्राम सेवा पर तार सुविधाएं दे दी गई हैं। इन स्थानों पर ट्रंक टेलीफोन कालों की सुविधा देने हेतु सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलने के लिए लाइन का पुनर्निर्माण और पुनर्व्यवस्था करनी होगी, जिस पर काफी लागत आएगी।

**ग्वालियर के लिये टेलीफोन सलाहकार समिति**

3207. **श्री आत्म दास** : क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्वालियर में टेलीफोन सलाहकार समिति का कब गठन किया गया और उसकी कार्यविधि क्या है; और

(ख) क्या समिति की कार्यविधि समाप्त हो गई है और यदि हां तो एक नई समिति गठीत न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

**सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह)** : (क) ग्वालियर में टेलीफोन सलाहकार समिति का पुनर्गठन फरवरी, 1970 में किया गया था। इसकी कार्यविधि दो वर्ष है, जो 31-1-1972 को समाप्त होगी।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

**Complaint against S. D. O. Telephones, Gwalior**

3208. SHRI ATAM DAS : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the period since when the Sub-Divisional Officer Telephones of Gwalior has been working there;

(b) the number of complaints against him under investigation; and

(c) if any enquiry has been completed the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Since 4-10-1968.

(b) Nine.

(c) Enquiry is in progress.

**ग्वालियर में स्वचालित टेलीफोन सेवा आरम्भ करने में विलम्ब**

3209. **श्री आत्म दास :**

**श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :**

क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्वालियर (मध्य प्रदेश) में स्वचालित टेलीफोन सेवा कब से आरम्भ की जायगी;

(ख) उक्त सेवा को निर्धारित समय में आरम्भ न करने के क्या कारण हैं; इसके लिए जिम्मेवार अधिकारी का नाम क्या है और उसके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

(ग) क्या सब-डिवीजनल अधिकारी (टेलीफोन्स) ने ग्वालियर में अपने कुछ कृपा-पात्र व्यक्तियों और मित्रों को नियमों के विरुद्ध नई प्रकार की प्रिय दर्शनी मशीनें सप्लाई की हैं और इन मशीनों की कमी के कारण उक्त योजना को निर्धारित अवधि में आरम्भ नहीं किया जा सका था; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उक्त अधिकारी के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

**सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह)** (क) ग्वालियर में वर्ष 1972 के दौरान नए स्वचालित एक्सचेंज के चालू होने की संभावना है।

(ख) यह विलम्ब मेसर्स भारतीय टेलीफोन उद्योग, बेंगलोर से उपस्कर के न प्राप्त होने के कारण हुआ है।

(ग) तथा (घ). यदि माननीय सदस्य ने ब्योरे और पूरा विवरण दिया तो ग्वालियर के उप मंडल अधिकारी, टेलीफोन, पर कुछ उपभोक्ताओं को प्रिय दर्शनी टेलीफोन देने के सम्बन्ध में नियमों के उल्लंघन करने के बारे में लगाये गये आरोप के मामले की जाँच की जायेगी। इस समय की प्रिय दर्शिनी यंत्रों की कथित कमी के कारण से स्वचालित एक्सचेंजों के चालू करने में विलम्ब नहीं हुआ है। इस विलम्ब के कारणों का उल्लेख उपरोक्त पैरा (ख) के सामने किया गया है।

**Publicity of Family Planning Programmes in Regional languages through troupes**

3210. SHRI S. A. AGADI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the troupes formed in March, 1970 for the publicity of family planning programmes in regional languages have started functioning; and

(b) if so, the extent of success achieved by them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The shows performed by these troupes have proved popular.

**Exploitation of Forest Wealth**

3211. SHRI S. A. AGADI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state;

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to exploit the forest wealth under any programme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). There is no special scheme under the consideration of the Central Government for exploitation of forest wealth in the country. However, the Government of India have undertaken two projects (i) Pre-investment Survey of Forest Resources, and (ii) Logging Training Centres which would indirectly help in fuller and better exploitation of the timber resources of the country.

The project of Pre-investment Survey of Forest Resources envisages detailed investigations of economic availability for establishing suitable forest industries. The Logging Training Project on the other hand aims at providing training to the personnel engaged in timber extraction operations with a view to introduce improved methods of logging.

Pre-investment Survey of Forest Resources scheme, started as a joint UNDP/FAO/GOI project in 1965, was carried over an area of about 292260 sq. kms. in three zones namely Northern Zone (Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh) Central Zone (Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Andhra & Maharashtra) and Southern Zone (Mysore and Kerala). The total funds provided for it were Rs. 131 lakhs at pre-devaluation. Further as part of the follow-up programme by the Government of India, a details scheme has been approved with a view to conduct pre-investment survey over an additional area of approximately 85,000 sq. kms. During 1969-70, field work has been completed in respect of forest areas of Jammu & Kashmir, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra under this project.

As regards the Logging Training Project, it came into commission with UNDP/FAO assistance from August, 1965 and concluded as an aided project on 31.8.69. The project is however, being continued during the Fourth Plan as a Government of India project. Since its commencement in 1965, 1302 forest personal have been trained upto September, 1970.

Besides the above, work on forest exploitation has also been taken up by the State Government/Union Territories as given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See No. LT—4474/70.*]

**Survey of underground water resources in Coastal belt of Kerala by Central Ground Water Board**

3212. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the newly formed Central Ground Water Board has been making a survey of underground water resources in the Kerala Coastal belt;

(b) if so, whether the State Government's assistance in this respect is being sought; and

(c) the other important areas in the plains in the Northern Travancore where drilling is made for ground water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) At present no ground water exploratory work is going on in Kerala, but during 1971-72 we may take up exploratory work in Quilon and nearly areas;

(b) Does not arise. It will be done as a part of the normal functions of the Board.

(c) The erstwhile Exploratory Tubewells Organisation, drilled 5 exploratory bore holdes covering the districts of Quilon, Allappey and Kottayam, out of which only one bore hole at Kulashekarapuram of Quilon district proved successful and others were abandoned due to poor discharge or poor quality of water.

**Help to Drought affected areas during last three years**

3213. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether drought put Bihar and Rajasthan specially and some other parts of the country generally in miserable condition and cultivators and rural population lost many human lives, cattle and their production worth crores of rupees during the last three years; and

(b) if so, how much help was allotted to them by Government to the affected people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Parts of the country, including parts of Bihar and Rajasthan, were affected by drought during the last three years, and the people of the area in consequence suffered hardship, but suitable measures were undertaken by the State Governments concerned to provide necessary relief to the affected population. No State Government has confirmed the occurence of any death due to starvation during the last three years. The Government of Rajasthan had reported, however, that there had been some casualties among cattle.

The measures taken by the State Governments to provide relief, and details of Central assistance given to the concerned State Governments, have been indicated in the statements on the food/scarcity situation laid on the Table of the House from time to time in July and November 1968, February and July 1969, and April 1970.

**Development of new variety of seeds of Agricultural Commodities**

3214. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the new varieties of seeds developed of each agricultural commodities which were made available to cultivators during the last three years by the Research Department and how much quantity of each developed seed in each State was used by cultivator ;

(b) what amount Government spent for this department during the same period ; and

(c) the increase in average production per acre originally cultivators made and how much more they were obliged to spend per acre due to rise in prices of seeds, manure, fertilizer and tractors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The new varieties of seeds developed by the Researeh Departments of Agriculture in States/Agricultural Universities and released for cultivation by the erstwhile Central Variety Release Committee and the Central Sub-committee for release of seeds during the last three

years are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-4475/70]. The States release varieties of seeds which have application within the regions. This information is not available.

(b) Central Government, through Indian Council of Agricultural Research, has spent Rs. 9.46 crores during 1967-68, Rs. 12.11 crores during 1968-69 and Rs. 13.74 crores during 1969-70.

(c) The information maintained is not related to rise in prices of inputs. The information is available with regard to the cost of production and income from the production at the time the research or experiment is conducted. This information is being collected and will be placed before the House.

**Area under developed seeds, Statewise**

3215. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the area in each State which had the benefit of developed seed in last two years, year-wise;

(b) the total area under cultivation in each State in each year; and

(c) the total production and the production in improved seed area in each State in each year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The coverage under the high-yielding varieties of food crops *viz.* rice, wheat, maize, jowar and bajra during 1968-69 and 1969-70 in each State is given in the statement (Statement I) laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT 4476/70].

(b) and (c). Information regarding area and production during 1968-69 and 1969-70 in each State is given in the statements (statement II and III) laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4476/70]. Separate figures of production from the areas under high-yielding varieties of seeds are not collected.

**Agricultural cess received by States**

3216. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state agriculture produce cess collected from each State in each year in the last 3 years upto the 31st March, 1970?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : A statement giving the information is enclosed.

*Statement*

Agricultural Produce Cess collected from the various States during 1967-68, 1968-69 & 1969-70.

(Figures in Rs.)

| S. No. | Name of the State | 1967-68 | 1968-69 | 1969-70 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Tamil Nadu | 6,24,258 | 15,12,266 | 18,23,049 |
| 2. | West Bengal | 3.25,614 | 3,28,050 | 2,95,621 |
| 3. | Maharashtra | 30,62,794 | 25,06,236 | 20,36,354 |
| 4. | Kerala | 6,72,632 | 13,76,201 | 17,41,964 |
| 5. | Gujarat | 10,15,798 | 16,79,998 | 16,48,478 |
| 6. | Mysore | 49,185 | 28,196 | 67,531 |
| 7. | Andhra Pradesh | 2,33,335 | 74,087 | 88,960 |
| 8. | Delhi | 46 | — | — |

**Distribution of vested land to landless and the number of Farmers benefited therefrom**

3217. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the state-wise figures of vested land till date;

(b) the share of cultivable and cultivated land in the total vested land;

(c) the total land distributed to landless agricultural labourers in each state and the share of cultivable and cultivated and in the total land so distributed;

(d) the state-wise number of landless agricultural labour families benefited, till date, through Government land distribution scheme ; and

(e) the total vested land distributed in West Bengal, district-wise and Police Station-wise and the number of landless agricultural labour families benefited district-wise and Police Station-wise till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Land which have been declared surplus or taken possession of on imposition of ceiling on agricultural holdings in the various States as reported so far is indicated below:—

(in '000 acres)

| | |
|---|---|
| Andhra Pradesh | 74 |
| Assam. | 68 |
| Gujarat. | 50 |
| Haryana.* | 92 |
| Jammu & Kashmir. | 450 |
| Madhya Pradesh. | 84 |
| Maharashtra. | 271 |
| Punjab. | 178 |
| Tamil Nadu. | 25 |
| Uttar Pradesh. | 241 |
| West Bengal. | 865 |
| Himachal Pradesh.* | 7 |

* In the former Punjab areas the surplus lands do not vest in the State. The State is, however, empowered to settle displaced tenants thereon.

(b) Government of West Bengal have reported that 1,72,000 acres of agricultural land in khas possession of the intermediaries which has vested in the State is not fit for cultivation.

(c) Surplus area which has been distributed to landless agricultural workers and others eligible for allotment of such land as reported so far is indicated below:—

(in '000 acres)

| | |
|---|---|
| Andhra Pradesh. | 1 |
| Assam. | 1 |
| Gujarat. | 25 |
| Haryana. | 58 |
| Jammu & Kashmir. | 450 |
| Madhya Pradesh. | 13 |
| Maharashtra. | 123 |
| Punjab.* | 64 |
| Tamil Nadu. | 16 |
| Uttar Pradesh. | 121 |
| West Bengal. | 347 |

*Only cultivable land is distributed.

(d) Haryana Government has reported that 31,688 families have been benefited by allotment of surplus land. In respect of other States exact number of families benefited by distribution of surplus land by the States has not been reported.

(e) In respect of West Bengal district-wise break-up in respect of land which

have vested in the States are available upto June 1969 which is indicated below:—

| Name of District. | (Area in acres) Agricultural Lands |
|---|---|
| Malda. | 67,052 |
| West Dinajpur. | 58,893 |
| Burdwan. | 44,728 |
| Bankura. | 31,944 |
| 24-Parganas. | 75,432 |
| Midnapore. | 2,00,908 |
| Murshidabad. | 21,999 |
| Birbhum. | 13,515 |
| Howraw. | 3,577 |
| Hooghly. | 8,068 |
| Nadia. | 13,044 |
| Cooch Bihar. | 45,074 |
| Jalpaiguri. | 93,980 |
| Darjeeling. | 16,824 |
| Purulia. | 36,492 |
| Total | 7,31,530 |

Further information is awaited from State Governments and when received will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Government advertisements to large, medium and small Newspapers of West Bengal**

3218. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of large, medium and small newspapers in West Bengal as on the 30th September, 1970;

(b) the current verified circulation of each of them; and

(c) the total value of Government advertisements given to each, year-wise from 1968-69 to 1970-71?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL) :(a) and (b). Information in regard to various aspects of newspapers are received by the Registrar of Newspaper for India under the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1967, for each calendar year, on the last day of February of the following year. Statements of big, medium and small newspapers in West Bengal, as on December 31, 1969, are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See. No. LT-4477 70*]. The current verified circulation has been indicated therein wherever it has been done. A list of newspapers from whom annual statements have not been received is also laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-4477/70*].

(c) Information regarding details of advertisements released to individual newspapers and the amounts paid to them is treated as confidential.

**Rehabilitation of East Pakistan Refugees in cultivable waste land in West Bengal**

3219. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are more than 8 lakh hectares of cultivable waste land in West Bengal;

(b) whether more than 50 per cent of this cultivable waste land is concentrated in four districts *viz.*, 24 Parganas, Midnapur Bankura and Purulia;

(c) whether a large number of refugee families can be economically rehabilitated in those four Districts; and

(d) What steps, if any, had been taken by Government during the last three years to explore the possibility of rehabilitating refugee families in those districts?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) :(a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**आकाशवाणी के हिन्दी आशुलिपिकों को अग्रिम वेतन वृद्धि की स्वीकृति**

3220. **श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद** : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मन्त्री 30 जुलाई, 1970 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 665 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने उपर्युक्त प्रश्न के उत्तर में दिये अपने इस आशय के आश्वासन को पूरा नहीं किया है कि 30 अप्रैल, 1970 के पूर्व परीक्षा पास कर लेने वाले हिन्दी आशुलिपिकों को भी उस तारीख से अग्रिम वेतन वृद्धि दी जायगी, जब से उन्होंने उक्त परिक्षा पास की; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

**सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ. कृ. गुजराल)**: (क) तथा (ख) . ऐसे मामले अभी विचाराधीन हैं ।

**मध्य प्रदेश में जोताधीन तथा परती भूमि का क्षेत्रफल**

3222. **श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय मध्य प्रदेश में कुल कितने एकड़ भूमि पर खेती होती है;

(ख) ऐसी कितने एकड़ भूमि है, जिसमें कृषि-उपकरणों के अभाव के कारण खेती नहीं की जा रही है; और

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार, राज्य सरकार को कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये कितनी वित्तीय सहायता देना चाहती है ?

**खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारता मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे)** : (क) वर्ष 1968–69 के लिये उपलब्ध मध्य प्रदेश के नवीनतम भूमि उपयोग के आंकड़ों के अनुसार, राज्य का कृषि क्षेत्र निम्न प्रकार है:–

(हजार हैक्टरों में)

| | |
|---|---|
| I) निबल बोया गया क्षेत्र | 18,074 |
| II) वर्तमान पड़ती | 737 |
| कुल कृषि क्षेत्र (I+II) | 18,811 |

(ख) कृषि उपकरणों के अभाव के कारण जिस भू क्षेत्र में कृषि नहीं की जा रही है उसके सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकार द्वारा जानकारी प्रस्तुत नहीं की गई है ।

(ग) राज्य प्लान योजनाओं के लिये निधि निर्मुक्त करने की संशोधित पद्धति के अनुसार 1969–70 से केन्द्रीय सहायता वार्षिक योजना के लिये राज्य सरकारों को ब्लाक ऋणों तथा अनुदानों के रूप में निर्मुक्त की जाती है और वह किसी विशिष्ट योजना / योजनाओं के वर्ग अथवा विकास के शीर्ष से सम्बन्धित नहीं रहती । यह निर्णय करना राज्य सरकार पर ही निर्भर करता है कि वह इस कार्य के लिये केन्द्रीय सहायता का कितना भाग उपयोग में लाना चाहती है ।

**Working of Posts and Telegraphs Offices in Rural Areas**

3225. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Posts and Telegraphs services in the rural areas are not functioning well as most of the Post Offices are without proper staff and proper working facilities;

(b) whether a number of Post offices particularly in the rural areas, are more or less not functioning at all;

(c) whether Savings Bank facilities in those Post Offices have also ceased to operate; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to put Post Offices in rural areas into proper working order ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) It cannot be said that P & T services in the rural areas are not functioning well.

The postal services in rural areas are maintained through the Extra-Departmental system under which persons with independent avocations in life or with an independent income like landlords, school masters, shop-keepers etc. are entrusted with the postal work on payment of an allowance which is related to the volume of postal transactions and the hours for which the post office is kept open. Wherever justified, the E, D. postmaster is allowed the assistance of an E. D, delivery agent for the delivery work and an E. D. mail carrier for mail conveyance.

An E. D. postmaster is generally expected to provide his own accommodation for the post office. He is, however, supplied with the essential furniture and equipment for the post office work and the necessary forms. He is also given an allowance for the stationery expenses.

(b) and (c). This is not correct.

The extent to which savings bank facilities provided by the Post Office are utilised depends on the public,

(d) A committee has been appointed by Government to review the general working of the Extra-Departmental system and suggest measures for its improvement.

The experimental rural post offices are estimated to be working at a recurring annual loss of nearly 80 lakhs. The P&T Tariff Enquiry Committee had suggested tightening up the condition for the opening and retention of such post offices in rural areas but it was decided that any such restriction would not be desirable in the present state of development though the condition that a post office at the time of its opening should have a reasonable expectation of producing revenue at least up to 25% of its costs was accepted.

**Consultation with State Governments regarding Distribution of Surplus Land to Landless Farmers**

3226. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: SHRI R. BARUA :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have consulted the State Governments regarding the distribution of surplus land to the landless farmers in the country;

(b) If so, the views of the state Government in this regard; and

(c) whether any uniform policy in this regard has since been formulated by Government and if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). State Government were consulted with regard to the various aspects of land reforms iucluding schemes relating to priorities for settlement of surplus land at the time of formulation of the Second Five Year Plan. It was reccommended in the Plan that in the settlement of land acquired in consequence of the application of ceilings; tenants displaced as a result of resumption of land for personal cultivation, farmers with uneconomic holding and landless workers should receive preference. It was also suggested that settlement should be made on co-operative basis as far as it is feasible to do so. These suggestions were taken into account by the State Governments while formulating their proposals for ceiling on holdings.

(c) in view of varition in local conditions it has not been possible for the State Governments to adopt a uniform scheme of priorities for settlement on surplus lands. State Government have however, given priority for members of scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

**Delay in Despatch and Delivery of Letter in Patna due to mergar of G. P. O. and R. M. S. at Patna**

3227. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Establishment of Patna G. P. O. sorting till the year 1969 was facilitating the people of Patna town in getting delivery of their letters from rest of the country on the same day of their arrival at Patna as also expeditious disposal of their letters for different places posted in the street letter boxes through the channel of Patna G. P. O.;

(b) whether the mergar of Patna G. P. O. Sorting with Patna R. M. S. due to demolition of buildings of G. P. O. Sorting for the last one year has practically deprived the people of Patna of the facilities of getting and sending their letters expeditiously;

(c) if so, whether Government would look into the grievances of 5 lakhs people of Patna town by bifurcating the establishment of Patna G. P. O. sorting as in vogue prior to temporary merger of the establishment with Patna R.M.S.; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) ; (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No. Sir. The merger of Patna G. P. O. Sorting with Patna RMS has not curtailed any public facility relating to despatch and delivery of mail.

(c) and (d). The question does not arise.

**Project and Hill Compensatory Allowance to Posts and Telegraphs Employees of High Ranges Division of Kottayam, Kerala**

3228. SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Hills Compensatory Allowance and Project Allowance, which the Posts and Telegraphs, empioyees are liable to get, are denied to employees working in the High Ranges Division of Posts and Telegraphs, Kottayam District, Kerala;

(b) the reasons for this discrimination against the employees;

(c) whether Government will consider to grant Hill Copensatory Allowance and Project Allowance to the posts and Telegraphs employees who are working in High Ranges Division Kerala, immediately; and

(d) if so, when and if not, the reasons thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) to (c). Hills Compensatory Allowance and Project Allowance have been granted to the P & T employees at eligible places. The question of payment of Project Allowance to P & T employees at Munnar is under consideration.

(d) Does not arise.

**Strike by Staff of Indo-Norwegian Projects, Cochin, Kerala**

3229. SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM ; Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Clerical staff of Indo-Norwegian Project, Cochin, Kerala observed a one-day pen-down strike in the first week of November and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government have received any memorandum from the clerical staff regarding their problems, and if so, the main demands of the workers thereon;

(c) The Steps taken by Government to redress their grievances; and

(d) if not, the rersons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The clerical staff of the Indo-Norwegian Project observed a pen-down strike on the after-noon of 31st October, 1970 in connection with the recruitment rules for a newly created post of Superintendent at the Project. Representations have been received in the Ministry from some members of the clerical staff of the project. Their grievance is that the draft Recruitment Rules framed for the post do not limit the field of promotion to the clerical cadre.

(c) and (d). Representations have also been received in the Ministry from Stenographers and a Personal Assistant to limit the field of promotion to the newly created post to their cadre on the ground that the duties of the post, as envisaged when it was created, were of a secretarial nature. The field of selection under the draft recruitment rules, including both Stenographers and Head clerks. The representations from some members of the staff of the Project belonging to the two cadres have been received in the Ministry on the 24th November, 1970 and are under examination

**Expenditure on Rehabilitation of East Pak Refugees in Industries**

3230. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount so far spent on the rehabilitation of East Pakistan refugees in small, medium and large scale industries;

(b) the names of the States where such industries have been set up and the approximate number of refugees so far employed in these concerns;

(c) whether additional, small, medium and large scale industries are proposed to be set up for rehabilitation of fresh refugees from East Pakistan since 1967; and

(d) if so, the States where such industries will be set up and the amount to be invested for them?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

(c) and (d). The matter has been taken up with the State Governments who have been requested to formulate suitable schemes.

*Statement*

| Sl. No. | Brief description of the industrial scheme. | Name of State. | Amount sanctioned. | No. of displaced persons from East Pakistan employed so far | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. |
| (1) | Spinning Mills of M/s Madan Industries Ltd., Hastinapur. | Uttar Pradesh | (Rs. in lakhs) 77.37 | 40 | This is a composite scheme for displaced persons from East Pakistan and repatriates from Burma and Ceylon. The number of repatriates employed is 211. |
| (2) | Cement Concrete Products Factory, Itarsi. | Madhya Pradesh | 3.00 | 28 | — |
| (3) | Small Scale Industrial Units at Sunabeda, Theruvelli etc. | Orissa | 25.55 | 209 | — |
| (4) | Industrial employment through Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Ltd., Calcutta. | West Bengal | 649.00@ | 5728 | @ Represents total amount of loan (Rs. 346 lakhs) and share capital (Rs. 303 lakhs) sanctioned to the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Ltd. by the Government of India upto 31.3.1970. |

**Safeguarding the interest of share-croppers in West Bengal**

3231. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in view of the recently enacted Share Croppers Act not being adequatly implemented, large number of share croppers and actual cultivators will be in trouble in many cases in regard to their legitimate share during the present harvesting season in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to ensure right to proper shares of harvest to share croppers and other actual cultivators; and

(c) whether actual cultivators of 'khas land' and 'Benami land' under legal disputes will be given right to reap harvest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). The provisions of the West Bengal Land Reforms Act, 1955, as amended by the President's Act 16 of 1970 are being strictly enforced. In case of any dispute the Revenue Officers have been instructed to immediately conduct local enquiries and if the conciliatory efforts fail, take appropriate action under the Act. A provision has also been made by the President's Act 16 of 1970 enabling the share-croppers in case the owner refuses to accept his share of the produce or to give receipt for the same' to deposit the owner's share of the produce with the prescribed authority or the Revenue Officer.

(c) As a matter of policy, a person who actually cultivated the land and grew crops on it will be permitted to harvest the crop. However, in cases where in respect of Khas lands or Benami lands, the ex-intermediaries have obtained ex-parte Injunctions or orders issued by the civil courts restraining a cultivator from entering upon the land in cases where conciliatory efforts fail, it may become necessary to impose preventive orders under existing laws to restrain both the parties from entering upon the land in order to prevent a breach of pease and/or to take such other measures as may be considered necessary after taking into account circumstances of each case.

**Steps to prevent political parties from usurping shares of owners of disputed lands**

3232. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether steps have been taken by Government to prevent political parties from usurping the share of the owners of lands under disputes or created disputes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): Instructions have been issued by Government of West Bengal to the Revenue Officers to conduct local enquiries in cases of disputes and to settle disputes by conciliation efforts as far as practicable. Wherever necessary, suitable action would be taken to prevent forgible harvesting of the crop of the cultivators by any person or group of persons.

**Authors and writers to write Scripts for National Integration**

3233. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether authors and writers of different linguistic regions of the country have been requested to contribute to script-writing for mass campaign on national integration;

(b) if so, the names of such writers and authors and their break-up, region-wise;

(c) whether no Bengali writer or author has been invited to contribute to the above scheme till October, 1970; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) No, sir.

(d) Does not arise.

## मध्य प्रदेश में टेलीफोन और तार सेवाओं में विस्तार

3234. **श्री गं०च० दीक्षित** : क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चौथी योजना के अन्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में टेलीफोन सेवाओं के विस्तार और तार-घरों की स्थापना करने सम्बन्धी योजना में क्या प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) क्या सरकार उक्त प्रगति से संतुष्ट है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो चौथी योजना के दौरान इस सम्बन्ध में क्या नये लक्ष्य निर्धारित किये गये हैं तथा क्या योजनाएं बनाई गई हैं ?

**सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शेर सिंह)** : (क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के शुरु होने से मध्य प्रदेश के देहाती इलाके में 34 सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर, टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज और 48 तार-घर खोले जा चुके हैं।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

## मध्य प्रदेश में बेनामी तथा परती भूमिका वितरण

3235. **श्री गं०च० दीक्षित** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सरकार ने, मध्य प्रदेश में भूमिहीन किसानों विशेषकर आदिवासियों तथा हरिजनों में बेनामी तथा परती भूमि के वितरण के लिए कोई कार्यवाही की है ?

**खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे)** : मध्य प्रदेश में भूमि स्वामित्व की अधिकतम सीमा को लागू करने के लिए 1960 में कानून बनाया गया था। यह कानून 15 नवम्बर, 1961 से लागू किया गया था। भूमि स्वामित्व की अधिकतम सीमा कानून के अन्तर्गत भूमि-धारियों को यह छूट दी गई थी कि वे निर्धारित अधिकतम सीमा से अधिक भूमि को संयुक्त कृषि तथा उत्तम कृषि संस्थाओं, कृषि मजदूरों तथा भूमिहीन व्यक्तियों, विस्थापित पट्टेदारों तथा छोटे किसानों को विक्रय के माध्यम से 2 वर्ष के भीतर उसका हस्तान्तरण करा सकते हैं। दो वर्ष की अवधि की समाप्ति पर किसी भी व्यक्ति की निर्धारित सीमा से अधिक भूमि का स्वामित्व राज्य के नाम होगा। रिपोर्ट है कि इस प्रकार 84,000 एकड़ भूमि अधिशेष घोषित की गई है तथा इस भूमि में से 13000 एकड़ भूमि राज्य द्वारा वितरित की जा चुकी है। बेनामी जमीनों को भूमिधारियों के स्वामित्व में माना गया है और भूमिधारियों की अधिशेष भूमि का निर्णय करने के लिए इसे भी सम्मिलित किया गया था।

हाल ही के कुछ महीनों में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने भूमिहीन कृषकों विशेषकर अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के सदस्यों को सरकार की लगभग दो लाख एकड़ परती भूमि वितरित की है।

**मध्य प्रदेश में खोले गये सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन**

3236. **श्री गं०च० दीक्षित** : क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1970–71 में मध्य प्रदेश में कितने सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन लगाने के प्रस्ताव हैं तथा वर्ष 1969–70 में कितने सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन लगाये गये; और

(ख) वर्ष 1970–71 में मध्य प्रदेश के होशंगाबाद और पूर्व निमाड़ जिलों में कितने सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन लगाने का प्रस्ताव है; और विभाग के विचाराधीन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं तथा सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन लगाने के लिये स्थानों के चयन के सम्बन्ध में क्या कसौटी अपनाई गई है ?

**सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह)** : (क) मध्य प्रदेश में वर्ष 1970–71 के दौरान 25 सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलने की संभावना है। मध्य प्रदेश में वर्ष 1969–70 के दौरान 30 सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोले गए थे।

(ख) वर्ष 1970–71 के दौरान पूर्वी निमाड़ जिले में एक सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलने का प्रस्ताव है। परन्तु होशंगाबाद जिले में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

होशंगाबाद जिले में सिरोली में और पूर्वी निमाड़ जिले में खतनेर में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलने के प्रस्तावों की जांच की जा रही है।

कोई भी इच्छुक पार्टी सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलने का प्रस्ताव भेज सकती है। आम तौर पर ये टेलीफोन घर तभी खोले जाते हैं जब ये योजनाएं लाभकर हों। परन्तु अविकसित इलाकों में टेलीफोन देने के लिए विभाग ने यह नीति बनाई है कि किन्हीं खास श्रेणी के स्थानों पर, उनके प्रशासनिक महत्व, आबादी और सामान्य ट्रंक टेलीफोन जाल से दूर होने के कारण यह सुविधा घाटे पर भी दी जाए। घाटे पर सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलने के उद्देश्य से पर्यटक केन्द्रों, यात्री केन्द्रों, और कृषि या सिंचाई प्रायोजना के स्थानों और औद्योगिक बस्तियों को भी एक सीमित संख्या में विचार में लाया जाता है।

**Export of Rice**

3237. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to export certain quantity of fine varity of rice from India; and

(b) if so, the total quantity to be exported and the estimated price thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is proposed to make an endeavour to substantally exceed during the crop year 1970-71 (November-October) the quantity of 28758 tonnes exported in the crop year 1969-70. The price will depend upon conditions in the international markets.

**Delays in Transit and Delivery of Postal Articles**

3238. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the delays in transit and delivery of postal articles have increased considerably during the last few months; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

**Seventh Meeting of Central Committee of Employment**

3239. SHRI N. R. LASKAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Seventh meeting of the Central Commitee of Employment was held in New Delhi on the 6th November, 1970;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed; and

(c) the decisions arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) The meeting was held on the 8th November, 1970.

(b) and (c). The subjects discussed at the seventh meeting of the Central Committee on Employment and the recommendations of the Committee thereon are indicated below:—

| Subjects discussed | Recommendations |
|---|---|
| 1. A Review of Employment Situation.<br>2. Some Suggestions for tackling the Unemployment situation.<br>3. Desirability of conducting a seminar under the Chairmanship of Labour Minister to discuss economic matters pertaining to Employment Policy.<br>4. Employment Opportunities for Engineers. | The four items, being inter-related, were taken up for discussion together. The Committee recommended that the problem of unemployment and the remedial measures therefor may be gone into by a Special Seminar under the aegis of the Planning Commission, or alternatively these could be looked into by the Expert Committee on Unemployment to be set up shortly. |
| 5. Setting up of Training Centres for Physically Handicapped. | The Central Government had already set up Rehabilitation Centres at the national level and it would be advisable for the States also to develop such Centres; the States could profitably draw upon the experience of the Centre. |

**Consumer Price Index of Workers**

3240. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the consumer price index for the three broad categories of workers *viz.* industrial, agricultural and construction labour, has been showing rising trend;

(b) if so, the actual increase in the index recorded during each of the months since January, 1970; and

(c) the average wages per capita earned by these workers during each of these months and how far their earnings are considered adequate to meet the increasing cost of living?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) and (b). The position in

respect of the trend of the Consumer Price Index for Industrial and Agricultural Labour is in the Statement attached.

No separate Consumer Price Index series for Construction Labour is maintained.

(c) No monthly data on average per capita wages earned by workers are available.

*Statement*

| Year/Month | All-India Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial workers on base 1949-100. | | All-India Consumer Price Index Numbers for Agricultural labourers on base 1960-61-100. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Level of the index | Point variation over previous month | Level of the index | Point variation over previous month |
| **1969** | | | | |
| December | 215 | | 189 | |
| **1970** | | | | |
| January | 215 | — | 191 | +2 |
| February | 215 | — | 192 | +1 |
| March | 218 | +3 | 193 | +1 |
| April | 220 | +2 | 193 | — |
| May | 222 | +2 | 193 | — |
| June | 225 | +3 | 196 | +3 |
| July | 226 | +1 | 198 | +2 |
| August | 227 | +1 | 198 | — |
| September | 228 | +1 | 197 | —1 |

**Fisheries Project under State Fisheries Development Corporation at Digha (West Bengal)**

3241. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the programme under the Fisheries Project of the State Fisheries Development Corporation (West Bengal) at Digha in the district of Manipur in West Bengal;

(b) in what manner the local fishermen or other persons interested in the production of fish are connected with the project; and

(c) how the catch in the tanks or outside is disposed of ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Digha Fishery Project of the State Fisheries Development Corporation Ltd., West Bengal covers a total area of 1107 acres at an estimated capital cost of Rs. 29.12 lakhs. On full development annual fish production is expected to be 7200 mds.

The entire area was an unproductive tidal swamp and so far 177 acres have been

developed as a Pilot Project with the construction of a series of tanks and lakes, and mixed farming of saline species and major carps has been undertaken since 1968-69 with good results. Further development beyond the pilot area is proposed to be taken up.

(b) The operational staff of the Project excepting 3 technical officers have been recruited from among local fishermen. The reclamation, culture and other development work is being carried out by engaging local labour and fishermen.

(c) The fish catch from the Project is disposed of locally to the local people and the Digha township adjacent to the Project area.

**Conversion of Ramtarakhat Extra Department Branch Office into Sub-Post Office (West Bengal)**

3242. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal to convert Ramtarakhat, Extra Department Branch Office, into a combined Sub-office;

(b) whether a good number of villagers under the jurisdiction of this Extra Department Branch office have to run to a distant Post Office for telegrams and telegraphic money orders outside the State of West Bengal ; and

(c) whether local people are ready to offer good accommodation for the proposed Sub-office ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI. SHER SINGH) : (a) A representation for upgrading the status of Ramtarakhat extra departments branch post office to that of a combined sub post office is being examined by the Postmaster General, Calcutta.

(b) There is a sub post office with telegraph facilities at Mechada in West Bengal at a distance of only 4 miles from Ramtarakhat. The border of the neighbouring State is stated to be 40 miles away.

(c) No such formal offer has been received from any member of public by the Postmaster General, Calcutta.

**Expenditure on Telephones of Central Ministers, at their Residences during March to October, 1970.**

3243. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of expenditure on residence telephone of each Minister of Central Government for the months of March to October, 1970 ;

(b) the names of Ministers whose telephone bill exceeded the limit prescribed by Government ; and

(c) whether the excess amounts have since been realised from them and if not, the steps taken to realise the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

**दिल्ली के चारों ओर के नगरों की टेलीफोन लाइनों की मरम्मत**

3244. **श्री मीठा लाल मीना** : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली के 200 अथवा 300 मील की परिधि के भीतर आने वाले प्रमुख नगरों में टेलीफोन लाइनें लगातार तीन अथवा चार दिन तक खराब पड़ी रहती है और यदि, हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) इन लाइनों के सुचारू रूप से कार्य करने तथा खराब होने की स्थिति में इनकी शीघ्र मरम्मत करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

**सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह)** : (क) ऊपरी लाइनों से तांबे की तार की चोरी या वाहक-प्रणालियों में दोष आ जाने के कारण ट्रंक लाइनों में अक्सर गड़बड़ियां आ जाती हैं । फिर भी वे सामान्यतया तीन–चार दिन तक लगातार खराब नहीं रहतीं ।

(ख) इस इलाके में संचार सेवाओं को स्थाई बनाने के लिये निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए जा रहे है ।

(i) नई दिल्ली-इन्दौर-भोपाल मार्ग पर कम से कम संख्या में केबुल युग्मों पर ताम्बा मढ़ी तार लगाई जा रही है ।

(ii) कोएक्सल केबुल प्रणाली का विस्तार अलीगढ़, हाथरस, खुर्जा, बुलन्दशहर, मुरादाबाद, शाहजहांपुर, बरेली और सीतापुर तक भी किया जा रहा है । योजना के एक भाग के तौर पर करनाल और हिसार तक भी इसका विस्तार किया जायेगा ।

(iii) सूक्ष्म तरंग प्रणालियों का विस्तार मसूरी, देहरादून, हरद्वार, नैनीताल, पीलीभीत, गुड़गांव, सोनीपत, इन्दौर और भोपाल तक भी किया जा रहा है ।

(iv) को-एक्सल और सूक्ष्मतरंग प्रणालियों का काम जब तक पूरा नहीं हो जाता, तब तक के लिए स्टाफ को यह हिदायत दी गई है कि चोरी-ग्रस्त लाइनों को जल्द से जल्द पुनः चालू किया जाए और स्थानीय पुलिस अधिकारियों से बराबर संपर्क बनाए रखा जाए ।

**बध्या गायों से दुग्ध निकालने की एक औषध का विकास**

3245. **श्री मीठालाल मीना** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय वैज्ञानिकों ने ऐसी एक औषधि का विकास किया है जिसके प्रयोग से बध्या तथा कमी दूध न देने वाली गायों से दूध निकाला जा सकता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार गो-वध पर निषेध लगा कर इस आधार पर दूध की समस्या हल करेगी ?

**खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे)** : (क) तथा (ख). भारतीय वैज्ञानिकों ने ऐसी औषधि का विकास नहीं किया है । फिर भी, 'स्टिल्वेस्ट्राल' नामक एक औषधि के प्रयोग से बांझ गायों और वयस्क बछड़ियों में दूध देने की सम्भावना उत्पन्न करने के लिए भारतीय पशु चिकित्सा अनुसंधान संस्थान, इज्जतनगर तथा अन्य स्थानों पर कृत्रिम हार-मोनों का प्रयोग किया गया है । ये परिणाम व्यावहारिक महत्व की अपेक्षा मौलिक खोज के रूप में अधिक महत्वपूर्ण हैं । औसट्रोजन-तथा प्रोजैस्ट्रोन तथा स्टिल्वेस्ट्राल का अविवेकपूर्ण प्रयोग पशु के शरीर के लिए लाभदायक होने की अपेक्षा अधिक हानिकारक सिद्ध हो सकता है । इस प्रकार प्रयोगात्मक रूप से उत्पादित दूध पशु को खिलाये जाने वाले चारे की लागत और उसमें लगी हारमोन थैरेपी की लागत का एक अंश भी नहीं है । वर्तमान वैज्ञानिक जानकारी के अनुसार, बड़े पैमाने पर हारमोन चिकित्सा का समर्थन नहीं किया जा सकता है ।

**Extension of Service to Scientific and Accounts Officers in Indian Agriculture Research Institute**

3246. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the posts for which certain Officers (on Scientific and Accounts side) have been given extension of their services in Indian Agricultural Research Institute during 1970 on the ground that their successors were not available ;

(b) when action was initiated to recruit suitable personnel for these posts ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to post suitable persons against these post ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). A statement is attached.

*Statement*

List of Officers in the Indian Agricultural Research Institute (on Scientific and Accounts side) who have been given extension of service on the ground that their successors were not available and details of action for recruitment.

| Sl. No. | Name of post | Period of extension | | Date of initiating action | Present position |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | From | To | | |
| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. |
| 1. | Head of the Division of Agricultural Chemicals. | 2.1.70 | 31.5.70 | 26.6.69 | New incumbent has joined on 1·6·70. |
| 2. | Head of the Division of Agricultural Biochemistry. | 1.6.70 | 31.8.70 | 25.10.69 | New incumbent has joined on 1.9.70. |
| 3. | Head of the Division of Microbiology. | 15.9.70 | 31.12.70 | 21.7.70 | Post has been advertised. |
| 4. | Head of the Division of Plant Physiology. | 14.8.70 | 31.10.70 | 9.7.70 | Dr. Asana who was holding this post has been relieved on 31.10.70. |
| 5. | Soil Correlator | 26.11.69 | to-date | 26.7.69 | The offer has been issued but the selectee has not joined the post |
| 6. | Cartographer. | 3.12.69 | to-date | 11.8.69 | The Selection Committee did not find any applicant suitable and the post has been re-advertised, |
| 7. | Assistant Systematic Entomologist. | 11.1.70 | 31-12-70 or till the selectee joins whichever is earlier. | 30.8.69 | The selectee has been asked to appear before the Medical Board and the medical report is awaited. |

Note : There is no officer on Accounts side in the Indian Agricultural Research Institute who has been granted extension of service on the ground that his successor is not available.

**Expenditure on Small Farmers Development Agency Schemes in Maharashtra**

3247. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount paid to the maharashtra Government during the year 1969-70 and 1970-71 separately for the centrally sponsored schemes under Small Farmers Programme ; and

(b) the number of schemes in which the said amount was spent by the state Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Three Small Farmers Development Agency Projects have been allotted to Maharashtra State. The Districts/areas selected for the projects (1) Ratnagiri-Satara Districts, (2) Thana-Nasik Districts, (3) Bhandara District. No amount was sanctioned during 1969-70 as the Projects reports were yet to be formulated. The Projects were approved by the Committee of Secretaries on the 7th August, 1970. On receipt of proposals from the Agency, an amount of Rs. 3.085 lakhs has been sanctioned to SFDA Ratnagiri-Satara and Rs. 3.05 lakhs to Thana-Nasik SFDA during 1970-71. No amount has been sanctiond to the Bhandara SFDA as the Agency is yet to be set up.

(b) The grants are paid to the Small Farmers Development Agencies directly. These agencies have been set up recently, and amounts sanctioned is expected to be spent during the remaining months of the current financial year.

**महाराष्ट्र के अहमदनगर और शोलापुर जिलों में ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम की क्रियान्विति**

3248. **श्री देवराव पाटिल** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम को क्रियान्वित करने के प्रयोजनार्थ महाराष्ट्र के अहमदनगर और शोलापुर जिलों को चुना गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इन जिलों के लिये कोई वृहद् योजना तैयार की गई है; और

(ग) इस कार्यक्रम के लिए कितनी धनराशि दी गई है तथा अब तक कितना व्यय किया गया है ?

**खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे)** : (क) जी हां । महाराष्ट्र राज्य में ग्राम निर्माण कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन के लिये छांटे गये 6 जिलों में से दो ये है ।

(ख) अभी नहीं । महाराष्ट्र सरकार से प्रत्येक चुनींदा जिले के लिये वृहत् योजनायें तैयार करने का अनुरोध किया गया है ।

(ग) चार वर्षों की अवधि अर्थात् 1970-71 से 1973-74 तक के लिये किये गये 100 करोड़ रुपये के कुल प्रावधान में से, प्रत्येक चुनींदा जिले को चार वर्ष की अवधि के लिये 2 करोड़ रुपये का नियतन दिया जायेगा। 1970-71 के दौरान इन दो जिलों में ग्राम निर्माण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कार्यान्वित की जाने वाली योजनाओं के लिये निम्न परिव्यय अनुमोदित किये गये है:—

| | (रुपये लाखों में) |
|---|---|
| 1. अहमदनगर | 28.25 |
| 2. शोलापुर | 26.56 |

राज्य सरकार से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वह इस मन्त्रालय को तिमाही प्रगति रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करें । राज्य सरकारों से अभी तक कोई भी रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई है, क्योंकि यह कार्यक्रम हाल ही में स्वीकृत किया गया था ।

**Selection of Districts for Development State-Wise**

3249. SHRI D.N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether several districts have been specially selected for development, and if so, the particulars of the same, State-wise ;

(b) the special allocations made for each of the districts and in what manner they are proposed to be spent ;

(c) the criteria used for selection of these districts and for allocation of funds ; and

(d) whether Jalore district has been selected in Rajasthan, if so, whether the amount allocated is considered adequate ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (d). The Government of India have formulated Rural Works Programme to assist and develop the chronically drought affected areas of the country by organising works of long term productive nature. For implementing this Programme, 53 chronically drought affected districts have been indentified in various States (list at statement I). An amount of Rs. 100 crores has been provided in the non-plan Central Sector for the programme for the period from 1970-71 to 1973-74. An amount upto Rs. 2 crores is expected to be spent in each selected district over the 4 year period. Drought-prone areas to be covered under the programme have been selected on the basis of certain objective criteria like extent and pattern of rainfall, occurrence of drought and its frequency, extent of irrigated area and other relevant factors. The emphasis would be on production oriented and labour intensive schemes which would contribute to the mitigation of scarcity conditions. Schemes in various sectors like medium and minor irrigation (all aspects), soil conservation and afforestation and communications will be taken up under the programme. A Master Plan will be formulated for each selected district. If scarcity conditions develop while the Rural Works Programme is under way, the scarcity relief projects will be taken up from these Master Plans. The programme is also expected to generate employment opportunities in the chronically drought affected districts. Rural manual labour will be the main beneficiary.

In all 53 districts have so far been selected for coverage under the Rural Works Programme in various States. Jalore is one of the ten districts selected, in Rajasthan State. On an overall basis the Rajasthan Government would be entitled to the assistance upto Rs. 20 crores for 10 Rural Works Programme districts of which the share of Jalore district would be Rs. 2 crores. However, depending on the actual areas deserving attention within the selected districts, inter-districts, adjustment of funds has also been allowed.

*Rural Works Programme*

List of 53 Districts selected for implementation of the Rural Works Programme.

| S. No. Name of State | Name of District |
|---|---|
| 1 | 2 |
| 1. Andhra Pradesh. | 1. Anantapur.<br>2. Kurnool.<br>3. Cuddappah.<br>4. Chittoor.<br>5. Mehboobnagar. |

| 1 | 2 |
|---|---|
| 2. Bihar. | 1. Monghyr.<br>2. Palamau.<br>3. One Unit for 3 sub-divisions, namely Nawada sub-division of Gaya District and Bhabhua and Sasaram sub-divisions of Shahabad District. |
| 3. Gujarat. | 1. Panchmahals.<br>2. Kutch.<br>3. Jamnagar.<br>4. Rajkot.<br>5. Amreli.<br>6. Banaskantha.<br>7. Surendranagar. |
| 4. Haryana. | 1. Mohindergarh. |
| 5. Madhya Pradesh. | 1. Jhabua.<br>2. Dhar.<br>3. Sidhi.<br>4. To be identified. |
| 6. Maharashtra. | 1. Ahmednagar.<br>2. Sholapur.<br>3. Nasik.<br>4. Poon.<br>5. Satara.<br>6. Sangli. |
| 7. Mysore. | 1. Bijapur.<br>2. Chitradurga.<br>3. Kolar.<br>4. Dharwar.<br>5. Belgaum. |
| 8. Orissa. | 1. Kalahandi.<br>2. Boudh Phulbani. |
| 9. Rajasthan. | 1. Jaisalmer.<br>2. Barmer.<br>3. Pali.<br>4. Jalore.<br>5. Bikaner.<br>6. Churu.<br>7. Jodhpur.<br>8. Banswara.<br>9. Nagaur.<br>10. Dungarpur. |
| 10. Tamil Nadu. | 1. Dharamapuri.<br>2. Ramanathapuram. |
| 11. Uttar Pradesh. | 1. Mirzapur.<br>2. Banda.<br>3. Allahabad.<br>4. Varanasi.<br>5. Hamirpur.<br>6. Jalaun. |
| 12. West Bangal | 1. Purulia.<br>2. Midnapur and Bankura. } One Unit. |
| Total.....53 | |

**Import of Trawlers**

3250. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether many Indian firms have shown keeness to enter into deep sea fishing;

(b) whether these firms have requested for Government's permission to import foreign trawlers, as the Indian trawlers are not good enough; and

(c) if so, how many requests have been received for import of trawlers and the decision thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (c). Deep sea fishing vessels are now being constructed in the country. As a large number of vessels will be required, it is necessary to develop indigenous capacity for manufacture of vessels. It will not be in the interests of the country to depend entirely on imports. Even if the vessels initially constructed do not come up to the best international standards, improvements can be effected on the basis of experience. At the same time it is necessary to ensure that the immediate needs of the fishing industry are met. In line with this approach, Government had introduced a scheme in 1968 for import of a limited number of deep sea fishing vessels. One of the conditions of the scheme was that one vessel should be constructed indigenously for every two vessels imported. Under this scheme, arrangements are being made to import 30 vessels, linked with construction of 15 vessels indigenously. Twelve parties are participating in this scheme.

Proposals for establishment of deep sea fishing projects in collaboration with foreign parties have since been received from seven parties. These proposals involve import of fishing vessels under collaboration arrangements. As the import of fishing vessels is not permitted at present except under the scheme referred to above, these proposals have not been cleared.

The position is, however, being kept under constant review to ensure that an appropriate balance is maintained between the immediate needs of the fishing industry and the need for developing self-sufficiency in the equipment required by the industry.

**Plan for Conversion of Rajasthan Desert into Pasture in 12 years**

3251. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the reports of experts of the Indian National Science Academy with adequate Central assistance, the arid desert of Rajasthan can be converted into green pasture within a period of 12 years;

(b) whether the above recommendation is based on practical investigations of the experts; and

(c) if so, the details of the recommendations and what steps Government have taken to implement them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No.

The final report of the Study team is yet to be received. The summary of recommendations, however, as obtained includes the following statement:—

"Converting the desert region into green pastures and fields within a generation may appear a dream, but it is within our power to make this dream a reality."

(b) No.

The recommendations were made by the study team after about 3 week's visit in some of the critical areas of the region covering more than 2,500 km. by road in the Jaiselmer, Barmer, Ganganagar

Jodhpur and Bikaner Districts affected by the last June-July "Sandstorms".

(c) A copy of the summary recommendations is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See No. LT—4478/70.*]

It may, however, be mentioned that on the basis of the recommendations of the other expert teams sent by the Government, schemes on sand dune fixation, and afforestation in Rajasthan Canal project areas are being executed with a 4th Plan outlay of Rs. 1 crore.

**Reinstatement of P&T Employees who took part in September, 1968 Strike**

3252. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the employees of the Posts and Telegraphs Department who took part in the 19th September, 1968 strike have since been reinstated;

(b) if not, the number of those who are still suspended;

(c) the reasons for not reinstating them;

(d) whether some cases are still under review; and

(e) if so the number thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) All the employees who were suspended or discharged from service for their participation in the strike of 19th September, 1968 have been reinstated in service, except three temporary officials of Delhi Circle who are involved in other cases and one of Kerala Circle who has been asked to give a declaration before reinstatment. In addition there are four officials of Kerala Circle who have been either dismissed or removed from service.

(b) Nil.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes.

(e) Out of the cases of 4 officials referred to at the and of reply to part (a) the cases of three are under review.

**Play on Life and Teachings of Swami Vivekananda**

3253. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Song and Drama Division staged a play on the life and teachings of Swami Vivekananda at Kanyakumari (Tamil Nadu) recently;

(b) if so, whether this successful play is likely to be shown in other big cities; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) The Song and Drama Division staged a dance-drama on the life and teachings of Swami Vivekananda at Kanyakumari on 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29th October, 1970.

(b) Yes, Sir, subject to availability of resources.

(c) Question does not arise.

**Steps to regulate distribution of Falidol and Endrine to avoid misuse**

3254. SHRI BABURAO PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Agriculture Departments of State Government have begun to distribute, Falidol and Endrine, two poisonous drugs, to cultivators for destroying insects in pady landds:

(b) whether, because these drugs are freely available in the open market, the anti-social elements are misusing them:

(c) if so, the number of cases that have come to the notice of the Centre and the manner in which they have been misused; and

(d) the steps taken, if any, to prevent these drugs from falling into wrong hands and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. These had been distributed/sold/used over a decade. Punjab however banned the sale of Falidol and other brands containing 50% Parathion last year.

(b) These insecticides are available in the open market. No. information is availabe as regards the possibe misuse of these insecticides by the antisocial elements.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Under the Poisons Act, 1919, Ministry of Home Affairs recommended to the States in 1961 to specify 9 useful pesticides which included endrine as poisons under the State Poisons Rules, till such time as the Indian Pesticides Act is brought into force. The Insecticides Act has since been passed and Rules under this Act are being framed and will be brought into force shortly.

**Export of Sugar**

3255. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of sugar exported during last three years and the names of the countries to which the export has been made; and

(b) the foreign exchange earned therefrom ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). The information is as under:—

| Year | | Country | Qty. exported M. T. | Estimated foreign exchange earned (Rs./Crores) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1967 | (i) | U. K. | 78,365 | 4.57 |
| | (ii) | U. S. A. | 66,273 | 6.98 |
| | (iii) | Canada | 71,930 | 3.28 |
| | | | 2,16,568 | 14.83 |
| 1968 | (i) | U. K. | 25,400 | 2.19 |
| | (ii) | U. S. A. | 73,328 | 7.94 |
| | | | 98,728 | 10.13 |
| 1969 | (i) | U. K. | 25,400 | 2.19 |
| | (ii) | U. S. A. | 68,550 | 7.66 |
| | | | 93,950 | 9.85 |

**Supply of Wheat to the South**

3256. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the quantity of wheat supplied to the South during the year 1969-70 is sufficient to meet their requirements; and

(b) if not, whether Government have made adequate arrangements for the supply of food according to their demand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Fall in number of Barasingha (STAG) and steps to prevent its extinction**

3257. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 93 on the 30th July, 1970 and state :

(a) whether the information, regarding fall in number of stag and the steps taken to prevent its extinction, has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the further time likely to be taken in collecting the said information ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Statement fulfilling the assurance given in respect of Starred Question No. 93 is being laid on the Table of the Sabha separately.

**Development of a new technology for Dry Land farming**

3258. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of FOOD, AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 672 on the 12th November, 1970 regarding Dry Land Cafeteria at Indian Research Institute and state the followup action about the new technology for dry land farming ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : An all India co-ordinated research project has since been implemented at 24 centres representing different Dry land tracts in the country with a Fourth Plan outlay of Rs. 1.48 crores and the same is being strengthened further. Also, a Dry Farming Development Project is being implemented with a Fourth Plan outlay of Rs. 20 crores. These schemes will followup as well as develop the newer technology in improving production under dry land conditions.

**Demand for changes in famine code**

3259. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the public demand that there should be changes in the existing Famine Code; and

(b) if so, steps taken in that respect and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). There are State Famine Codes which have been framed by the concerned State Governments. As stated in reply to Starred Question No. 158 answered in the House on 30th May, 1967, certain provisions of the State Famine/Scarcity Codes/Manuals were modified in the context of post-Independence conditions, and the need for making a review of the position has again been

recently brought to the notice of all the State Governments etc.

**Caloric value and nutritional level of diet of an average Indian**

3261. SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH :
SHRI P.C. ADICHAN :
SHRI D. AMAT :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) how the caloric value and nutritional level of an average Indian's diet compare with that of an average person in Pakistan, Japan, U.S.A. U.S.S.R. and U.K.;

(b) how the nutritional value of an average Indian's diet compares with the international average in this respect; and

(c) how far the position is likely to improve by the end of the Fourth-Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The information on the per capita per day availability of calories and protein as compared to that of other countries under reference is as follows:—

| Country | Year to which the data relate | Per Capita per day availability | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Calories (Number) | Protein (Grammes) |
| 1. U.S.A. | 1968 | 3240 | 96.1 |
| 2. U.S.S.R. | 1964-66 | 3150 | 91.5 |
| 3. U.K. | 1968-69 | 3180 | 88.0 |
| 4. Japan | 1968 | 2460 | 75.7 |
| 5. Pakistan | 1967-68 | 2230 | 50.6 |
| 6. India | 1969 | 1965 | 50.7 |

(c) On the basis of the programmes proposed in the Fourth Five Year Plan, it is anticipated that the availability of calories and proteins, at the end of the Fourth Plan will increase over the present levels. With the expected rate of growth of production, it is anticipated that by the end of the decade the entire caloric requirements and nearly 90% of the protein requirements will be met.

**Progress made by AIR station, Haryana**

3262. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the progress made so far in setting up a Radio Station Haryana ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : Site for the studios and staff quarters has been taken over and site for the transmitter is in the process of acquisition. Action has been initiated for civil works and procurement of equipment.

**Influx of East Pak refugees in Tripura**

3263. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4247 on the 27th August, 1970 and state the number of refugees who have since entered into Tripura by the end

of November, 1970 and the total number of refugees at present in the refugee camps in Tripura ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : From 1.1.1970 to 21.11.1970, 6,146 persons entered Tripura from East Pakistan. At present, 4,526 persons are accommodated in refugee Camps In Tripura.

**Tripura Government scheme for employment**

3264. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Tripura Government has submitted any scheme for providing careers and scope of useful employment, especially self-employment to the unemployed engineers. overseers and educated youth in Tripura;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether the Central Government have approved the same; and

(c) the steps since taken to implement and popularise the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Financial position of Super Bazars in Delhi**

3265. SHRI D. AMAT : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Super Bazars in Delhi have lately entered into grave financial difficulties with little money to replenish and expand stocks; and

(b) if so, the latest financial position on the Super Bazars and the circumstances leading to such a situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) It is a fact that the Super Bazar and its branches, run by the Co-operative Store Ltd., New Delhi, need additional funds in order to replenish their stocks and increase their business turnover.

(b) The losses incurred by the Delhi Super Bazar and its branches amounted to Rs. 49.19 lakhs, during the first three years of their working, that is upto 1968.69. Audited figures of loss during 1969-70 are not yet available. The main factors leading to the losses are: heavy promotional expenditure initially incurred, high incidence of rent of the buildings and heavy over-head costs. Measures to effect economics in overhead expenditure and to improve their working have been initiated and a proposal for additional financial assistance is under consideration of the Government.

**Employment of girls of Manipur in Telecommunication Department**

3266. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have given the scope for employment in the Telecommunication Department of young educated Manipuri girls so far; and

(b) if so, how many have applied and how many have been appointed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) As a result of special orders issued in July 1970 recruitment of Telephone Operators for the exchanges in Manipur has been permitted through local employment exchanges in relaxation of normal recruitment rules for a period of 2 years. No distinction will however, be made between male and female candidates.

(b) No recruitment in accordance with the relaxed rules has yet been completed.

As such the information required cannot be given at this stage.

**Progress of telecommunication in Manipur**

3267. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATION be pleased to state the progress made in Tele-Communication in the interior of Manipur ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): The following Telecommunication facilities have been provided in Manipur State so far:—

| | |
|---|---|
| (a) Telephone exchange | 7 |
| (b) Departmental Telegraph offices | 1 |
| (c) Long distance public call offices | 9 |
| (d) Telegraph offices | 7 |

It is proposed to provide the following additional facilities in Manipur State :

1. Opening of an automatic exchange at Tamenglong
2. Expansion of telephone exchanges at Imphal and Thoubal.
3. Provision of very High Frequency link between Imphal and Tamenglong.

**Setting up of Automatic Telephone Exchange at Imphal during Fourth Plan.**

3268. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state whether Government will take steps to include the setting up of automatic telephone exchange for Imphal during the Fourth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIGN (SHRI. SHER SINGH) : A decision has been taken to instal an automatic exchange at Imphal. Equipment has been ordered on I. T. I. in its manufacturing programme of 1972-73. Building designs are being taken up.

The exchange is likely to be commissioned by end of 1974 or early 1975.

**Extension of Micro-wave Link to Imphal**

3269. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state whether Government are taking steps to extend micro-wave link to Imphal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : Yes, Sir. A project for extension of Microwave communication from Jorhat to Imphal, via Dimapur and Kohima is already under execution and is likely to be completed in 1973.

**Delay in Delivery of postal articles in village of Babatpur, Distrit Varanasi, U. P.**

3270. SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in a number of cases, specially in villages adjoining Babatpur area of Varanasi District in Uttar Pradesh letters and parcels registered as also ordinary, are delivered very late and some times even to unauthorised persons on the sweet discretion of the postal authorities; and

(b) if so, what is proposed to be done to curb this evil ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

**Provision of Telephone at usual place of residence of M. Ps. in Calcutta area**

3271. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
SHRI SARDAR AMJADALI:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government failed to provide telephones at the usual place of residence of some M. Ps within Calcutta area:

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what steps Government took for giving such connections:

(d) whether it will at all be possible for Government to give such telephones; if so, when;

(e) whether there is any representation to the Government from any M. P. for such failure; and

(f) the action taken by Government on such representation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINCH) : (a) Yes.

(b) Connections could not be provided in the case of Shri Chittaranjan Roy and Sardar Amjad Ali.

(c) & (d). The connection for Shri Chittaranjan Roy lies beyond a radius of 10 Kms. from the nearest telephone exchange and could be provided only on his personal account, if the special rent and guarantee terms are accepted him. The connection for Sardar Amjad Ali is in the process of being installed and the work is likely to be completed shortly.

(e) Yes.

(f) The Hon'ble Members concerned have been apprised of the position.

**चतुर्थ योजना के दौरान राज्यवार ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में टेलीफोन लगाना**

3272. **श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी** : क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने गत तीन वर्षों में देश के विभिन्न राज्यों के ग्रामिण क्षेत्रों में कितने टेलीफोन लगाये हैं; और

(ख) चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में, राज्यवार विभिन्न राज्यों के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कितने टेलीफोन लगाने का विचार है ?

**सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्यमंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह)** : (क) देश के विभिन्न राज्यों के देहाती इलाकों में पिछले तीन वर्षों में खोले गये सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर और टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों की संख्या संलग्नक 'क' में उल्लिखित है । देहाती इलाकों में इस अवधि में खोले गए टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के आंकड़े एकत्रित किए जा रहे हैं। इन्हें सभा पटल पर रख दिया जायगा ।

(ख) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अवधि के दौरान विभिन्न राज्यों के देहाती इलाकों में खोले जाने वाले प्रस्तावित सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घरों की संख्या संलग्नक 'ख' में उल्लिखित है ।

जहां तक टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों का प्रश्न है, चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि के दौरान देश के देहाती इलाकों में 1200 टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज खोलने का प्रस्ताव है ।

**सलग्नक 'क'**

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में देहाती इलाकों में खोले गये सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर और एक्सचेंजों की संख्या का विवरण—

| राज्य का नाम | 1967–68 | | 1968–69 | | 1969–70 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर | टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज | सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर | टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज | सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर | टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज |
| 1. आन्ध्र | 27 | 35 | 56 | 34 | 76 | 47 |
| 2. असम (मणिपुर, त्रिपुरा, नेफा, नागालैंड और मेघालय सहित | 20 | 13 | 13 | 19 | 13 | 12 |
| 3. बिहार | 17 | 1 | 24 | 6 | 32 | 3 |
| 4. गुजरात | 27 | 31 | 16 | 20 | 15 | 21 |
| 5 जम्मू तथा कश्मीर | 9 | — | — | — | 6 | 3 |
| 6. केरल | 18 | 15 | 19 | 8 | 23 | 21 |
| 7. महाराष्ट्र | 52 | 17 | 42 | 29 | 45 | 21 |
| 8. मध्य प्रदेश | 22 | 17 | 33 | 14 | 32 | 13 |
| 9. मैसूर | 40 | 3 | 22 | 13 | 54 | 16 |
| 10. उड़ीसा | 6 | 5 | 10 | 2 | 15 | 6 |
| 11. पंजाब (हिमाचल प्रदेश और हरियाणा सहित ) | 17 | 7 | 34 | 8 | 65 | 15 |
| 12. राजस्थान | 21 | 7 | 30 | 22 | 78 | 10 |
| 13. तमिल नाडु | 19 | 10 | 29 | 5 | 19 | 10 |
| 14. उत्तर प्रदेश | 14 | 10 | 20 | 12 | 25 | 18 |
| 15. पश्चिमी बंगाल | 12 | 3 | 10 | — | 4 | 3 |
| जोड़ | 321 | 174 | 358 | 192 | 502 | 219 |

**संलग्नक 'ख'**

(ख) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान विभिन्न राज्यों में देहाती इलाकों में खोलने के लिए प्रस्तावित लंबी दूरी के सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घरों की संख्या का विवरण—

| राज्य का नाम | प्रस्तावित खोल जाने वाले सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घरों की संख्या |
|---|---|
| 1. आन्ध्र | 250 |
| 2. असम (मणिपुर, त्रिपुरा, नेफा, नागालैंड और मेघालय सहित) | 80 |
| 3. बिहार | 150 |
| 4. गुजरात | 100 |
| 5. जम्मु तथा कश्मीर | 25 |
| 6. केरल | 100 |
| 7. महाराष्ट्र | 150 |
| 8. मध्य प्रदेश | 125 |
| 9. मैसूर | 170 |
| 10. उड़ीसा | 80 |
| 11. पंजाब (हिमाचल प्रदेश और हरियाणा सहित) | 150 |
| 12. राजस्थान | 200 |
| 13. तमिल नाडु | 150 |
| 14. उत्तर प्रदेश | 150 |
| 15. पश्चिमी बंगाल | 120 |
| | 2000 |

**भूमि की अधिकतम सीमा में कमी का मशीनों के प्रयोग तथा खाद उत्पादन पर प्रभाव**

3273. **श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी**: क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि भूमि की अधिकतम सीमा में कमी से भूमि अलाभप्रद बन जाने के कारण और आधुनिक मशीनों का प्रयोग भी कम हो जाने के कारण क्या खाद्यान्नों के उत्पादन पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ने की संभावना है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रतिकूल प्रभाव को समाप्त करने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

**खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्दे)** : (क) भूमि के स्वामित्व की अधिकतम सीमा राज्य-राज्य में तथा अनेक मामलों में विभिन्न किस्म की भूमि के आधार पर एक ही राज्य में भूमि स्वामित्व की सीमा में अन्तर देखने में आते हैं। टकनांलौजी विकास तथा अन्य सामाजिक आवश्यकताओं पर विचार करने से पता लगता है कि यह सीमा प्रायः आवश्यकता से अधिक ही होती है।

हाल ही के कुछ वर्षों में तमिलनाडु तथा केरल में तो सीमा को कम किया जा चुका है और असम में कम करने के लिये एक विधेयक पास किया गया है। केरल में भूमि स्वामित्व सीमा जो कि 15 से 36 एकड़ तक थी, घटाकर 12 से 20 एकेड़ कर दी गई है। तमिलनाडु में, भूमि स्वामित्व सीमा को जो की 24 से 120 एकड़ तक थी, घटाकर भूमि की श्रेणी के अनुसार 12 से 60 एकड़ तक कर दिया गया है। असम में पास किये गये विधेयक में सीमा को 50 एकड़ से घटाकर 25 एकड़ कर दिया गया है। वर्तमान संदर्भ में, भूमि स्वामित्व सीमा में कमी किये जाने का कृषि की उत्पादिता अथवा यन्त्री-

करण पर किसी प्रकार का विपरित प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

**Departmental Promotion Committee of Indian Agricultural Research Institute.**

3274. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state;

(a) the constitution of Departmental Promotion Committee in the Indian Agricultural Research Institute for promotion to the Grades of Assistant Administrative Officers. Superintendents Grade I and II during the years 1968, 1969 and 1970 and on what consideration such Departmental Promotion Committee was formed;

(b) whether Heads of Division under whom various Head Clerks have been working were not included in the Departmental Promotion Committee to assess the merits of the candidates; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) (i) The constitution of Departmental Promotion Committees of the Institute for these posts during the years 1968, 1969 and 1970 has been as under:—

| Posts | Period | Constitution of the D. P. C. S. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Asstt. Adm. officers. | upto 22.12.68 | 1. Director | Chairman |
| | | 2. Registrar | Member |
| Supdt. Gr. I | | 3. Dy. Registrar | Member secretary |
| | 23.12.68 | 1. CAO-cum-Registrar | Chairman |
| -do- | to-date | 2. Head of the Divn. | To be nominated by the Director or concerned Head to be co-opted automatically |
| | | 3. Dy. Registrar | Member-Secretary |
| Supdt. Gr. II | upto 22.12.68 | 1. Dean | Chairman |
| | | 2. Registrar | Member |
| | | 3. Dy. Registrar | Member-Secy. |
| -do- | From 23.12.68 onwards. | 1. CAO-cum-Registrar | Chairman |
| | | 2. Head of the Divn. (concerned) | Member |
| | | 3. Dy. Registrar | Member-Secretary |

(ii) The Departmental Promotion Committee were reconstituted on 23.12.68 in light of the decision contained in I. C. A. R's letter No. F. 2-13/68-Reorgn (Adm)/(3) dated 14.11.68. In the Departmental Promotion Committee for the Superintendent Gr. II, the Senior Accounts Officer was associated as a member with effect from 31.3.70 as this is a senior administrative post centrally located and as more than one post of Superintendent fell vacant in the Budget and Accounts Branches under him. Subsequently, however, it was decided to have the head of the Division in whose Division the vacancy occurs on the Committee for the posts of Superintendent Grade II.

(b) and (c). The Ministry of Home Affairs in their Office Memo. No. 1/16/68-

Estt (D) dated the 30th August, 1969 had mentioned in para 2 that the size and number of Departmental Promotion Committee (S) should be decided by each Ministry/Department. There is a common Ministerial cadre, for the Institute as well as for the Regional Research Stations and the other Research Stations, it was experienced that when there was a number of vacancies and the zone of consideration of the candidates from the seniority lists was very large it would involve the association of almost all the Heads of Offices numbering more than 30 on the Departmental Promotion Committee. This, obviously, besides being unworkable would involve waste of time of scientists. The CAO-cum-Registrar is the Reviewing Officer for the work of the Head Clerks and the Superintendent Grade II in the Ministerial Class III posts. It was, therefore, felt that his inclusion in the Departmental Promotion Committee as Chairman fully complied with the instructions contained in the 47th Report of the Estimates Committee embodied in the orders of the Home Ministry referred to above. Further, the Departmental Promotion Committee assesses the suitablity of a candidate strictly on the basis of the *Confidential reports*: on the work and the conduct of a staff member given by the respective Head of the Division/Officer in-charge under whom the assessee worked and which is reviewed by the CAO-cum Registrar. However, even so the Head of the Division in whose Division a vacancy arise, is now associated as member of the Departmental Promotion Committee as mentioned above. Even here: with a view to giving a sense of participation it is the Divisional Head under whom the vacancy occurs that is material and not under whom the Head Clerks have worked.

### भिण्ड तथा इटावा के बीच सीधी टेलीफोन व्यवस्था

3275. **श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह** : क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भिण्ड (मध्य प्रदेश) और इटावा (उत्तर प्रदेश) के बीच सीधी टेलीफोन व्यवस्था आरम्भ करने की पहले से ही स्वीकृत योजना के बारे में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

**सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह)** : भिंड और इटावा को जोड़ने वाली एक सीधी ट्रंक लाइन की व्यवस्था करने की स्वीकृति दे दी गई है। इन दोनों स्थानों के बीच उपभोक्ता ट्रंक डायलिंग चालू करने का अभी कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है क्योंकि ट्रंक ट्रेफिक के आधार पर ऐसा उचित नहीं ठहरता।

सीधी लाइन लगाने के प्राक्कलन तैयार कर लिए गये हैं और इनकी मंजूरी दी जा चुकी है। इसका निर्माण करने के लिए आवश्यक भंडार और सामान इकट्ठा किया जा रहा है। क्योंकि कई मदों की सप्लाई बहुत ही कम है, इसलिए इस काम में विलम्ब होने की संभावना है।

### त्रि-स्तरीय पंचायती राज-प्रणाली आरम्भ करना

3276. **श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश में त्रिस्तरिय पंचायती-राज प्रणाली आरम्भ करने के सम्बन्ध में की गई कार्यवाही का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

**खाद्य, कृषि, सामदायिक विकास तथा सहकारित मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री स. चु. जमीर)** : केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकारों से इस बात के लिए लगातार आग्रह करती रही है कि पंचायती राज कार्यक्रम को शीघ्र लागू करने की आवश्यकता है। सामुदायिक विकास और पंचायती राज सम्बन्धी नीती विषयक पहुंच पर पिछली बार जून, 1968 में मद्रास में हुए राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों और सामुदायिक विकास और पंचायती राज के प्रभारी मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में विचार-विमर्श किया गया था। सम्मेलन ने सिफारिश की थी कि लोकतंत्रीय विकेन्द्री-करण के उपकरणरूप में पंचायती राज चालू रहना चाहिये और तीन स्तरीय अथवा दो स्त

रीय ढांचेसे सम्बन्धित प्रश्न राज्य सरकारों की मर्जी पर छोड़ दिया जाना चाहिए । पंचायती राज ढांचे से सम्बन्धित राज्यवार स्थिति दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पलट पर रखा गया है । [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या LT-4479 / 70]

**Working of Aaralem farm, Kerala**

3277. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of working of Aaralem Farm set up with the aid of Soviet Union in the Kerala State; and

(b) Whether the work of the farm will begin before the end of this year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The Central State farm being set up in the Cannanore district of Kerala will have a total area of about 4,800 hectares. The area so far taken over is about 2,980 hectares. Action for acquiring the remaining land is being taken by the Government of Kerala.

(b) No Sir. Proceeding with regard to compensation for trees standing on the acquired land are still pending in the law courts and it is, therefore, not possible to do jungle clearance work on the land already acquired. The machinery for the farm has started coming and some of it has already reached Cannanore. A part of the land has no jungle growth and cultivation operations on that part of the land are expected to start early next year.

**Representation of Kerala Film Chamber of Commerce on All India Film Council**

3278. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AMD BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any Resolution from the Keral Film Chamber of Commerce Executive Committee, which was passed on 26th August, 1970, demanding the Chamber's representation in the All India Film Council ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government therero ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The request of the Kerala Film Chamber of Commerce will be taken into consideration while taking a final decision on the establishment and composition of the Film Council.

**Representation for Automatic Telephone Exchange at Ludhiana**

3279. SHRIMATI NIRLEP KAUR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has received representation from industrialists of Ludhiana for an automatic telephone exchange for the town;

(b) whether the new building for the automatic exchange was completed about 2 years ago, but the equipment meant for the automatic exchange was removed from Ludhiana to Rohtak; and

(c) if so the reasons for giving preference to Rohtak over Ludhiana

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) It is wholly incorrect and no equipment has been removed to Rohtak from Ludhiana. Building for the automatic exchange at Ludhiana was completed in July 1969.

(c) Question does not arise.

**Effect of Heavy Rain, Insects and Plant Diseases on Cotton, Jowar, Moong in Certain areas of Maharashtra**

3280. SHRI YADAV SHIVARAM MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of the area in Maharashtra, particularly, Marathwada, Vidarbha, Jalgaon, Dhulia and Nasik Districts in which cotton, Jawar and moong have been seriously affected by heavy rains and insects and plant diseases;

(b) whether Government have taken any steps to grant relief of agriculturists in the concerned areas; and

(c) if so, the form and amount of the relief that is being given ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as early as possible.

**Net-Work of Rural Markets**

3281. SHRI M. SUDARSANAM ; Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to have a net work of rural markets; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). A net work of assembling markets for agricultural produce already exists in most parts of the country. According to a survey conducted by the Directorate of Marketing & Inspection in 1961-62, the number was such markets all over the country in that year was 3406. There is a plan to bring more and more of these markets under regulation so as to systematise their working and to ensure fair-play in dealings with the producer and the consumer. On the eve of the Fourth Plan the number of regulated markets and sub-market yards was 1844. By March 31, 1970, 2070 markets had already been regulated. During the Fourth Five Year Plan, it is proposed to cover 1300 markets and sub-market yards by regulation.

The Government of India also have planned establishment and construction of new agricultural markets in certain areas under the Integrated Area Development Programme. These programmes have been taken up in some of the newly irrigated project Areas for the provision of new market complexes and connecting rural roads. Under this progamme, regulated markets would be located at suitable centres and all weather roads would be built to link them up with the surrounding areas. The expenditure on these items would be met from the Central Sector and the schemes would be executed through the State Government concerned. Before any command area becomes eligible for inclusion in the above mentioned programme, it is necessary that the State Government concerned agree to arrange for all other necessary services and inputs listed as follows :—

(a) Improved administrative arrangements,

(b) Soil Survey.

(c) Land Levelling and Land shapping

(d) Determination of proper irrigation practices and drainage requirements

(e) Cropping patterns

(f) Consolidation of holdings.

(g) Provision of inputs, *viz*, credit, seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and agricultural machinery.

(h) Building up of an adequate research base.

(i) Extension and formers education and training.

(j) Planning of towns and new urban centers around mandi-towns.

(k) Processing industries.

For the present 10 command areas are included in this programme. A sum of Rs. 15.00 crores has been provided for the Central Sector Programme in these command areas during the Fourth Five Year Plan period. The question of inclusion of additional areas would be considered if and when more funds become available.

To help the small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers, the Government of India have recently lanched two projects, *viz.* Small Farmers Development Agency (SFDA) and Marginal Farmars and Agriculture Labourers Developments Project (MFAL). In these projects, besides providing for inputs and credit facilities, fund have generally been made available for the development of agricultural markets so that the increased production of the small and marginal formers can be disposed of profitably, Forty-six projecis under the SFDA and 40 projects under the MFAL spread over 20 States at a total cost of Rs. 115·00 crores have been provided in the Central Sector Programme during the Fourth Five Year Plan period

**Declaration of Office Bearers of Registered Trade Unions on Railways as Protected Workmen**

3282. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether under the provisions of Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act and Rule 61 of the Industrial Disputes (Central) Rules, 1967, the employer has to declare the office bearers of the registered trade unions/associations as "protected workmen";

(b) whether Assistant Labour Commissioner has the power to declare the office bearers of registered trade unions/associations as 'protected workmen' in case the employer fails to do so ;

(c) whether registered trade unions/associations on the Railways have approached the Labour Commissioner for declaring their office bearers as protected workmen ;

(d) whether the Labour Commissioner had not so far declared any office bearers as "protected workmen ;

(e) if so, the number of applications filed before the Regional/Assistant Labour Commissioners of Ajmer, Bombay and Delhi for getting office bearers protected by the registered trade unions/associations of the Railway employees ; and

(f) the action taken thereon by the Labour Commissioners on the petitions filed before them as referred to in part (e) above ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) and (b). The Explanation under Section 33(3) of the Industrial Disputes Act provides that 'Protected Workman' is one who being an officer of a registered trade union connected with the establishment is recognised as such in accordance with rules made in this behalf. The number of workmen to be recognised as 'protected workmen' has been prescribed under Section 33(4) of the Act. Rule 61 of the Industrial Disputes (Central) Rules; 1957 lays down the procedure relevant to applications for recognition of protected workmen by the employer. Under Rules 61(4) of the said Rules, when a dispute arises between an employer and any registered trade union in any matter connected with the recognition of protected workmen, the dispute shall be referred to the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) concerned whose decision thereon shall be final.

(c) and (d). Some registered trade unions/associations have approached the Assistant Labour Commissioner concerned in this behalf. The question of the Labour Commissioner declaring the workmen as 'protected workmen' does not arise.

(e) Five applications—two each before the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) Bombay and Ajmer and one before the A. L. (C) Delhi.

(f) Three cases are pending before the Assistant Labour Commissioners

(Central) concerned. The position is being ascertained with reference to the remaining two applications.

**Rejection of Southern Zone for Rice**

3284. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the grounds on which Government rejected a Southern Zone for rice;

(b) whether the objection was only from Tamilnadu ; if so, the reasons why a common zone was not created for the remaining three States, which were willing; and

(c) the estimated production and consumption of rice in the Southern Zone in the coming years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). A Southern Zone for rice has to comprise all the States in the region and a decision on it can be taken only in the context of Government's national policy on zones. While Tamil Nadu is in favour of single state zones, Mysore and Andhra Pradesh are in favour of liberalisation of existing restrictions. Kerala had no specific views on the question. The consensus of opinion in the recent Chief Ministers' Conference was to continue the *status quo* in respect of rice zones with a view to maximising internal procurement particularly in the context of Government's decision to stop all concessional imports after 1971.

(c) It is difficult to make any precise quantitative estimates regarding production or consumption in the coming years in the Southern States as these will depend on a variety of factors that cannot be foreseen now.

**Introduction of Second Class Mail**

3285. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made on the proposal for a second class mail made by a Member of Parliament which has been successfully introduced in U. K. and could restore our postal traffic if it is on the rates before they were increased ; and

(b) the reasons for not trying second cities mail in selected area ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) The honourable Member is presumably referring to the proposal made in his letter dated the 25th August, 1970 to me. A detailed reply to that letter stating why the two-tier system prevalent in the U. K. cannot be adopted in India has been sent by me to the honourable Member in letter No. 1-16/70- R dated 17th November, 1970.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

**Man-days lost due to Strikes in Public Sector Plants**

3286. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the total number of man-days lost in strikes in Public Sector plants during the last six months?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : According to provisional information, which is available, the number of man-days lost due to strikes in public sector establishments during the period March to August, 1970 was 735, 979.

**Change in Policy regarding creation of Buffer Stocks of Sugar**

3287. SHRI M .N. REDDY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Minister of Finance had made any statement to the effect that

Government are not favourably inclined to create buffer stocks of sugar;

(b) whether the Sen Commission and the Tariff Commission (1969) had stressed the need for building up buffer stocks ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the change in the policy of Government not to create buffer stocks of sugar ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The Finance Minister had expressed the view that creation of buffer stocks of sugar would not be a feasible proposition for Government as the financial resources were a serious constraint. He had also stated that as to how the sugar stocks might be financed, was a matter for Government to consider.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Sen Commission had recommended and the Tariff Commission had endorsed that recommendation, that a buffer stock of sugar should be built up.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

**Help to Cane-growers by revising Sugarcane Prices**

3288. SHRI DHANDAPANI :
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA :
SHRI SAMINATHAN :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a decision in regard to the marginal variations in the prices of sugarcane during 1970-71 ; and

(b) if so, how far this decision will help the cane-growers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Government have decided to continue the basic minimum price payable by vacuum pan sugar factories for sugarcane purchased during 1970-71 (1st October, 1970 to 30th September, 1971) at Rs. 7.37 per quintal linked to a recovery of 9.4 per cent or below. However, the premium for recoveries above 9.4 per cent has been increased from 5.36 paise per quintal to 6.6 paise per quintal for every increase of 0.1 per cent in recovery.

(b) The decision has been taken to give the cane-growers an incentive to grow sugarcane of better quality with higher sucrose content. It will help them to realise a better price at the rate of 6.6 paise per quintal for every increase of 0.1 per cent in recovery above 9.4 per cent.

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**12.00 hrs.**

## QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE *RE*: ALLEGED MANHANDLING OF SHRI K.M. KOUSHIK BY POLICE AT NAGPUR

EXAMINATION OF SHRI K. PADMANABHAN, DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF POLICE AND SHRI M. P. CHOUBEY, SUB-INSPECTOR OF POLICE AT THE BAR OF THE HOUSE

MR. SPEAKAR : Order, order. Hon. Members, we will now take up the item regarding the examination of Shri K. Padmanabhan, Deputy Commissioner of Police, and Shri M. P. Choubey, Sub-Inspector of Police, of the State of Maharashtra, who, in pursuance of the decision of the House of the 18th November, 1970, have been summoned to appear at the Bar of this House, today, to answer the charge of breach of privilege and contempt of this House for allegedly assaulting and abusing Shri K. M. Koushik, a Member of this House, at the Nagpur Railway Station on the 27th May, 1970.

In this connection, I may remind the House that when dealing with matters involving breaches of its privileges and contempt, the House in a sense functions as the High Court of Parliament. It is, therefore, profoundly important that particularly on such occasions, we should be judicious, fair and scrupulous and should maintain solemnity, dignity and authority

of the House. I need hardly emphasise that when Sarvashri K. Padmanabhan and M. P. Choubey are being examined at the Bar, there should be pindrop silence. According to the practice in such matters, it will be my duty to ask questions from these two witnesses when they appear at the Bar one by one, and after both of them have given their evidence and withdrawn, the House can deliberate and arrive at a decision in this matter. No member shall ask any question or interrupt, whatever be the answers or statements of these two witnesses in reply to the questions asked by me and there shall be no observation or expression of any opinion on the matter, till the examination of the witnesses is over and they have withdrawn from the Bar.

Watch and Ward Officer.

WATCH AND WARD OFFICER : Yes, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Is Shri K. Padmanabhan in attendance?

WATCH AND WARD OFFICER : Yes, Sir; he is in attendance.

MR. SPEAKER : Bring him in.

(*Shri K. Padmanabhan was then brought in. He stood at the Bar of the House.*)

MR. SPEAKER : Shri K. Padmanabhan, you have been summoned here to answer a charge of breach of privilege and contempt of this House for allegedly assaulting and abusing Shri K. M. Koushik, a Member of this House, at the Nagpur Railway Station on the 27th May, 1970. Now, I have to ask you a few questions to which you will give specific and truthful replies.

Were you on duty at the Nagpur Railway Station on the 27th May, 1970, when Shri K. M. Koushik, M. P., was restrained and removed by the police from the Railway Station ?

SHRI K. PADMANABHAN : Yes, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Do you wish to say anything in this connection ?

SHRI K. PADMANABHAN : With your permission, Sir, I offer my profound apologies to the hon. Member and to this House for whatever huppened on that day.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri K. Padmanabhan, you may now withdraw.

(*Shri K. Padmanabhan then withdrew*)

MR. SPEAKER : Watch and Ward Officer.

WATCH AND WARD OFFICER : Yes, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Is Shri M. P. Choubey in attendance ?

WATCH AND WARD OFFICER : Yes, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Bring him in.

(*Shri M. P. Choubey was then brought in. He stood at the Bar of the House*)

MR. SPEAKER : Shri M. P. Choubey, you have been summoned here to answer a charge of breach of privilege and contempt of this House for allegedly assaulting and abusing Shri K. M. Koushik, a Member of this House, at the Nagpur Railway Station on the 27th May, 1970. Now, I have to ask you a few questions to which you will give specific and truthful replies.

Were you on duty at the Nagpur Railway Station on the 27th May, 1970 when Shri K. M. Koushik, M. P., was restrained and removed by the police from the Railway Station?

**श्री चौबे**.: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं उस दिन तारीख 27-5-70 को नागपुर रेलवे स्टेशन पर ड्यूटी पर था।

MR. SPEAKER : Do you wish to say anything in this connection?

**श्री चौबे** : दिनांक 27-5-70 को जो नागपुर रेलवे स्टेशन पर घटना हुई उसके लिए मैं अत्यन्त दुखी हूं और मैं इस सदन से, अध्यक्ष महोदय से और संबंधित सदस्य से माफी चाहता हूं।

MR. SPEAKER : Shri M.P. Choubey, you may now withdraw.

*(Shri M. P. Choubey then withdrew)*

MR. SPEAKER : In view of the apologies tendered by Shri K. Padmanabhan, Deputy Commissioner of Police and Shri M. P. Choubey, Sub-Inspector of Police, of the State of Maharashtra, at the Bar of the House today, I suggest that the matter may be treated as closed.

HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. SPEAKER : Papers to be laid. (*Interruptions*).

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*--

SHRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN (Tiruttani) : Sir, may I know what happened to my motion of breach of privilege?

MR. SPEAKER : I have sent it to the Minister for comments. When I receive it, I shall let the House know about it.

**श्री शिव चंद्र झा** (मधुबनी): अध्यक्ष महोदय, आकाशवाणी के मुताल्लिक मेरा विशेषाधिकार का मामला था ....(**व्यवधान**)....

**श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल** (बैरकपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक बहुत इम्पार्टेंट विषय को मेंशन करना चाहता हूं। वह यह है कि 7 दिसम्बर 1970 को जूट का स्ट्राइक होने जा रहा है। इस का नेशनल इम्पार्टेंस है। अभी तक स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट और सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने कोई इंम्पार्टेंस उसको नहीं दी है। मैंने कालिंग एटेंशन नोटिस भी दिया है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस पर डिसकशन किया जाए और इसका कोई हल निकाला जाए। अभी तक इस मसले को सीरियसली नहीं लिया गया है। सात दिसम्बर को वैस्ट बंगाल में जूट की जनरल स्ट्राइक होने जा रही है। तमाम सैंट्रल आर्गेनाइजेशंज उस के साथ हैं तमाम पार्टियां इसके साथ हैं और स्ट्राइक के पक्ष में हैं। मैंने कालिंग एटेंशन भेजा है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इसको आप स्वीकार करें।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Only one submission I want to make. To-day is the third. On 5th and 6th we are not meeting. We are meeting only tomorrow and on the 7th the jute workers are going to stage a strike. The Minister for Labour and Employment is already holding negotiations and my submission is that as this has failed, I would request you to ask the Minister to make a statement tomorrow so that the strike can be averted. I would request you to kindly ask the Minister to do it.

**श्री वेणी शंकर शर्मा** (बांका) : इस सदन में 8 दिसम्बर 1967 को पारित एक प्रस्ताव के मुताबिक एक कमेटी आन डिफैकशंज बनाई गई थी। उस कमेटी ने 7 जनवरी 1969 को अपनी रिपोर्ट दी। चूंकि यह एक बहुत ही राष्ट्रीय महत्व का प्रश्न है और हर एक प्रदेश में आया राम गया राम की प्रवृत्ति बढ़ती जा रही है जिसके कारण राजनैतिक अस्थिरता भी बढ़ती जा रही है, इस लिये मेरी प्रार्थना है कि इस समस्या पर इसी सत्र में विचार किया जाए और इस संबंध में कानून का मस्विदा इसी सत्र में पेश कर उसको पारित किया जाए।

## *RE.* QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : प्रिवलेज का इस में कुछ है नहीं लेकिन आपने जो कुछ कहना हो दो तीन मिनिट में कह लिजिये।

**श्री शिवचन्द्र झा** : 17 नवम्बर को यहां पर टेक्सेशन लाज एमेंडमेंट विधेयक पर बहस हो रही थी। क्लाज बाई क्लाज उस वक्त सदन में वाद विवाद चल रहा था। सदन की तरफ से तब तीन संशोधन मंजूर किए गये। इन में से दो संशोधन तो मेरे थे और तीसरा संशोधन श्री सालवे जी का था। उसके मुताल्लिक आकाशवाणी से 17 तारीख की रात को पौने नौ बजे हिन्दी में और नौ बजे अंग्रेजी में जो समाचार प्रसारित किये गये उन में उसको इस रूप में तोड़ा जिससे पता लगे की एक ही संशोधन हाउस में मंजूर किया गया और वह श्री साल्वे का था। आपके पास जो उत्तर इनफर्मेशन एंड ब्राडकास्टिंग के

महकमे से आया है उस में यह नहीं कहा गया है कि सिर्फ एक संशोधन मंजूर किया सदन ने बल्की यह कहा गया है कि उस संशोधन पर विवाद हुआ और हो हल्ला हुआ। पत्रकार का यह एक तरीका है, डिसटार्ट करने का यह तरीका है कि उसको ऐसा रूप दिया जाए ताकि उसका जो नक्शा है वह ही दूसरा हो जाए। इस माप से और इस दृष्टिकोण से यह बिल्कुल साफ है कि सदन में जो 17 तारीख को कार्रवाई हुई और जो संशोधन कबूल किए गए, दो मेरे और एक श्री साल्वे का, उसको उसने तोड़ मरोड़ कर और उसकी कार्रवाई को मिसरिप्रिजेंट करने की आकाशवाणी ने कोशिश की और ऐसा करके उसने इस सदन की मर्यादा का भंग किया। इस वास्ते यह मामला विशेषाधिकार समिति के सामने जाना चाहिये। जो जवाब आपके पास आया है वह बिल्कुल असन्तोषजनक है। न्यूज वैल्यू किस को कहते हैं ?

When a dog bites a man, that is not news, but when man bites the dog, that is news.

यह एक गम्भीर विषय है। हम गम्भीरता से किसी विषय को उठाएं और हो हल्ला न करें तब तो कोई न्यूज वैल्यू नहीं और अगर हो हल्ला करें तो उसकी ज्यादा न्यूज वैल्यू हो जाती है। यह जरनलिज्म का तरीका है।

मैं चाहता हूं कि जो जवाब आपके पास आया है उस पर आप बहस का मौका दें। मैं यह भी चाहता हूं कि इस मामले को आप प्रिवलेज कमेटी के सामने पेश करें जो पता लगाए कि क्या सदन की मर्यादा का भंग हुआ है या नहीं। इस तरह की कार्रवाई आकाशवाणी की तरफ से बराबर चलती रहती है। हम लोगों को इगनोर किया जाता है। खास खास लोगों को सामने रखने की कोशिश होती है। इस वास्ते मैं चाहता हूं कि इस मामले को आप उस कमेटी के सामने भेजें।

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot compel them. This is not a privilege.

MR. SPEAKER : I have studied it. It is not a question of privilege. But I can invite the attention of the Minister to that. Akashvani and even some papers, should be careful when proceedings of the House are broadcast.

**श्री शिव चन्द्र झा** : सुना नहीं कुछ।

MR. SPEAKER : I do not hold it in order. Shri Pant.

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**12.16 hrs.**

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

### WEST BENGAL MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC ORDER ACT, 1970 AND PUNJAB STATE FACULTY OF AYURVEDIC AND UNANI SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE (RECONSTITUTION AND REORGANISATIONS) ORDER, 1970

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K.C. PANT) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the West Bengal Maintenance of Public Order Act, 1970 (President's Act No. 20 of 1970) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th November, 1970, under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the West Bengal State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1970. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-4469/70.*]

(2) A copy of the Punjab State Faculty of Ayurvedic and Unani Systems of Medicine (Reconstitution and Reorganisation) Order, 1970 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 3711 in Gazette of India dated the 10th November, 1970, under sub-section (5) of section 4 of the Inter-State Corporation Act, 1957. *Placed in Library. See No. LT-4470/70.*]

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*RE.* QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE—*contd.*

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : जवाब कुछ नहीं आया ।

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry. I do not give my consent. It is not in order. But I can invite the attention of the Minister and the Papers that when they give the proceedings they should cover it in detail. I have been studying them all this time. This matter does not come within the ambit of privilege.

Now, the House will take up further consideration of the Architects Bill. The Hon. Minister.

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**12.17 hrs.**

ARCHITECTS BILL—*contd.*

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO) : I am grateful to all the Hon. Members who participated in the debate on the Architects' Bill and spoke on the various aspects of the Bill. There is practically unanimous agreement on the need to legislate for the registration of architects.

The Bill itself is non-controversial. Shri Piloo Mody referred to the long delay in bringing forward the legislation. He also paid me a compliment which I don't think I deserved. As he himself knows, the Bill in its original form sought to protect the profession of architecture and that implied exclusion of a large body of engineers and others engaged in the design, construction and sepervision of buildings. There was naturally great opposition to the Bill in that form. After great care and deliberation and discussions with professional bodies the Joint Committee has changed the Bill in a very fundamental way.

The Bill before the House seeks only to protect the title 'Architect' and not the practice of architecture as such. All engineers, past and present, are free to carry on their work for the design, construction and supervision of buildings as before, and this will also apply to future entrants to the engineering profession.

I would therefore like to repeat and repeat again that the Bill protects only the title of 'Architect' and does not prevent engineers from engaging themselves in the design, construction and supervision of buildings.

All those engineers who are engaged in the practice of architecture can also be registered when the Act comes into force, even if they do not hold a recognised architectural qualification. I would, in particular, invite the attention of the House to Section 25 (b) which permits registration of any person who is engaged in practice as an architect for a period of not less than 5 years prior to a specific date appointed for application for registration.

A question was however raised about all those engineers who might enter the architectural field in future years. There will be no bar to their professional work for the design construction and supervision of buildings as long as they call themselves engineers and not architects. If they wish to register themselves as architects, they must comply with the provisions prescribed for the purpose. We—by that I mean the Ministry—would be prepared to help them to acquire the necessary qualifications as architects. We will organise for civil engineer short-term courses both on full-time and part-time basis so that they can qualify for recognised degrees or diplomas in architecture, if they feel like doing so.

There are only 14 or 15 architectural schools in our country which are training about 450—500 qualified architects each year. It is, therefore, evident that when the Act comes into force, a very large proportion of those who will be registered will belong to the second category covered by section 25 (b), that is, those who do not hold recognised architectural qualifications but have been engaged in the practice of architecture for a period of not less than five years.

In the course of the debate, a reference was made to the need not only to preserve our great traditions in Indian architecture but also to elaborate these traditions in our educational system. I am in full agreement with this suggestion. In fact, our degree courses in architecture do include considerable instruction in and appreciation of Indian architecture. I will go further; I will ask the Board of Architectural studies of All India council for Technical Education to examine the matter further and suggest the lines along which the study of Indian architecture can be strengthened in our architectural curriculum.

A number of members suggested the inclusion of various other qualifications to the Schedule. As I explained earlier, the present Schedule includes only those architectural qualifications which have been recognised by the Central Government and the Union Public Service Commission for recruitment to superior posts and services. These are strictly professional architectural qulifications equivalent to a degree in the subject field. The qualifications suggested for inclusion must be examined carefully before a decision can be taken. I would, therefore, be prepared to set up an expert committee to examine all those qualifications and upon the recommendations of the committee, revise the Schedule even before the first register is compiled. I am personlly anxious that no injustice should be done to any individual only because he possesses a qualification that is not at present included in the Schedule. I am, therefore, proposing an amendment to sub-section (2) of sec. 14 to provide for the appointment immediately of an expert committee to examine all these qualifications, and upon the recommendations of the committee, revise the Schedule wherever necessary even before the first register is compiled.

I would like to add that as regards the request which has been made by my distinguished friend, Shri Piloo Mody, backed by a letter from the President of the Indian Institute of Architects, I understand that the Indian Institute of Architects is proposing to hold an examination for its membership. All I wish to explain at this stage is that as soon as the proposals are received from the institute, the expert committee, I mentioned which will be appointed immediately, in the next few days, will go into all these various new qualifications. The committee will also examine what is being suggested by the Indian Institute of Architects and, if it is satisfied with these qualifications, they will be included in the Schedule even before the first register is compiled.

SHRI DEVEN SEN (Asansol) : What will be the composition of the expert committee?

DR. V.K.R.V. RAO : I am sorry; that is for the Government to decide.

MR. SPEAKER : The full Cabinet will decide.

Dr. V.K.R.V. RAO : That is what I meant.

Shri Hem Raj and perhaps another member referred to the dominance of bureaucrats and government architects on the Registration Council. I feel this fear is unfounded. If the House refers to the composition of the Architects Registration Council, as explained in section 3 (3), it will be clear that the Council will consist largely of non-official practising architects. It will have five architects representing the Indian Institute of Architects, two engineers nominated by the Institution of Engineers, one surveyor nominated by the Institution of Surveyors, five heads of architectural institution and two expert architects nominated by the All India Council for Technical Education.

In the original Bill the State Governments were to be represented by their own State architects. The Joint Committee modified this provision, and each State is free to send any architect from the State either practising or in Government employment. Further, the Council includes only three Chief Architects of the Central Government, It will thus be seen that the Council is largely composed of non-official practising Architects and engineers. Should the Bill is non-controversial, and the various provisions have been carefully examined by the Joint Committee, a large number of amendments have been tabled. While most of these

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amendments are either unnecessary or I am afraid, not acceptable. I would be prepared to consider a few amendments which, to my mind, will make for improvement in the provisions of the Bill.

The first amendment is No. 67 to cause 3 (4) by Shri Madhukar who has suggested that the term of the first Registration Council nominated by the Government shall not exceed one year and that in the meantime regular Council should be constituted. This is to prevent the nominated Council functioning indefinitely. I would have no objection to the time limit of one year being prescribed.

The second amendment is No. 68 to clause 6 (5) again by Shri Madhukar. He has suggested that the Members of the Council shall be eligible for re-election or re-nomination but not exceeding three consecutive terms. In my opinion, it is a good principle to have a limit to the number of consecutive terms to which an individual member should be entitled for re-election or re-nomination. This, of course, does not apply to this hon. House. I am talking only in general terms. I will be prepared to accept his amendment.

By amendment No. 18 Shri Deven Sen has suggested that an architect whose name is received from the Register for various reasons mentioned in sub-clause (2) of clause 29 should be ineligible for registration for all time to time. The original Bill visualises that an architect whose name is removed from the Register should be ineligible for Registration either permanently or for such period of years as may be specified by the Council. I have no objection to his amendment, but I hope there will be no special cases where we would have to consider further amendment at a later stage.

There are two amendments to clause 34 (2). No. 19 by Shri Deven Sen and No. 92 by shri Kundu. Shri Deven Sen has suggested indusion of the words "without sufficient reasons" to qualify the provisions of the sub-clause. While I have no objection to the principle underlying Shri Deven Sen's amendment, I would draw his attention to the more comprehensive amendment given notice of by Shri Kundu. Shri Kundu has suggested that a person registered in the Register should get preference in holding and appointment as an architect under the Central and State Governments or any other local bodies or institutions which are reported or aided from public or local funds or any institution recognised by Central or State Government. I would be prepared to accept Shri Kundu's amendment, particularly since in the event of a suitable person registered as architect not being available,the post should not remain vacant, but should filled by other qualified persons. As regards Shri Deven Sen's apprehension that persons may be registered without sufficient reason, I can assure him that if any such cases are brought to the notice of the Registration Council, suitable action will be taken on the same.

By amendment No. 54 to Clause 36 (1) Shri Lobo Prabhu has suggested the insertion of the words "a registered" under this sub-clause, According to the definition given in the Bill, an architect is a person who is Registered under this Act. It will, therefore,be redundant to call him a registered architect. I would, however, have no objection to the amendment proposed by Shri Lobo Prabhu.

A number of amendments have been proposed for the inclusion of various other qualifications in the Scheduled. As explained earlier, all these qualifications need to be examined carefully, and for that purpose I have already agreed to the setting up of an expert committee even before the first Register is compiled. We will amend the Schedule according to the recommendation of the Committee.

As for the Diploma in Architecture of the Government of Maharashtra, the present Schedule stipulates that only those diploma holders who, after acquiring two years practical experience, have also passed in three additional papers of the five-year full-time diploma course are recognised. This is the basis on which the Maharashtra Government diploma awarded to private and part-time students has been recognised

by the Central Government and the Union Public Service Commission.

But I have received a number of amendments, 47, 74, 87 and 138 on this. In view, however, of the strong representations made in favour of this diploma and the representations made by the Government of Maharashtra, I should be prepared to accept the amendment to delete the condition of passing in three additional papers for these diploma holders. Shrimati Tara Sapre has suggested the removal of the Certificate of Fellowship awarded by the Frank Lloyd Wright Foundation, United States from the schedule. I am afraid the reasons given by her are not at all convincing. As the House knows the Frank Lloyd Wright Foundation is one of the world's well-known institutions. Its fellowship is a well recognised architectural qualification and some of our distinguished Indian architects have taken this Fellowship.

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA (Madhubani): If that is so, why is it not included in item 7 of the Schedule ? Why is it put in a separate category ? Why is it excluded from seven.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : The hon. Member has an amendment and I am sure he will press it and the House will decide on it.

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: That is not the point. This is not recognised even in the United States. In order to accommodate one architect, in this form it had been brought up. The acceptance of so many amendments means that the Government has not made up its mind on anything and the whole thing is a hotchpotch.

MR. SPEAKER: How can you force him to accept your amendment.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : If no amendment is accepted, the Government is called absolutely rigid; if amendments are accepted, then they say that the Government has no mind of its own. I have tried my best....(*Interruptions*) He must allow me to make my speech.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, Order. Please sit down. He is not yielding. After all there is a procedure.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: I must confess that I do not have the architectural knowledge of my distinguished friend; I do not know the details of architectural education except in a very general way. But I have been informed by people who are respected me in the profession that the Frank Lloyd Fellowship included in this particular schedule is not by correspondence course; it is a regular academic training of two years including practical experience. Why it has been put in separately, and not included in the earlier item, honestly I do not know; there must be some reason....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member is disturbing the House every time; this is not the way. When a Member speaks without the permission of the Chair, without being called, the rule is that it should not be put on record.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: I do not want to claim knowlege which I do not possess. Even if its inclusion is redundant, I do not think it matters materially because I am told that it is a well-recognised qualification and many professional architects have assured me that it is not correspodnence course but a regular professional course.

SHRI DEVEN SEN: I am told that it does not exist now. Has it been closed ?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : That is not my information. As a matter of fact, I was rather surprised to hear that this Bill has been brought in to accommodate one particular architect, because the Central Government recognised this as long back as 15 years. I may further add that it is not a corrospondene course but a fulfledged academic and training programme.

Then Shri Madhu Limaye referred to private practice in which some Government architects are engaged, and suggested that Government architects should not be registered. The Bill does not seek to

[Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao]

control the profession of architecture in any particular manner But only to protect the title "architect". I hope the House will agree that in a legislation of this type, it is not desirable to make any invidious distinction between architects in Government service and architects in private practice in the matter of more registration as long as they fulfil the prescribed conditions of registration.

As for private practice, in which, according to Mr. Madhu Limaye, some Government architects are engaged, there a specific Government Servants' Conduct Rules is applicable to all Government servents. If any Government architect is guilty of breaking the Government Servants' Conduct Rules, the concerned Ministry or the department can take action against him. I will refer the cases mentioned by Shri Madhu Limaye to the concerned Ministries or Departments or organisations.

Incidentaly, Mr. Madhu Limaye also charged a senior architect of the CPWD of having designed the farm house of the Prime minister. I can state that no architect, senior or otherwise, of the CPWD has designed the farmhouse of the Prime Minister. This charge therefore, is baseless and without foundation.

Now, I hope the House will pass the Bill clause by clause with the amendments that are accepted and also with the official amendments of which I have given notice.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the registration of architects and for purposes connected therewith, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted*

MR SPEAKER : Clause No. 2. There are certain amendments, by Shri Sreedharan and others.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Sir, I have sent some amendments to the office. But for some strange reasons, they have been completely misplaced or they do not appear in the list of amendments. I have shown to Mr. Lobo Prabhu printed copies of my amendments appearing in my name. But for some strange reason, they seem to have disappeared. So, I request you to permit me to couple my name with his name for amendment Nos. 136, 137, 138 and 139.

MR. SPEAKER : Did you send them in time earlier ?

SHRI PILOO MODY. Yes, they have been printed. Mr, Lobo Prabhu himself has framed those amendments from my amendments, word for word, from the copy that I gave him. So, I seek your permission to couple my name with those amendments.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Before you give your ruling, Sir. let us ascertain which is original, whether Mr. Lobo Prabhu's or Mr. Piloo Mody's..... *(Interruption)*

MR. SPEAKER : Would you like to be couple your name with Mr. Mody for these amendments, Mr. Lobo Prabhu ?

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : I would only like to clarify one point : the original contributor of these amendments is Mr. Piloo Mody, I carried his amendments, because he said he would not be here. I certainly do not object to his leading the discussion the amendments.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEEE : Then I request you to drop that matter.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, clause 2. Mr. Sreedharan—not present. Who is moving those amendments on clause 2 ? I think it is the duty of those members to be cautious about it. *(Interruption)*

**श्री शिव चन्द्र झा** : आप चाहते हैं कि मैं नहीं मूव करूं तो मैं नहीं मूव करूंगा।

*Shri Shiva Chandra Jha then left the House.*

**Clause 2** (*Definitions*)

SHRI RAM CHARAN (Khurja) : I beg to move :

Page 3,—

*for* lines 10 and 11; *substitute*—

'(a) "architect" means a person competent to design and supervise the erection of any building; '(28)

SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR (Kesaria): I beg to move :

Page 3,—

*for* lines 10 and 11, *substitute*—

'(a) ''architect'' means a person competent to design and supervise the erection of any building ; '(93)

SHRI HEM RAJ (Kangra) : I beg to move :

Page 3,—

*for* lines 10 and 11, *substitute*—

'(a) "architect" means a person competent to design and supervise the erection of any building ;' (101)

MR. SPEAKER : We have already taken a lot of time, much more than what was allotted by the Business Advisory Committee and a lot of discussion has already taken place. In his reply to the general discussion, the minister has indicated the amendment which he proposes to accept. Is he accepting any amendment to clause 2 ?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : No, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : I will now put Mr. Ram Charan's amendment No. 28.

*Amendment No. 28 was put and negatived.*

MR SPEAKER : I will now put Mr. Madhukar's amendment No. 93.

*Amendment No. 93 was put and negatived.*

SHRI HEM RAJ : I want to withdraw my amendment No. 101.

MR. SPEAKER : Has he the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment ?

SOME HON MEMBERS : Yes.

*Amendment No. 101 was, by leave, withdrawn.*

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 2 was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 3.**—(*Constitution of Council*)

SHRI DEVEN SEN : I beg to move:

Page 4,—

*for* lines 21 to 41, *substitute*—

"(3) The Council shall consist of twenty-one members to be elected by the Registered architects entered in the Register." (14)

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I beg to move :

Page 4, lines 36,—

*after* "architect" *insert*—

"or an engineer" (49)

SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR ; I beg to move :

Page 4,—

*for* lines 18 to 20, *substitute*—

"(2) The head office of the Council shall be at Delhi." (66)

Page 5, line 9,—

*add* at the end—

"The term of the first Architects Council nominated by Government shall not exceed one year and in the meantime an architects Council shall be duly constituted." (67)

[Shri K.M. Madhukar]

Pages 4 and 5,—

*for* Clause 3, *substitute*—

"3. The Architects Registration Council, President, Vice President; and Executive Committee and other Committee, shall be elected by the registered architects on democratic lines by votes and other democratic means." (94)

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I beg to move :

Page 4, line 39,—

*after* "members" *insert*—

"of whom one member shall also belong to the Association of Consulting Engineers (India)" (136)

Sir, my amendment goes to the root of the Bill. This Bill is not only going to affect architects but engineers. The number of architects in the country is about 10,000, but the number of engineers is 1 lakh. The number of practising architects is possibly about 200 to 500. The others are most in Government service. There has been no voice initially for the engineers on the committee. It has been more an architects committee in which the engineers were brought in at a later stage. What representation are you going to give to the engineers on this body for registration under clause 3 ? There are only four seats out of 30 which had been given to engineers. I have suggested a very slight amendment. The States are going to nominate architects to the committee. Would the minister kindly agree to leave the discretion to the State whether their nominee will be an architect or an engineer, because it is quite possible that their architect may be junior or they may have no architect at all on their staff ? If you leave that alternative to the States, there will be a better representation of engineers on this general body. I think such a slight change should be permitted because after all, the State Government is there to see the rival claims of engineers and architects in respect of their nominee.

Then, there is amendment No. 136 about which Mr Piloo Mody is very keen. He wants one member to be there who belongs to the Association of Consulting Engineers (India). I hope the Minister will give due consideration to this proposal also.

DR. V. K. R. V. Rao : The hon. member has tried to be very persuaisive and I should like to be persuaded by him. But this is a body which registers architects. As a matter of fact, all engineers who are practising architecture and who fulfill the prescribed conditions are going to be registered as architects.

There is already the Institution of Engineers (India) which is represented on the Council. As far asthe practice of architecture by engineers is concerned, it is fully protected by this Bill. This Council is also going to send out inspection committees to visit all the schools of architecture. Therefore, I would request Shri Lobo Prabhu not to press it.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Piloo Mody made a reference to one of his amendments. I find that is printed in the list of 4th August 1970. Perhaps, he is referring to that.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I do not know because that is not with me.

MR. SPEAKER : That has lapsed. He has not given fresh notice.

SHRI PILOO MODY : What about amendment No. 136? Whenever an architect is commissioned with a job he normally consults a consulting structural engineer to give him the structural calculations. So, this is a body which is in constant touch with the profession of architects and it constantly provides services to the architects,

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : The hon. Member was a very active member of the Joint Committee when we went in great detail into all these matters and if he had drawn our attention at that time to the great importance of this particular matter

there would have been no difficulty. But now for me at this late stage to accept amendments of this kind without having full examination of their implications would not be proper. So I cannot accept it. I shall keep this in mind when there is actual registration but I do not think I can accept it as an official amendment.

MR. SPEAKER : So, the Minister is not accepting any amendment. Is Shri Deven Sen withdrawing his amendment?

SHRI DEVEN SEN : No, I am not withdrawing it.

MR. SPEAKER : I will now put amendment No. 14 by Shri Deven Sen to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 14 was put and negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER : What about the amendment of Shri Lobo Prabhu?

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I am not pressing it.

MR. SPEAKER : Is it the pleasure of the House to allow the hon. Member to withdraw his amendment (amendment No. 49)?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

*Amendment No. 49 was, by leave, withdrawn.*

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : What about my amendment No. 49?

MR. SPEAKER : That is what you have withdrawn just now.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I am sorry, I was under a misapprehension.

MR. SPEAKER : Now it is too late. Then I will put amendment No. 136 to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 136 was put and negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER : I will now put amendment Nos. 66, 67 and 94 by Shri Madhukar to the vote of the House.

*Amendments No. 66, 67 and 94 were put and negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER : The question is:

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill"

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 3 was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 4.**—(*President and Vice President of Council*)

MR. SPEAKER: There is an amendment by Shri Shiva Chandra Jha. He just now withdrew not because of any grievance but perhaps because he had made up his mind not to move amendments. There is another by Shri Mandal who also is not here.

The question is:

"*That clause 4 stand part of the Bill.*"

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 4 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 5 was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 6.**—(*Term of office and casual vacancies*)

MR. SPEAKER : Now we take up clause 6.

SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR : Sir, I move :

Page 6, line 24,—

*add* at the end—

"but not exceeding three consecutive terms" (68)

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I accept his amendment.

MR. SPEAKER : I am so happy that, after all, some of his amendments are accepted.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : The Minister is reasonable.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is:

Page 6, line 24,—

*add* at the end—

"but not exceeding three consecutive terms" (68)

*The motion was adopted*

MR. SPEAKER : The question is:

"That clause 6, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 6, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 7 was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 8.**—(*Disabilities*)

MR. SPEAKER : Now we take up clause 8.

SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR . Sir, I move:

Page 6, line 35,—

*after* "insolvent," *insert*.—

"and is covered by any of the disqualifications mentioned in the Constitution of India" (69)

Page 6, line 39,—

*add* at the end—

"and is covered by any of the disqualifications mentioned in the Constitution of India" (70)

MR. SPEAKER : Are you accepting them?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : No, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Then, I am putting them to the vote of the House.

*The Amendments No. 69 and 70 were put and negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER : The question is:

"That clause 8 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 8 was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 9 to 12 were added to the Bill.*

**13 hrs.**

**Clause 13.**—(*Finances of Council*)

SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR : I beg to move:

Page 8, line 7,—

*add* at the end—

"and where the Council is unable to get its accounts audited by an auditor every year, the Central Government shall get the accounts audited." (71)

MR. SPEAKER : Now I put Amendment No.71 in the name of Shri Madhukar to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 71 was put and negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER : The question is:

"That clause 13 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 13 was added to the Bill*

**Clause 14.**—(*Recognition of qualifications granted by authorities in India*)

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Kundu—not here. There is Government Amendment No. 124

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I beg to move:

Page 8,—

*after* line 29, *insert*—

"Provided that until the first Council is constituted, the Central Government shall, before issuing any notification as aforesaid consult an expert committee consisting of three members to be appointed by the Central Government by notification in the Official Gazettee."

(124)

MR. SPEAKER : I put Government Amendment No. 124 to vote.

The question is:

Page 8,—

*after* line 29, *insert*—

"Provided that until the first Council is constituted, the Central Government shall, before issuing any notification as aforesaid, consult an expert committee consisting of three members to be appointed by the Central Government by notification in the Official Gazette."

(124)

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. SPEAKER : I now put clause 14, as amended, to the vote of the House.

The question is:

'That clause 14, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause* 14, *as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses* 15 *to* 21 *were added to the Bill.*

**New Clause 21A**

SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR : I beg to move:

Page 10,—

*after* line 28, *insert*—

"21A. An Experts Committee may be appointed in consultation with the Central and State Governments to prescribe and implement minimum required standards of architectural education which could prescribe and improve educational standards periodically in the light of the modern techniques evolved in this field." (72)

MR. SPEAKER : I now put Amendment No. 72 moved by Shri K. M. Madhukar to vote.

*Amendment No.* 72 *was put and negatived.*

*Clauses* 22 *and* 23 *were added to the Bill.*

MR. SPEAKER : We now adjourn for lunch to meet again at 2 O'Clock.

**13.05 hrs.**

*Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.*

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*The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock*

[ SHRI K.N. TIWARY *in the Chair.* ]

**श्री झारखण्डे राय** (घोसी) : सभापति महोदय, बार-बार ध्यान आकृष्ट करने के बाद भी प्रान्तीय सरकार अथवा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने संसद् श्री जगेश्वर यादव के प्राणों की रक्षा के लिये कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की । उन की जान को खतरा है । वहां के कुछ लोग, जिन में कांग्रेस के भी कुछ लोग हैं, पुलिस अधिकारियों से मिल कर उन को जान से मरवाना चाहते हैं । ...

**सभापति महोदय** : मैं इस की आज्ञा नहीं देता । (**व्यवधान**)

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** (पटना) : आप चाहे जो कर लिजिये, लेकिन संसद् के एक सदस्य के साथ . . .

**सभापति महोदय** : एक सदस्य बोल रहे हैं, आप उन की मदद के लिये न खड़े हो जाइये ।

**श्री झारखण्डे राय** : पिछली बार जब उन्होंने लाबी में भूख हड़ताल की थी तब प्रधान मंत्री ने आश्वासन भी दिया था । उस के बाद भी कोई ठोस कार्रवाई नहीं हो सकी तब से उन के तीन साथी जान से मारे जा चुके . . .

**सभापति महोदय** : अब आप इस को छोड़िये । मैं इस को उठाने की इजाजत नहीं देता, आप बैठ जाइये ।

**श्री झारखण्डे राय** : यह सदन के एक सदस्य का सवाल है, बाहर के लोगों को कुछ होता तो मैं कुछ न कहता ।

**सभापति महोदय** : मैं इस की इजाजत नहीं देता ।

**श्री झारखण्डे राय** : मैं आप से आग्रह करूंगा कि आप इस बात पर जोर दें कि उन की रक्षा का प्रबन्ध किया जाये ।

**श्री मधु लिमये** (मुंगेर) : पटेल चौक में जो घटनायें हुई थीं उस के बारे में जो कमिशन बैठा है चूंकि मैं उस के सामने गवाही के लिये गया था, इस लिये मैं पहले हाजिर नहीं हो सका ।

मैंने स्पीकर साहब को पत्र लिखा था और उन से प्रार्थना की थी कि नियम 377 की तहत मुझे एक मामला उठाने की इजाजत दी जाये । वह मामला यह था, मैं जानता हूं कि वह ध्यान आकर्षण में नहीं आ सकता—कि आन्ध्र विधान सभा में आन्ध्र सरकार की पराजय हुई और उस के बाद सदन को स्थगित कर दिया गया । मैं जानता हूं कि राज्यों के मामले यहां पर नहीं आ सकते, लेकिन जिस तरह राज्यपालों के कर्त्तव्यों के बारे में यहां पर बहस उठाई जाती है उसी तरह इस को भी उठाने देना चाहिये । अगर इस देश में हम लोकतन्त्री की रक्षा करना चाहते हैं तो किसी भी पराजय के बाद सरकार को तुरन्त इस्तीफा देना चाहिये या तत्काल अविश्वास प्रस्ताव आना चाहिये । इस बारे में कुछ परिपाटियां अथवा कन्वेन्शन बनने चाहियें, इस से तो आप भी सहमत होंगे ।

इसलिये मेरी यह प्रार्थना थी कि अगर इस वक्त आप मुझे अनुमति नहीं देना चाहते हैं तो कोई और दिन नियुक्त कीजिये, लेकिन इस पर लोक-सभा को बहस करने का मौका मिलना चाहिये और हमारी राय से विधान सभाओं को अवगत कराना चाहिये । हमारा उन के उपर कोई दबाव नहीं है, लेकिन इस में संवैधानिक सवाल उत्पन्न होते हैं, इस लिये हमें मौका दिया जाये । श्री रघु रमैया आन्ध्र से आते हैं । क्या वह इस को नहीं मानते हैं कि इस में लोक-सभा की गरिमा है, कि उस में संवैधानिक पहलुओं पर बहस करने का मौका मिलें ?

**श्री देवेन सेन** : सभापति महोदय, आप मेरी भी बात सुन लीजिये । कैरन टी गार्डेन, नगर-कोट्टी में एस एस पी के तीन आदमियों को पकड़ा गया अब तक उनका कोई ट्रेस नहीं मिल रहा हैं । ऐप्रिहैंशन है कि उन का मर्डर कर दिया गया है ।

**सभापति महोदय** : यह सब जाने दीजिये । जब कोई चिट्ठी या तार आता है तभी इस इस तरह के मामले सामने आते हैं । चूंकि माननीय सदस्य ने स्पीकर साहब को लिखा था; इस लिये उन को मैं अलाउ कर रहा हूं । लेकिन जिन बातों की इजाजत मा० स्पीकर साहब ने नहीं दी उस पर बहस की इजाजत नहीं देता । वर्ना किसी को भी कोई सवाल उठाने की इजाजत नहीं दे रहा हूं ।

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ARCHITECTS BILL—*Contd.*

**Clause 24**—(*First preparation of register*)

SHRI DEVEN SEN : I beg to move:

Page 11, lines 11 to 13,—

*for* "three members who have, in the opinion of the Central Government, the knowledge of, or experience in, architecutre."

*substitute*—

"(a) two members nominated by the All India Association of Consulting Engineers and Architects, New Delhi;

(b) one member nominated by Ministry of Education and Youth Services;

(c) one member nominated by Institution of Engineers (India); and

(d) one member nominated by the Indian Institute of Architects." (15)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna) : I beg to move:

Page 11,

*for* lines 9 to 14, *substitute*—

"24. (1) For the purpose of preparing the Register of Architects for the first time, the Central Government shall by notification in the official Gazette, constitute a Registration Tribunal consisting of five members as follows:—

(a) two members nominated by the All India Association of Consulting Engineers and Architects, New Delhi;

(b) one member nominated by the Ministry of Education and Youth Services;

(c) one member nominated by the Institution of Engineers (India); and

(d) one member nominated by the Indian Institute of Architects." (24)

SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR : I beg to move:—

Page 11,—

*for* lines 9 to 14, *substitute*—

"24. (1) for the purposes of preparing the Register of Architects for the first time, the Central Government shall by notification in the Official Gazette, constitute a Registration Tribunal consisting of six members as follows:

(a) two members nominated by the All India Association of Consulting Engineers and Architects, New Delhi;

(b) one member nominated by the Ministry of Education and Youth Services;

(c) one member nominated by the Institution of Engineers (India); and

(d) two members nominated by the Indian Institute of Architects." (95)

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I beg to move:

Page 11,—

*for* lines 9 to 14, *substitute*—

"24 (1) For the purposes of preparing the Register of Architects for the first time, the Central Government shall by notification in the Official Gazette, constitute a Registration Tribunal consisting of five members as follows:—

(a) one member nominated by the All India Association of Consulting Engineers and Architects, New Delhi;

(b) one member nominated by the Ministry of Education and Youth Services;

(c) one member nominated by the Institution of Engineers (India); and

(d) two members nominated by the Indian Institute of Architects." (151)

**श्री देवेन सेन** : मैं इस पर भाषण नहीं दूंगा । थर्ड रीडिंग पर मैं बोलूंगा ।

**श्री क. मि. मधुकर** : क्लाज 24 एक महत्वपूर्ण क्लाज है । मंत्री महोदय ने अभी संशोधन मंजूर किया है और इसको भी मंजूर करने में उनको कोई एतराज नहीं होना चाहिये । अगर हमारे सुझाव का जो कि एमेंडमेंट नम्बर 95 में है, मान लिया जाए तो इसका अर्थ यह होगा की और भी डेमोक्रेटिक ढंग से काम होंगे । इसको मान लेने से जनवादी ढंग से रिप्रिजेंटेशन हो सकेगा । जिस विवेक से उन्होंने अब तक काम लिया है उसको देखते हुए यह कह जा सकता है कि वह इसको भी कबूल कर लेंगे ।

**श्री रामवतार शास्त्री** : मेरा संशोधन 11 पृष्ठ पर है । क्लाज 24 ए को वहां से हटाकर हम अपनी एमेंडमेंट को उस में इस वास्ते शामिल करवाना चाहते हैं कि इससे जो इस पेशे में लोग हैं, उनको ज्यादा आसानी होगी काम करने में और सरकार जो उसको सिमित करना चाहती है उससे जो उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति वह करना चाहती है, उस उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति नहीं होगी और ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोग हिस्सा भी नहीं ले सकेंगे । इसलिए मेरा निवेदन होगा कि पूरी उस क्लाज को हटाकर, 24 ए को हटा कर, हमने जो दी है और जिस में ए बी सी डी करके सारी बातें गिनाने की कोशिश की है, सरकार उसको मान ले । ऐसा उसने किया तो जो आर्किटेक्ट् के अन्दर, लोगों के अन्दर असन्तोष है, वह दूर होगा और उनको जो यह खतरा है कि उस में तरह तरह की गड़बड़ी हों सकती है, उस खतरे से बचने के लिए भी यह आवश्यक है कि इस एमेंडमेंट को माना जाए ताकि किसी को फिर कोई शिकायत करने का मौका न मिले ।

SHRI HEM RAJ: My amendments are the same as those of Shri K.M. Madhukar In this clause, Government say that there will be three members who will be nominated. We simply want that this should be spelt out clearly so that we may know which institutions will be represented. My amendment as well as that of my hon. friend Shri K. M. Madhukar spells out certain things in this connection. I hope the hon. Minister will appreciate this. He says that so far as the Council is concerned, the non-officials are in a majority. We say that in the tribunal also, which would be set up to decide cases, there should not only be nominated members but there should also be non-officials. That is our amendment. I hope the hon. Minister will accept it.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: We have to examine clause 24 which provides for the appointment of a registration tribunal of three persons who have in the opinion of the Central Government knowledge of or experience in architecture.

This morning, the hon. Minister was not well disposed to any suggestion that contravened the authority of Government to appoint such committees or tribunals. But there is a natural feeling in the minds of the persons concerned and of the public that if Government are given such blanket authority to choose anyone who has experience in or knowledge of architecture there may be no proper representation.

In these circumstances, our amendment which is common, has spelt out the persons whom the Government may put on this panel of three. They have proposed a panel of six, or as I have proposed a panel of five. There are three classes to be represented. First, there are the architects. We have no doubt about the importance of architects, and this Bill concerns them. Secondly, we have the engineers, and thirdly we have a class which consists of engineering architects. The All India Association of Consulting Engineers and Architects, New Delhi combines both. They are a bridge between the two, and actually a good part of the work which is done outside Government is done by them.

So, the suggestion is that the Minister may kindly agree to spell out this that these three classes will be represented. If the hon. Minister could give a definite assurance perhaps, the amendment may not be pressed. But if there is no assurance, and Government load it with officials from the Ministry or load it with any architects who give them pleasure, then there is a natural apprehension that the law is incomplete and that the law could be misused.

Since the hon. Minister has been disposed to accept every reasonable amendment, and he has already accepted two of mine. I hope he will accept the third one also which provides that this body will reflect these three classes namely the architects. the engineers and the engineering architects.

DR. V.K.R.V.RAO: I would very much like to have been in a position to accept the amendments and to have given pleasure to my hon. friend, Shri Lobo Prabhu of having performed a hattrick. But on all previous occasions, when, for example, the Medical Council was Constituted or the Council of the Chartered Accountants was constituted, the procedure always has been for Government to appoint three eminent persons to compile the first Register. These eminent persons are selected not on the basis of represenling any of the organisations. But I can assure the hon. member that no offlcial of the Ministry of Education will be on this tribunal; I can tell him straightway that no official of the Ministry of Education will sit on this tribunal of three. They will consist of eminent persons who are eminent either in the field of architecture or the architectural profession which also means engineers, and surveyors (*Interruption*). Of course, they are all together because the people who are going to be registered are people who have been engineers, surveyors, draftsmen etc. etc. who have qualified and have been practising as architects for the last five years or more. Tberefore, I am sorry I am not in a position to accept the amendments.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put all the amendments Nos. 15, 24, 95 and 151 to the vote of the House.

*Amendments No.* 15,24,95 *and* 151 *were put and negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 24 stand part of the Bill"

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause* 24 *was added lo the Bill.*

**Clause 25** (*Qualification for entry in register*).

SHRI DEVEN SEN: I beg to move:

Page 12, line 6,—

*After* "architect" insert—

"as his principal means of livelihood" (16)

Page 12, line 6—

for "in practice as an architect"—

Substitute "in the architectural profession holding trade liceneces" (51)

Page 12.—

*after* line 18, insert—

"Provided further that persons as long as they are in the employment of Govt. Local Bodies or elsewhere shall not be registered as architects" (52)

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL (Chandigarh): I beg to move:

Page 12, line 6,—

*after* "architect" insert—

"Surveyor Engineer, Draftsman or person authorised by the Chief Inspector of Factories of a State to certify the plans specifications and stability of factory buildings" (17)

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: I beg to move:

Page 12, lines 5 and 6,—

*for* "a citizen of India" *substitute*—

"an engineer or surveyour" (50)

SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: I beg to move:

Page 12, line, 6—

*for* "practice as an architect"

*substitute*—

"the architectural profession having trade licences" (96)

SHRI HEM RAJ: I beg to move:

Page 12,—

after line 18, insert—

"Provided that persons as long as they are in the employment of Government, Local Bodies or elsewhere shall not be registreed as architects." (105)

**श्री देवेन सेन** : सभापति महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से एक स्पष्टीकरण चाहता हूं । क्लाज 25 की लाइन 6 में लिखा गया है, "एन-गेज्ड इन प्रैक्टिस एज एन आर्किटेक्ट"। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि जो व्यक्ति ड्राफ्ट्समैन या सरवेयर है, लेकिन जिस का आर्किटेक्ट के रूप में रजिस्ट्रेशन नहीं हुआ है, क्या उस का रजिस्ट्रेशन हो सकेगा ।

मैं अपने एमेंडमेंट 16 द्वारा चाहता हूं कि लाइन 6 में " आर्किटेक्ट" के बाद "एज हिज प्रिंसिपल मीन्ज आफ लाइवलीहुड" शब्द जोड़ दिये जायें । हमें मालुम है कि जो आर्किटेक्ट सरकार की नौकरी करते हैं, हिन्दुस्तान के अस्सी परसेंट मकानात उन के द्वारा, या उन के टाउट्स के द्वारा, बनाये जाते हैं । मैं इस एमेंडमेंट के द्वारा इंजीनियर्ज और देश की तमाम जनता को प्रोटेक्ट करना चाहता हूं । इसका तात्पर्य यह है कि जो आर्किटेक्ट सरकारी नौकर हैं, उन का रजिस्ट्रेशन नहीं होगा । वे तो नौकरी कर ही रहे हैं । उन को दो मौके क्यों दिये जायें ?

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: The hon. Minister must be aware that the civic bodies used to authorise technicians to prepare and sign building plans under the designations architect, surveyor and engineer, and the Chief Inspector of Factories also used to authorise persons to prepare and sign factory building plans and issue stability certificates of factory buildings without any particular designation. If my amendment is not accepted, it will deprive a good many persons who are engaged in the profession of the opportunity of being registered as architects, and it will be an injustice to these persons.

**रामावतार शास्त्री** : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सिर्फ यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जो इस में लूपहोल इन्होंने रखे हैं जिन का उल्लेख देवेन बाबू ने किया कि आर्किटेक्ट के बाद अगर इसी तरह से छोड़ देंगे तो बहुत से लोग रह जाएंगे, जो लोग घंटे दो घंटे यह पेशा करेंगे वह तो रजिस्टर हो जाएंगे या जिन का संपर्क अफसरों से होगा वह हो जाएंगे लेकिन जिन का सही माने में वही एकमात्र पेशा है, इसी पर वह निर्भर करते है वह लोग बच जाएंगे उन का रजिस्ट्रेशन नहीं हो पाएगा और उन के सामने बहुत कठिनाइयां आएंगी, इसलिए इसको साफ कर देने में क्या कठिनाई है ? जिन का प्रमुख धन्धा यही है आर्किटेक्ट का जिस के बारे में इस अमेंडमेंट में कहा गया है, उस को साफ कर देना आवश्यक है । यह जो लूपहोल रह जाता है इसको बंद करने में मंत्री महोदय को क्या कठिनाई है ? इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि यह सफाई हो जाए और कोई छुटने नहीं पाए,किसी को यहां शिकायत करने का मौका नहीं मिले कि जो सही माने में यह धन्धे में है उस को तो मौका नहीं मिल रहा है रजिस्टर होने का और जो एक या दो घंटे यह काम करते हैं उन को मौका मिल जायगा । इस लूपहोल को बन्द करने के लिए यह जरूरी है कि यह अमेंडमेंट स्वीकार किया जाय ।

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : This is a question again of definition. The clause provides that 'any citizen of India if engaged in the practice as an architect....'. In the first place, why a citizen of India ? We are not concerned with legal rights, citizenship rights or constitutional rights. We are concerned with people who are interested in engineering. I suggest that instead of 'citizen of India', it should be as proposed by my friend Shri Goyal-surveyor, engineer or draftsman—or as proposed by me, architect, engineer or surveyor.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Any one.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : 'Any one' leaves the field open widely; it is possible that Government may declare some one to be an architect, who has no qualification; it will the degrade the title of architect. Anyway that is a change only in terminology where as mine is a little more than that; it is a change in qualification. What has been suggested by Mr. Goyal or what I have suggested will clarify the thing; it will not leave the thing open for any one to say. I have practised as an architect.

Secondly, how are you going to define practice as an architect. He is already in

architecture; he could not become an architect till he has been recognised by you. Do you mean by 'practising architect' that he has put up in five years, some little building, may be, a wall or a drain or anything. It is very vegue. That is why I should like the Minister to accept the force of my argument that they should be people in the profession, either as architects, surveyors, engineers or draftsmen. Then alone can this law have that kind of definition.

SHRI HEM RAJ: So far as this clause is concerned, I want to add the proviso : "provided the persons as long as they are in the employ of Government, local bodies or elsewhere shall not be registered as architects". My reasons are simple. If such persons are registered they will have some influence through somebody else. The other day Mr. Madhu Limaye brought it to the notice of the House that officials keep their touts and get things done through somebody.

Therefore, if Government servants are debarred from taking up so many other things, why should not Government servants de barred from coming in here as long as they are in Government service? After they retire from service they are free to get themselves registered but as long as they are in service, they should not be registered under this Act. That is my amendment, and I hope the Minister will accept it.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : Regarding the amendments about principal means of livelihood, in fact, I have found that most of the amendment which have been moved are trying to restrict the scope, Hitherto, the tendency was to liberalise it and all the public opinions that were transmitted to me were to liberalise the provisions as much as possible and to say that anybody whoh as been practising architecture that is "designing, construction of building" etc. should be included. So, for us to confine registration to certain categories of people would be unnecessarily restricting the scope of the clause, and I do not think I am prepared to accept the amendment.

Then, regarding the question of principal means of livelihood, I do not understand it again. This is again a restrictive thing. In fact, the original bill had the term "principal means of livelihood" and it was debated at length the other day, and it was deleted by the Joint Committee. As a matter of fact, it is extremely difficult to define what is the principal means of leavelihood. To say what it is would create a great deal of confusion. I do not think one would like to restrict it to a certain category. If an engineer has been working part-time in designing or constructing a building, I do not think he should be prevented from being registered as an architect if he fulfils the condition that he has at least five years' experience in this field. I do not think it will be in the public interest to accept this restrictive amendment.

Regarding the suggestion made by my esteemed friend Shri Hemraj, that Government architects should not be allowed to register themselves, I would respectfully suggest to him that it will be most unfair. If a man is a doctor, if he is a Government doctor, he is not prevented from registering himself. Registration does not mean that he can practise as a part-time architect, unless the Government Servants Conduct Rules allow it. But to deprive the architect, just because he is in government service; from being registered and thus to prevent him, is unfair. I would not be prepared to accept that amendment.

Therefore, I am not in a position to accept any of the amendments.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Does the Minister allow a mistry to become an architect.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: It depends. It is not a question of my allowing anybody. I will leave nothing to do with it. The whole point is, that the bill originally was intented to protect both the profession of architecture and the title architect. As the Bill finally emerged after great care and deliberation in the joint committee it was only to protect the title "architect". Therefore, if a mistry is good enough, and if there are customers who are prepared to entrust him with designing and construction, and if he has been doing the job for

[DR. V. K. R. V. RAO]

a period of five years, he will be registered as an architect.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am putting all the amendments together.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : My amendment should be put separately.

MR. CHAIRMAN : All right. Mr. Deven Sen, are you, pressing your amendments ?

SHRI DEVEN SEN : No, Sir,

MR. CHAIRMAN ; First, I am putting amendment No. 17

The question is :

Page 12,line 6,*after* "architect"*insert*—

"Surveyor Engineer, Draftsmen or person authorised by the Chief Inspector of Factories of a State to certify that the plans specifications and stability of factory buildings" (17)

*The motion was negatived.*

MR. CHAIMAN : Now I am putting all the other amendments together : Nos. 16, 50, 51, 52, 96 and 105.

*Amendments Nos.* 16, 50 *to* 52, 96 *and* 105 *were put and negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is: "That clause 25 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 25 was added to the Bill.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : There are no amendments to clauses 26 to 28.

The question is :

"That clauses 26 to 28 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 26 to 28 were added to the Bill.*

**Clause 29**—(*Removal from Register*)

SHRI DEVEN SEN : I beg to move :

Page 13, line 24, *omit* "either permanently or" (18)

DR. V.K.R.V. RAO : I accept the amendment.

MR, CHAIRMAN : The question is : Page 13, line 24, *omit* "either permanently or" (18)

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is : "That clause 29, as amended, stand part of the Biil."

*The motian was adopted.*

*Clause* 29, *as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses* 30 *to* 33 *were added to the Bill.*

**Clause 34**-(*Effect of Registration*)

SHRI DEVEN SEN : I beg to move : Page 14, line 20, *after*"register"*insert*— "without sufficient reason" (19)
Page 14, *omit* lines 19 to 25. (53)
I do not want to speak.

DR. V.K.R.V. RAO : I said I will accept amendment No. 92 tabled by Mr. Kundu. But he is not present. Therefore, I am moving it as an official amendment.

I beg to move:

Page 14,—

for lines 19 to 25, *substitute*

"(2) After the expiry of to years from the date appointed under sub-section (2) of section 24, a person who is registered in the register shall get preference in holding an appointment as an architect under the Central or State Government or in any other local body or institution which is supported or aided from the public or local funds or in any institution recognised by the Central or State Government." (156)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will first put Mr. Deven Sen's amendments Nos. 19 and 53.

*Amendments Nos, 19 and 53 were put and negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will now put Government amendment (156).

The question is :

Page 14, for lines 19 to 25, *substitute*—

"(2) After the expiry of two years from the date appointed under sub-section (2) of section 24, a person who is registered in the register shall get preference in holding an appointment as an architect under the Central or State Government or in any other local body or institution which is supported or aided from the public or local funds or in any institution recognised by the Central or State Government." (156)

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 34, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 34, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 35** (*Penalty for falsely claiming to be registered*)

SHRI K.M. MADHUKAR : I beg to move :

Page 14, line 32, *add* at the end—

"and one year's rigorous imprisonment" (73)

सभापति महोदय, इस में ऐसी व्यवस्था की गई है कि यदि कोई आदमी जिस का रजिस्ट्रेशन न हुआ हो, लेकिन वह कहे कि उस का रजिस्ट्रेशन हो गया है, उस पर एक हजार रुपये तक जुर्माना हो सकता है। मैं अपने संशोधन द्वारा चाहता हूं कि न केवल जुर्माना हो, बल्की एक साल की सजा भी उस को दी जाय, ताकि रजिस्ट्रेशन में जो गड़बड़ी होती है, वह न हो पावे। मंत्री महोदय को इसे स्वीकार करने में कोई आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिये क्यों कि मेरा संशोधन उन के उद्देश्य की पूर्ति में सहायक हो रहा है। इसलिये मुझे विश्वास है कि मंत्री महोदय मेरे संशोधन को कबुल करेंगे।

DR. V.K.R.V. RAO : I sympathise with the objective underliying the amendment, but you should first give the architects a chance to see if they are going to violate it. I am not inclined to agree to putting one year's rigorous imprisonment straightway.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will now put amendment No. 73 to the House.

*Amendment No. 73 was put and negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 35 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 35 was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 36**—(*Prohibition against use of title*)

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I beg to move :

Page 14, line 34, *for* "an" *substitute*—

"a registered" (54)

DR. V.K.R.V. RAO : I am accepting it.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I am very careful to the minister for accepting it. But when he did it in a left-handed way this morning saying that it was redundant, it looked as if he was accepting it as a matter of peace. It is not only a matter of peace but of some importance, because we have under clauses 24 and 25 provided for architects who are registered and we refer precisely to registered architects.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

Page 14, line 34, *for* "an" *substitute*—

"a registered" (54)

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 36, as amended, stand Part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause* 36, *as amended, was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 37**-(*Failure to surrender certificate of registration*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Jha.

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : I am not moving my amendments.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 37 stand part of the Bill,"

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause* 37 *was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses* 38 *to* 41 *were added to the Bill*

**Clause 42**-(*Power to remove difficulties*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Jha.

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : I am not moving my amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 42 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause* 42 *was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 43**-(*Power of Central Government to make rules*)

DR. V.K.R.V. RAO : I beg to move :

Page 16,—

(i) *after* line 7, *insert*—

"(b) the procedure to be followed by the expert committee constituted under the proviso to sub-section (2) of section 14 in the transaction of its business and the powers and duties of expert committee;"

(ii) in lines 8 to 24, *re-letter* clauses

(b) to (i) as clauses (c) to (j) respectively. (125)

This is a consequential amendment. This is consequential to the amendment accepted by the House that the Central Government should immediately appoint an expert committee to examine all the various qualifications recommended for inclusion in the Schedule and make recommendations even before the first register is compiled.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

Page 16,—

(i) after *line* 7, *insert*—

(b) the procedure to be followed by the expert committee constituted under the proviso to sub-section (2) of section 14 in the transaction of its business and the powers and duties of the expert committee;";

(ii) in lines 8 to 24, *re-letter* clauses

(b) to (i) as clauses (c) to (j) respectively. (125)

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 43, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause* 43, *as amended, was added to the Bill.*

MR, CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 44 stand part of the Bill"

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause* 44 *was added to the Bill.*

**The Schedule**

SHRI DEVEN SEN : I beg to move :

Page 17,—

*after* line 41, *insert*—

"8. Diplomas and Degrees in Civil Engineering....from the Indian

and Foreign Civil Engineering Institution." (20)

Page 17,—

*after* line 41, *insert*—

"8. Certificate of fellowship awarded by the All India Association of Consulting Engineers and Architects, New Delhi." (21)

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : I beg to move :

Page 18,—

*after* line 11, *insert*—

"10. Engineering Draftsman (granted by the Government School of Engineering, Punjab, Rasul between 1925-38).

11. Third Year Course for Draftsman (granted by the Government School of Engineering, Punjab, Rasul between 1925-38)." (22)

SHRI RAM AVATAR SHASTRI : I beg to move :

Page 18,—

*after* line 11, *insert*—

"10. persons holding Diplomas and Degrees in Civil Engineering from the Indian and Foreign Civil Engineering Institutions.

11. Certificate of Fellowship awarded by the All India Association of Consulting Engineers and Architects (Regd.) New Delhi." (26)

SHRI SHINKRE (Panjim) : I beg to move :

Page 17,—

*after* line 41, *insert*—

"7A. Diplomas and Degrees in Civil Engineering from the Indian and Foreign Civil Engineering Institutions.

7B. Diplomas and Degrees in Architecture from the Universities of Portugal and Brazil" (46)

SHRI K.M. MADHUKAR : I beg to move :

Page 18,—

*after* line 11, *insert*—

"10. Engineering Draftsman (granted by Government School of Engineering, Resul, Punjab) between 1925 and 1938.

11. Three years' course for Draftsmen granted by Government School of Engineering, Rasul (Punjab) between 1925 and 1938." (76)

SHRIMATI TARA SAPRE (Bombay-North-East) : I beg to move :

Page 18,—*for* lines 1 to 9, *substitute*—

"8. Government Diploma in Architecture awarded by the Government of Maharashtra (also awarded by the former Government of Bombay) to private and part-time students with effect from 1956." (86)

Page 18,—

*omit* lines 34 and 35. (88)

SHRI DEO RAO PATIL (Yeotmal) : I beg to move :

Page 18,—*for* lines 1 to 9, *substitute*—

"8. Diploma in Architecture awarded by the Government of Maharashtra (or by the former Government of Bombay)" (87)

SHRI K.M. MADHUKAR : I beg to move :

Page 18,—

*after* line 38, *insert*—

"(10) Persons holding Diplomas and Degrees in Civil Engineering from the Indian and Foreign Civil Engineering Institutions.

(11) Certificate of Fellowship awarded by the All India Association of Consulting Engineers and Architects (Regd.), New Delhi." (100)

SHRI BHAGABAN DAS (Ausgram) : I beg to move :

Page 18,—*after* line 11, *insert*—

"(10) Engineering Draftsman (granted by the Government School of Engineering, Punjab, Rasul between 1925-38).

(11) Third year course for Draftsman granted by the Government School Engineering Punjab, Rasul between 1925-38.

(12) Membership of the Indian Institute of Architects.

(13) Government Diploma in Architects, Maharashtra without reservation." (123)

SHRI PILOO MODY : Sir, the Speaker has permitted me to move amendment Nos. 137 to 140, where my name has been clubbed with that of Shri Lobo Prabhu.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Sir, I have no objection. He has a bigger body and louder voice. His amendment will have greater force.

**सभापति महोदय** : अगर स्पीकर साहब ने परमीशन दी है तो आप लिखकर दे दीजिए और मूव कर दीजिये ।

SHRI PILOO MODY : I beg to move :

Page 17,—*after* line 21, *insert*—

"1. Mebership of the Indian Institute of Architects." (137)

Page 18,—

*for* lines 3 to 9, *substitute*—

"to private and part-time students with effect from 1956". (138)

Page 18,—

*after* line 11, *insert*

"10. Qualification awarded by Kala Bhavan, Baroda." (139)

Page 18,—

*after* line 11, *insert*—

"10. Third Year Course for Draftsman (granted by the Government School of Engineering, Punjab, Rasul) between 1925-38." (140)

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Through my amendment I am suggesting the inclusion of two more items as Nos. 10 and 11 in the Schedule, namely, Engineering Draftsman (granted by the Government School of Engineering, Punjab, Rasul between 1925-38) and Third Year Course for Draftsman (granted by the Government School of Engineering, Punjab, Rasul between 1925-38).

My reasons for moving this amendment are these. It appears that the qualifications, which have been included in the Schedule, were in fact accepted by the Union Public Service Commission for the appointment of Assistant Architects. These qualifications were prescribed after 1957 and the inclusion of item No. 8 was done possibly in the year 1964 or 1965. Since the Union Public Serviee Commission was concerned with the recruitment of architects in Government Service, it naturally had to prescribe those qualifications the holders of which were not too old for entry into Government service. Hence these qualifications from old schools, even though they were better, could not be considered.

The qualifications, which I am seeking to include here, are in fact better than the qualifications prescribed at item No. 8. I have closely and minutely studied the courses prescribed for item No. 8 and for the item which I am suggesting. The courses for the item that I am suggesting are more difficult and include better and more subjects. But I fail to understand why the Government Diploma in Architecture awarded by the Government of Maharashtra is being included as item No. 8 but the qualifications which I am suggesting are not. The School of Engineering, Punjab, Rasul was a Government institute before the partition of the country. I do not know why people, who qualified from there between the years 1925 and 1938, and also persons, who have done three-year course as draftsmen and have been given degrees by that School, are unnecessarily being kept out. There are 56 or 57 persons, in fact, who are displaced persons from West Punjab. The Minister should, in fact, be more sympathetic towards those displaced persons who have been carrying on their profession for so

many years. I do not understand the logic and the rationale for the inclusion of items at Nos. 7 and 8 and the exclusion of these qualifications.

I think, the hon. Minister will realise the gravity of the situation and the weight of my arguments and would be kind enough to include these qualifictions also, because that would be a service to displaced persons from West Punjab who are well qualified and who have been carrying on this professional word for years.

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : सभापति महोदय, मैं अपने संशोधन नं० 26 के जरिए से शेड्यूल के पार्ट 1 में इन क्वालिफिकेशन्स को नं० 10 और नं० 11 के रूप में और जोड़ना चाहता हूं। इसमें नं० 10 तो जनरल नेचर की है जिसमें मैंने यह कहा है :

"Persons holding Diplomas and Degrees in Civil Engineering from the Indian and Foreign Civil Engineering Institutions."

ऊपर के जो 9 हैं उनमें गवर्नमेंट ने नाम गिनाए हैं कि फलानी जगह की डिग्री लें लेकिन हमारा कहना यह है कि इसको जनरल किया जाये ताकि डिग्री प्राप्त करने वाले कहीं से भी इस तरह की डिग्री प्राप्त करें, चाहे हिन्दुस्तान की जो संस्थायें हैं उनसे प्राप्त करें या विदेशी संस्थाओं से प्राप्त करें लेकिन अगर उन्होंने डिग्री प्राप्त की है तो फिर उनको रजिस्ट्रेशन से वंचित रखना, मैं समझता हूं किसी भी तरह से उचित नहीं होगा। तो 10 के जरिए से मैं ने मन्त्री महोदय से अनुरोध किया है कि इसको भी उसमें शामिल कर लें।

नं० 11 में मैं ने कहा है :

"Certificate of Fellowship awarded by the All India Association of Consulting Engineers and Architects (Regd.) New Delhi."

नई दिल्ली में यह रजिस्टर्ड है। तब ऐसी स्थिति इसको में वंचित रखना, या जो योग्यता की सूची है उसमें शामिल न करना उचित नहीं होगा। मैं चाहूंगा कि इस को भी शामिल किया जाय। क्यों कि जिन्होंने डिग्रीयां प्राप्त की हैं या योग्यता हासिल की है उन्हें भी मौका मिले और वह यह न समझें कि इस की सीमा बन्दी कर दी गयी है। और फिर इस का यह असर होगा की जो लोग पढ़ते हैं इस तरह के इंस्टीट्यूशन्स में, या तो ऐसे इंस्टीट्यूशन्स ही न चलाये जायें, लेकिन अगर चल रहे हैं और सरकार उस पर बंदिश नहीं लगाती है और लड़के वहां से डिग्रीज लेते है, उन के माँ बाप का पैसा खर्च होता है उस के बाद अगर आप उन को क्वालिफिकेशन्स में शामिल नहीं करेंगे तो फिर इसका असर हमारे देश पर अच्छा नहीं पड़ेगा। इसलिये मैं चाहूंगा कि मेरे दोनों संशोधनों को मंत्री महोदय स्वीकार करें। इन को स्वीकार न करने का कोई औचित्य नहीं है। अगर वह समझते हैं कि इस तरह की बात नहीं की जानी चाहिये तो फिर इन संस्थाओं का क्या होगा जो लोग पढ़कर बाहर आते है, उन का क्या होगा। इसलिये यह बहुत ही मासूम संशोधन हैं और सरकार को इन्हें स्वीकार कर लेना चाहिये।

**15 hrs.**

**श्री शिंकरे** (पंजिम) : सभापति जी, कहा जाता है कि हाथ में जो कंगन है वह दिखाने के लिए आइने की जरुरत नहीं है। लेकिन हम तो यहां देखते हैं कि हाथ में भी जो कंगन होता है वह दिखाने के लिये मंत्री महोदय को यहां प्रयत्न करना पड़ता है और आइना भी देना पड़ता है।

सभापति जी, आप का मालूम होगा कि गोआ के लोगों को 1960 के पहले पोर्चुगीज युनिवर्सिटी में ऐजूकेशन लेना पड़ता था और वहीं से डिग्रीज मिलती थीं। इसलिये गोआ के जो लोग आर्किटेक्ट हैं उन को ब्राजील में डिग्री या डिप्लोमा मिल गया और उस की वजह से उन को प्रोफेशन करने की इजाजत मिली।

अभी अभी मंत्री जी ने कहा कि एक समिति नियुक्त की जाने वाली है जो क्वालिफिकेशन्स को देने वाली है। जो कंगन है वह जरूर देखे और उनको मान्यता दे। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता

[ श्री शिकरे ]

हूं कि 1960 के पहले हम तो पोर्चुगीज सिटीजन थे और हमें बाहर की यूनिवर्सिटी में एजूकेशन लेनी पड़ती थी इसलिये मैं चाहूंगा कि मेरा जो संशोधन है 46 नम्बर का, वह मंत्री जी एक्सेप्ट करें क्यों कि उस से मालूम होगा कि गोआ के लोगों को आजादी मिलने के बाद जो उन्हें पुराने हक मिले हुए थे वे छीने नहीं जा रहे हैं, बल्कि उन को कायम रखा जा रहा है।

मैं जानता हूं मंत्री जी कहेंगे कि हमारी जो समिति नियुक्त होने वाली है वह सिम्पैथिटिकली कंसीडर करेगी। लेकिन जब ये कमेटियां बन जाती हैं, गोआ के बारे में क्या करती हैं यह हम को मालूम है। उदाहरण के लिये मैं बताऊं कि गोआ में एक मेडिकल कालेज था और वहां से जो मेडिकोज डिग्री लेकर बाहर आते थे उन की वे डिग्रीयां कंसीडर नहीं की गयीं और जिन को पोर्चुगीज जमाने में मेडिकल कालेज में उसी डिग्री के आधार पर प्रोफेसर बनने का अधिकार था, उन का अब मेडिकल कालेज में प्रोफेसर बनना तो दूर रहा, उन के सामने किसी अस्पताल में भी काम करने में दिक्कत पेश आती है। इसलिये यह जो कमेटी नियुक्त होने वाली है वह तो ठीक है लेकिन मैं चाहूंगा कि मैंने जो सुझाव दिये हैं सरकार उन को स्वीकार करे जिससे गोआ के लोगों के साथ किसी प्रकार का अन्याय न होने पाए।

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am supporting the amendment moved by Shri Shinkre for the justice demands that the degrees which acquired by some of the persons from the University of Portugal and the University of Brazil should be recognised for the purpose of carrying on the profession. I spoke to the hon. Minister and he said that the matter should be referred to the committee to be appointed.

Now, here is an illustration also given by Mr. Shinkre that in the medical profession some of the members were not recognised to carry on their profession and even the teaching profession even though they were well-qualified in medicine. Therefore, in view of this illustration, if the matter is simply left to the committee and the committee somehow or the other comes to the conclusion that these degrees should not be recognised, then these people will go without any remedy. What should be the assurance in that respect : the Minister would like to give? That is the main purpose in my supporting the amendment. I am prepared to be satisfied with the assurance to be given by the Minister that in case the committee does not recognise, some other method would be found out to do justice to those who have already gone through the course and got the degree from the universities of Portugal and Brazil.

With these words I strongly support the amendment and request the Minister either to accept it or to give an assurance in categorical terms so that these people may not be deprived of their profession.

SHRIMATI TARA SAPRE : This diploma was the earliest diploma in India. It has been accepted by the authorities Associateship Examination of the Royal Institute of British Architects, London that the Government of Bombay diploma in Architects obtained since 1941 is equivalent in training and qualification to those who pass the final or Associateship examination of that body and are enrolled as Associates of that body.

For the last fourteen years these diploma-holders are working successfully in different Government departments and Central Government services also. It is ridiculous for the Government to ask these diploma-holders who are already in the architectural field to take registration.

There are 2500 diploma-holders who will be affected if this Bill is passed without this amendment and I find no reason why they should be put to these hardships.

**श्री देवराव पाटिल** : सभापति जी, श्रीमती तारा सप्रे ने जो संशोधन रखा है उसी तरह का

मेरा संशोधन है। और मेरे मित्र श्री शिकरे जी ने जो संशोधन रखा है उस का भी यही मतलब है। यह जो संशोधन है यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है कि किसी को मान्यता प्राप्त होते हुए भी इस बिल के द्वारा वह मान्यता वापस ली जा रही है, जो कि नहीं ली जानी चाहिये।

मेरा संशोधन यह है कि महाराष्ट्र सरकार द्वारा या भूतपूर्व बम्बई सरकार द्वारा प्राइवेट और अंशकालिन छात्रों को दिया गया स्थापत्य कला डिप्लोमा मान लिया जाय। यह सीधी बात है और ऐसे 2,500 लोग हैं। जैसा भंडारे जी ने कहा, इन लोगों की हालत क्या हो जायगी ? यह कोई प्राइवेट डिप्लोमा नहीं है बल्की महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने और भूतपूर्व बम्बई सरकार ने उन को यह डिप्लोमा दिया है। और यह सरकार उस को नहीं मान रही है।

जैसा की बताया गया कि समिति मुकर्रर की जायगी, लेकिन समिति ने अगर यह नहीं माना तो उन की क्या हालत होगी। एक तरफ सरकार 14 वर्ष का अनुभव प्राप्त इन 2,500 लोगों की मान्यता वापस ले रही है और दूसरी और वही सरकार, जिस का इस सरकार पर प्रभाव है, ऐसी विदेशी सरकार के प्रमाण-पत्र को मान्यता दे रही है। मैं चाहूंगा कि राज्य सरकार ने जो मान्यता दी है, जो डिप्लोमा दिया है वह मान लिया जाय, यही मेरा संशोधन है। मेरा ख्याल है कि सरकार इस पर गौर से विचार करेगी।

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: I have already agreed that this amendment which belongs to Mr. Mody should be transferred by me, and he should move it. I have only got to say two things.

By accepting the amendment the Minister has set an example of sweet reasonableness. I wish that other Ministers will follow his example.

Having said that, I have to say this that Mr. Pilloo Mody is the only architect in this House. Probably he is the only architect that will be in any Parliament in this country and therefore his services in piloting this Bill and his services in bringing forward these amendments deserve to be equally euologised.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I am very thankful to the Minister for informing me that he has accepted Amendment No. 137.

DR. V.K.R.V. RAO : Only relating to Indian Institute of Architects.

SHRI PILOO MODY : That has saved me from inflicting a long speech on the House.

My amendment is a very simple amendment that the qualification of the Indian Institute of Architects should be cousidered as sufficient qualification for registration under the provisions of the Bill. There is another amendment, No. 138 which talks of exactly what Mrs. Tara Sapre has just referred to. I will not go over the ground once again. The Minister has been good enough to accept that also.

Amendment No. 139 talks about Kala Bhavan, Baroda. The facts are that this particular qualification is no longer in existence since 1951. The people who qualified under that course even today are holding important Government appointments. And, therefore, I think, it was, sheer oversight that this particular thing was not included, I know the Minister will say that the Committee he is setting up will take care of this qualification. I do not know whether that will be a satisfactory procedure or not. Anyway I leave that to him.

I would like to take this opportunity of reiterating what my colleague Mr. Lobo Prabhu just said about the 'sweet reasonableness' of Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao who, after 23 years of effort by this Ministry and this Department, has finally succeeded in bringing forward this particular Bill to the floor of the Lok Sabha. I think his name will be cherished in architectural annals, Professor V.K.R.V. Rao should not be astonished of what my colleague termed as his 'Sweet reasonableness' and I think this is a good beginning, no matter at what stage of life.

DR. V.K.R.V. RAO : I think there is some misunderstanding in the minds of some Hon. Members, particularly in the mind of Shri Goyal. He referred to 57 or 58 displaced persons and he wanted to show his sympathy to these gentlemen who took their diplomas before 1938 and are practising in the profession of architecture. Automatically they get registered. 5 years is the minimum period of practice in architecture. If, for the last 20 years or so they have not designed or constructed or done any work, and if now they want to be recognised, I think, even Mr. Goyal will not want me to accept such a position. I can assure him that all those who have taken this diploma and are doing the work of designing, construction and supervision of buildings, come under this Act and there is no need for me to accept that particular amendment.

The same thing applies to Mr. Raghubir Singh Shastri's amendment. We have liberalised the provisions. If any one has been engaged in architectural profession for at least five years, he can get himself registered.

I would like to say something as Shri Bhandare wanted an assurance from me. Those persons who have been practising as architects for at least five years can be registered. Further in order to recognise their professional qualifications, we shall refer the matter to the committee and if the committee recommends then we shall include those qualifications also in the schedule.

Regarding the amendment, I do not know why Shrimati Tara Sapre got herself misled by Shri Lobo Prabhu who is sitting next to her to move her amendment—I have said and accepted the amendment tabled by Shri Indrajit Gupta. His amendment is Number 75. I have given notice now, since he is not present in the House, of an official amendment.

I bef to move:

Page 18,—

*after* line 11, *insert*—

"10. Membership of the Indian Institute of Architects." (157)

SHRIMATI TARA SAPRE : I was not present at that time.

DR. V.K.R.V. RAO: I have given notice of an amendment to this clause. Regarding the other qualifications, as I said earlier, they will all be referred to the Expert Committee. One thing I want to make clear here. The qualifications which we want to include in the schedule must be architectural qualifications and not engineering qualifications. Engineers can practise and nothing prevents them from practising. But, to call anyone an architect, the necessary architectural qualifications have to be prescribed. The Committee will examine all those new qualifications which have been suggested. As I said earlier I shall see to it that before the first register is compiled the recommendations of the Committee are available and upon these recommendations the Schedule is revised.

**श्री क० मि० मधुकर** : सभापति महोदय, अनडिवाइडेड पंजाब में जो एक रसूल इंस्टीच्यूट आफ आर्किटैक्ट्स होता था और वह अपने वहां से कोर्स पास करके निकलनेवालों को डिप्लोमाज एवार्ड करता था तो उन को इस शैडयूल के अन्दर लाने की बाबत मंत्री महोदय ने कुछ नहीं कहा है।

DR. V.K.R.V. RAO : I thought I had spoken on that. Shri Goyal had also spoken. There is nothing new about it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : May I now put all these amendments together to the vote of the House?

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Please do not club my amendment with other amendments. My amendment is to be put separately.

DR. V.K.R.V. RAO : Before you put the amendments to the vote, I want to say that I have accepted the substance of the amendment moved by Shri Piloo Mody (Amendment Number 137) and included Membership of the Indian Institute of Architects in the Schedule according to amendment No. 157 which I have already moved. But, I do not want to make a

speech on that. I am accepting the substance of Shri Mody's amendment not only because of his reasonableness and his persuasiveness but because of a letter that I have received from the President of the Institute of Architects. I would like to quote it so that it may go on record. This is what he says:—

> "You will observe that the Institute has already revised the Constitution and in future only such graduates would be admitted to the membership who, besides requisite practical experience, would pass the examination to be conducted by the Institute."

In the light of that as well as the reasonableness of Shri Mody, I am accepting the substance of his amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put amendment Number 20 to the vote.

*Amendment No.* 20 *was put and negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, I shall put amendment Number 21 to the vote.

*Amendment No.* 21 *was put and negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now amendment No. 22 by Shri Shri Chand Goyal.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am pressing for a division.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let the Lobby be cleared.

The question is :

Page 18,—

*after* line 11, *insert*—

"10. Engineering Draitsman (granted by the Government School of Engineering, Punjab, Rasul between 1925-38).

11. Third Year Course for Draftsman (granted by the Government School of Engineering, Punjab, Rasul between 1925-38.," (22)

*The Lok Sabha divided* :

**AYES**

**Division No. 13 ] [ 15.24 hrs.**

Arumugam, Shri R.S.
Avedya Nath, Shri
Behera, Shri Baidhar
Dass, Shri C.
Ghosh, Shri Ganesh
Goyal, Shri Shri Chand
Jai Singh, Shri
Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra
Jharkhande Rai, Shri
Joshi, Shri S.M.
Kunte, Shri Dattatraya
Kushwah, Shri Yashwant Singh
Madhok, Shri Bal Raj
Madhukar, Shri K.M.
Masuriya Din, Shri
Meena, Shri Meetha Lal
Misra, Shri Janeshwar
Modi, Shri Piloo
Mohammad Ismail, Shri
Pandey, Shri K.N.
Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
Patel, Shri J.H.
Patil, Shri N.R.
Rajasekharan, Shri
Raju, Shri D.B.
Raju Dr. D.S.
Satya Narain Singh, Shri
Sen, Shri Deven
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Shastri, Shri Shiv Kumar
Sheo Narain, Shri
Thakur, Shri Gunanand
Tyagi, Shri Om Prakash
Viswambharan, Shri P.
Yadav, Shri Jageshwar
Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak

**NOES**

Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Awadesh Chandra Singh, Shri
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Bhagat, Shri B.R.
Bhandare, Shri R.D.

Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chatterji, Shri Krishna Kumar
Chavan, Shri D.R.
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Deshmukh, Shri B.D.
Deshmukh, Shri K.G.
Dixit, Shri G.C.
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Ganesh, Shri K.R.
Gautam, Shri C.D.
Gavit, Shri Tukaram
George, Shri A.C.
Ghosh, Shri Parimal
Girja Kumari, Shrimati
Hanumanthaiya, Shri K.
Heerji Bhai, Shri
Hem Raj, Shri
Iqbal Singh, Shri
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
Jadhav, Shri V.N.
Jamna Lal, Shri
Kamble, Shri
Kasture, Shri A.S.
Kesri, Shri Sitaram
Kinder Lal, Shri
Kisku, Shri A.K.
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Kuchelar, Shri G.
Kureel, Shri B.N.
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
Lalit Sen, Shri
Maharaj Singh, Shri
Marandi, Shri
Master, Shri Bhola Nath
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri G.S.
Oraon, Shri Kartik
Pant, Shri K. C.
Partap Singh, Shri
Parthasarathy, Shri P.
Patil, Shri Deorao
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
Raj Deo Singh, Shri
Ram, Shri T.
Ram Sewak, Chowdhary
Roa, Shri Jaganath
Roa, Dr. V.K.R.V.
Reddy, Shri P. Antony
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Roy, Shrimati Uma
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Sanghi, Shri N.K,
Sankata Prasad, Dr.
Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
Sayeed, Shri P.M.
Sen, Shri Dwaipayan
Shambhu Nath, Shri
Shankaranand, Shri B
Shastri, Shri Ramanand
Sher Singh, Shri
Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri
Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
Swaran Singh, Shri
Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra

MR. CHAIRMAN : The result* of the division is : *Ayes:* 37; *Noes:* 71

*The motion was negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put amendment No. 26 to the vote of the House.

Let the Loby be cleared.

The question is:

Page 18, *after* line 11, *insert*—

"10. persons holding Diplomas and Degrees in Civil Engineering from the Indian and Foreign Civil Engineering Institutions.

11. Certificate of Fellowship awarded by the All India Association of Consulting Engineers and Architects (Regd.), New Delhi." (26)

*The Lok Sabha divided :*

* The following Members also recorded their votes :
AYES : Sarvashri Bhaljibhai Parmar, A.T. Sarma and N. Sethuraman.
NOES : Shri Randhir Singh.

Division No. 14 ] [ 15.30 hrs.

AYES

Banerjee, Shri S.M.
Ghosh, Shri Ganesh
Goyal, Shri Shri Chand
Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra
Jharkhande Rai, Shri
Kushwah, Shri Yashwant Singh
Madhukar, Shri K.M.
Masuriya Din, Shri
Mohammad Ismail, Shri
Patel, Shri J.H.
Patil Shri N.R.
Sarma, Shri A.T.
Satya Narain Singh, Shri
Sen, Shri Deven
Sethuraman, Shri N.
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
Viswambharan, Shri P.
Yadav, Shri Jageshwar
Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak

NOES

Ahirwar Shri Nathu Ram
Amjad Ali, Shri Sardar
Atam Das, Shri
Awadesh Chandra Singh, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B.R.
Bhandare, Shri R.D.
Bhargava, Shri B.N.
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal
Chatterji, Shri Krishna Kumar
Chavan, Shri D.R.
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Deshmukh, Shri B.D.
Deshmukh, Shri K.G.
Dixit, Shri G.C.
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Ganesh, Shri K.R.
Gautam, Shri C.D.
Gavit, Shri Tukaram
George, Shri A.C.
Ghosh, Shri Parimal
Girja Kumari, Shrimati
Gounder, Shri Muthu
Gowder, Shri Nanja
Hanumanthaiya, Shri K.
Heerji Bhai, Shri
Hem Raj, Shri
Iqbal Singh, Shri
Jadhav, Shri Tulsidas
Jadhav, Shri V.N.
Jai Singh, Shri
Jamna Lal, Shri
Kamble, Shri
Kasture, Shri A.S.
Kesri, Shri Sitaram
Kinder Lal, Shri
Kisku, Shri A.K.
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Kuchelar, Shri G.
Kureel, Shri B.N.
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
Lalit Sen, Shri
Marandi, Shri
Master, Shri Bhola Nath
Meena, Shri Meetha Lal
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri G.S.
Muhammad Ismail, Shri M.
Oraon, Shri Kartik
Pant, Shri K.C.
Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
Partap Singh, Shri
Parthasarathy, Shri P.
Patil, Shri Deorao
Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shaffi
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
Raj Deo Singh, Shri
Ram, Shri T.
Ram Sewak, Chowdhury
Rao, Shri Jaganath
Rao, Dr. V.K.R.V.
Rao, Shri V. Narasimha
Reddy, Shri P. Antony
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Roy, Shrimati Uma
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Sanghi, Shri N. K.
Sankata Prasad, Dr.
Savitri Shyam, Shrimati

Sayeed, Shri P.M.
Sen, Shri Dwaipayan
Shambhu Nath, Shri
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Shastri, Shrl Ramanand
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Sher Singh, Shri
Shinkre, Shri
Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri
Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
Swaran Singh, Shri
Ulaka, Shri Ramchandra

MR. CHAIRMAN : The result of the division is: *Ayes*: 19; *Noes*: 83.

*The motion was negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall put amendment No. 46 to the Vote of this House.

*Amendment No. 46 was put and negatived*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall put amendment No. 76 to the Vote of this House.

*Amendment No. 76 was put and negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

'Page 18.—

*after* line 11, *insert*—

"10. Membership of the Indian Institute of Architects." (157)

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : I put amendment No. 86 to the House.

*Amendment No. 86 was put and negatived.*

DR. V.K.R.V. RAO : I accept the amendment of Shri Deorao Patil, No. 87.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

'Page 18,—

*for* lines 1 to 9, *substitute*—

"8, Diploma in Architecture awarded by the Government of Maharashtra (or by the former Government of Bombay)." (87)

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am putting amendment No. 88. Government are not accepting it.

SHRIMATI TARA SAPRE : I want to speak on this amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have spoken already-

*Amendment No. 88 was put and negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall put amendments 100 and 123 to vote.

*Amendments Nos. 100 and 123 were put and negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall put amendments No. 137, 138, 139 and 140 of Shri Piloo Mody to the vote of the House.

*Amendments Nos. 137 to 140 were put and negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Schedule, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*The Schedule, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 1**—(Short title, extent and commencement)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Then, clause 1. Shri Shinkre—not present.

The question is:

"That clause 1 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 1 was added to Bill.*

*The Enacting Formula was added to the Bill.*

**Long Title.**

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Deven Sen, are you moving the amendment to the long title?

SHRI DEVEN SEN : Moving, but not speaking. I move:

Page 3, in the Long Title, a*fter* "architects" *insert* "and civil engineers" (13)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

'Page 3, in the Long Title,—

a*fter* "architects" *insert* "and civil engineers" (13)

*The Lok Sabha divided :*

Division No. 15 ] [ 15.47 hrs.

**AYES**

Avedya Nath, Shri
Bhagaban Das, Shri
Ghosh, Shri Ganesh
Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra
Jharkhande Rai, Shri
Joshi, Shri S.M.
Kunte, Shri Dattatraya
Kushwah, Shri Yashwant Singh
Misra, Shri Janeshwar
Patel, Shri J.H.
Raju, Dr. D.S.
Ram Charan, Shri
Sen, Shri Deven
Thakur, Shri Gunanand
Viswambharan, Shri P.
Yadav, Shri Jageshwar
Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak

**NOES**

Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Amjad Ali, Shri Sardar
Awadesh Chandra Singh Shri
Basumatari, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B.R.
Bhandare, Shri R.D.
Bhargava, Shri B.N.
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
Deshmukh, Shri K.G.
Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
Dixit, Shri G.C.
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
Ganesh, Shri K.R.
Gautam, Shri C. D.
Gavit, Shri Tukaram
George, Shri A.C.
Ghosh, Shri Parimal
Girja Kumari, Shrimati
Gounder, Shri Muthu
Heerji Bhai, Shri
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
Jadhav, Shri V.N.
Jamna Lal, Shri
Kamble, Shri
Kasture, Shri A.S.
Kesri, Shri Sitaram
Khan, Shri Zulfiquar Ali
Kinder Lal, Shri
Kisku, Shri A.K.
Krishnan, Shri G.Y.
Kuchelar, Shri G.
Kureel, Shri B.N.
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
Lalit Sen, Shri
Marandi, Shri
Master, Shri Bhola Nath
Meena, Shri Meetha Lal
Melkote, Dr.
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri G.S.
Muhummad Ismail, Shri M.
Oraon, Shri Kartik
Pant, Shri K.C.
Partap Singh, Shri
Patil, Shri Deorao
Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shaffi
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
Raj Deo Singh, Shri
Ram, Shri T.
Ram Sewak, Chowdhury

Rana, Shri M.B.
Randhir Singh, Shri
Rao, Shri Jaganath
Rao, Dr. V.K.R.V.
Reddy, Shri P. Antony
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Roy, Shrimati Uma
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Samanta, Shri S.C.
Sankata Prasad, Dr.
Sayeed, Shri P.M.
Sen, Shri Dwaipayan
Shambhu Nath, Shri
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Shastri, Shri Ramanand
Sher Singh, Shri
Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri
Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
Ulaka. Shri Ramchandra

MR. CHAIRMAN : The result* of the division is: *Ayes*: 17; *Noes*: 74.

*The motion was negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Title stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*The Tiile was added to the Bill.*

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

## SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES OF OFFICERS OF PARLIAMENT (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : I beg to move**

> "That the Bill to amend the Salaries and Allowances of Officers of Parliament Act, 1953, be taken into consideration."

This is a very simple piece of legislation relating to the right of residence of Officers of Parliament, which term means the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha and the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha. It is intended to bring the right of residence in these cases on a line with that now being enjoyed by ministers, which was brought about by an amending Bill sometime back. We want to equate the two. At present, if an officer, as defined by me just now, demits office, he can remain there for 15 days and if an officer dies, his people can remain there for one month. The effect of this amending Bill is instead of 15 days, we propose to give a period of one month in the case where an officer demits office and two months in the case of death of an officer, as is done in the case of ministers. For the first month of the two months referred to by me just now, there will be no rent and charges but for the second month, there will be rent and charges, as in the case of ministers.

The other provision is to give effect to it from an earlier date, the only idea being the family of Mrs. Alva might get the benefit. In fact, in the case of the amending Bill for ministers also, there was a similar provision giving effect to it from an earlier date, to give advantage in case of some ministers.

I hope the House wil take this into consideration.

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*Shri Liladhar Kotoki also recorded his vote for NOES.

**Moved with the recommendation of the President.

SHRI G. KUCHELAR (Vellore) : Will it be applicable to Members of Parliament ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: No; it will be applicable only to Chairman and Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha and Speaker and Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to amend the Salaries and Allowances of Officers of Parliament Act, 1953, be taken into consideration."

SHRI SHIV CHANDRA JHA (Madhubani) : I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinon thereon by the 13th January, 1971." (1)

SHRI P. G. SEN (Purnea): I welcome this Bill though belated. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs ought to have brought it earlier when some Bills were passed in regard to some other dignitaries. Mr. Chairman, Sir, death lays its icy hands on some of us here and obituary references are made we feel sad and our heart goes to the members of the bereaved family.

Clause 4 (2) (b) says that so far as the second month is concerned electricity and water would be charged at the prescribed rates. I would request the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to ensure that the family is not put to unnecessary and avoidable financial burden at a time when it has been deprived of its prop. With these words, I welcome this Bill.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : I wish Government had given some thought to various other people who also deserve some consideration. As has been suggested by some of our members here, I do not see any reason why the same courtesy and consideration should not be shown to Members of Parliament, when they happen to die while the session is on.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : And they are dying very frequently.

SHRI RANGA : It had happened only the other day, in the case of our dear friend, Shri Thirumal Rao. When such things happen, it is very difficult for the members of their family, if they happen to be here, and it is much more difficult if they do not happen to be here, because they have to come over here to clear all the effects and vacate the house. I wish that Government would keep this in mind and if and when they get another opportunity for moving a Bill of this kind they would provide similar consideration and courtesy to Members of Parliament also.

At least the Chairmen of the financial committees should have been thought of when they brought forward this Bill. I do not know why the government do not take the trouble of consulting leaders of parties here, or take counsel among themselves, before they take a final decision to place them before the House. At least in future let them try and see that similar consideration and courtesy are shown to all those who deserve them.

As the Minister has stated, retrospective effect is being given to this Bill so that the family of Shrimati Alva will get some relief. I take this opportunity of adding my own tribute also to the services rendered by that noble lady. We are glad that as a result of this retrospective effect that is being sought to be given now, her family would get some benefit. With these words I support this Bill.

**श्री बलराज मधोक** (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : सभापति जी, जो कुछ आचार्य रंगा जी ने कहा है, उनका समर्थन करते हुए मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं । मुझे केवल एक बात कहनी है । इसमें आफिसर्स आफ पार्लियामेंट कहा गया है । तो क्या सरकार जो पार्लियामैंट्री फिनाशियल कमेटीज हैं उनके चैयरमेन को भी पार्लियामेंट के आफिसर्स गिनती है और अगर उनको भी उसमें गिनती है तब तो यह बिल आटोमेटिकली उन पर भी लागू होना चाहिए और नहीं गिनती तो जो सुझाव रंगा जी ने दिया है उस पर विचार कर के एक बिल उसके लिए लाना चाहिए ।

[श्री बलराज मधोक]

दूसरी बात मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जहां तक मेम्बर्स का सवाल है उसके बारे में आप उन्हें क्या सुविधाएं दें क्यों न दें यह अलग सवाल है, परन्तु सुविधाएं एक प्रकार की होनी चाहिए। अभी हमारे सहगल साहब का देहान्त हो गया। उनके सुपुत्र ने एक मैमोरेंडम हमारे पास भेजा है कि उनके पिता के शव को हवाई जहाज से ले जाने की सुविधा उन्हें नहीं दी गई जब कि औरों को यह सुविधा दी गई और उनके मन में इस बात का खेद है कि उनके पिता के साथ जो एक वयोवृद्ध और पुराने सदस्य थे इस प्रकार का भेदभाव बरता गया। तो मैं चाहूंगा कि इस मामले में जो कुछ भी नियम हो वह यूनिफार्म हों और किसी को यह कहने का अवसर न दिया जाय कि भेदभाव हुआ है। इस बात का भी आगे से विचार किया जाय। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं।

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity, alongside of Shri Ranga, to speak on this Bill.

The importance of this Bill, the importance of Parliament and the importance of its officers are all inter-related. We have somehow tended to ignore the importance of Parliament. Parliament is the supreme body in this country and if we, as Members, do not create a proper image of this Parliament, I think, we are doing harm not only to ourselves but to the government of the country and to the people.

In that connection I would appeal on the occasion of this Bill that there should be better cooperation between the Members of the House and the Officers of the House. This, no doubt is a matter of some mutuality. Members have to play their part and the Presiding Officers also have to play their part. But unless there is this mutuality, unless the image of this House improves, I fear that the example we are setting for this country, specially at a time like this when disorder is so rampant, is not going to be a good one.

I would take this opportunity just to refer Members present and also those who are absent to the rules to be observed by Members. I need not go through them in detail. They are from rule 349 onwards. If only Members could observe them, the dignity of this House will increase and with the dignity of the House the utility of the House will increase and with the utility of the House the government of this country will improve. The fact is that the rules may be simple but they cannot be ignored.

One particular rule to which I would like to draw the attention of the Members here is rule 350 which says :

> "When a member rises to speak, his name shall be called by the Speaker."

Let us put our hands on our hearts and enquire how many of us observe this rule. We rise whenever we like, whether the Speaker motions to us or not. I had given a rule to the Rules Committee that there should be automatic action on the part of the staff that, when a Member speaks without approval from the Speaker, what he says should not be recorded.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : No, do not encroach upon our rights.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Unless that is done, we cannot get over the habit of Member standing and starting speaking together. Every Member has a right to speak and the Speaker also has a duty to acknowledge that right, but it would be orderly if we waited..... (*Interruption*)

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : That is quite irrelevant, It is not germane to the discussion. Why do you want to bring in something which is not relevant here ?

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I have an opportunity ; I have got five minutes for this and it is quite relevant that I should say what is important. If it hurts anyone or if anyone disagrees with me, he has a perfect right to repress himself. But let us be very clear that the House observe this

rule that not anyone speaks without the approval of the Speaker.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The subject here is different.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I am coming to the subject in my own way.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Prabhuji has his own ways !

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I would like you to realise that none of us is being deprived of his chance to speak. One is given a chance in the proper way according to one's turn. When that turn is not taken.....

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : You should have no cause of grievance.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I have a cause of grievance. The whole country has a cause of grievance. You do not know what image Parliament is creating.

Sir, since the House is rather impatient, I am coming to the subject of the Bill, Mr. Ranga is perfectly right in saying that we are proceeding piecemeal with legislation. We began with Ministers and we gave them this facility. Probably, they are more influential with the Parliamentary Affairs Minister and, therefore, they got it first. Now he has come with this legislation for Officers of Parliament. Then, I suppose, he will come with another legislation for Members of Parliament ano the Members of Parliament will get it in due course. The effect of this is that the public is reminded thrice about the privileges this House takes to itself. It would have been better if all the same things were put together.

I have a small amendment to the Bill, not because I disagree with the spirit of it, but we have to conceive of a situation where a Speaker or Deputy-Speaker has no proper house. Is he to be kept out for two months from the normal official residence ? My amendment is that, unless the incumbent agrees, the further period of one month with rent may not be automatic. It is quite possible that the Speaker will be sympathetic and will agree. But let us give him a chance. If he is living, for instance in a very small accommodation like that of mine, in the Western Court, it would not be becoming of the dignity of the office of the Speaker that he should continue to live in the Western Court, while the widow or the children of his predecesor to occupy the official accommodation.

I do hope that a small amendment of mine will be accepted. That will save the Speaker of embarrassment of living in a very unsuitable accommodation unless out of compassion he agrees to it.

**श्री मधु लिमये** (मुंघेर) सभापति महोदय, मैं बहुत ही संक्षेप में बोलना चाहता हूं । यहां बार बार विधेयक आते हैं–मंत्रियों, सदस्यों और अफसरों की सुविधायें बढ़ाने के लिये, लेकिन क्या कभी यह सदन सोचेगा कि हम लोगों के लिए पार्लियामेंट के कर्मचारी जो दिन-रात काम करते हैं–उनकी सुविधाओं का क्या कभी हम लोगों ने ख्याल किया है ? यहां मैं देखता था –1968–69 में रात को 8–9 बजे तक लोक सभा की कार्यवाही चलती थी, उस समय उन लोगों को काम करना पड़ता था, सख्त धूप में हम लोगों के खत पहुंचाते थे, सख्त सर्दी में पहुंचाते थे, उनको क्वार्टर्ज मिलते हैं या नहीं, उनको ओवर-टाइम मिलता है या नहीं, उनकी तनख्वाहों की क्या स्थिति है ?

सभापति महोदय, आप को याद होगा–कट-मोशन के द्वारा मैंने इस पर बहस उठाने का प्रयास किया था, लेकिन मुझ को इस मामले में दबाया गया, मैं अदालत तक गया और उसके लिये मुझे दण्ड भी भुगतना पड़ा । क्या कभी सदन इस बात पर विचार नहीं करेगा कि हमारे जो मान्यवर नेता हैं, बड़े-बड़े नेता हैं, उनकी एक समिति हम लोग बनायें और हमारे कर्मचारियों की क्या दिक्कतें हैं, उनके बारे में सोचें ?

अन्त में एक बात मैं कहूंगा–हम लोगों को निजी सचिव या स्टैनोग्राफिक एसिस्टैंस

[श्री मधु लिमये]

आप नहीं दे रहे हैं, यहां पर चार-पांच लोग इस काम के लिये रहते हैं, सारी चीजों पर खर्च करने के लिये आपके पास पैसा है, कल लाखों रुपये के इस्पात के घुटाले का मामला यहां पर आया—क्या 25 स्टैनोग्राफर हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी के हम यहां नहीं रख सकते, जिस के जरिये हम पब्लिक का काम कर सकें।

मुझे ज्यादा नहीं कहना है—इस बारे में सदन जरूर सोचे, केवल मंत्रियों और अफसरों की यहां पर बात करने से इसका मुल्क पर बहुत बुरा असर पड़ रहा है।

**श्री स०मो०बनर्जी** (कानपुर): सभापति महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं और जो बात मेरे मित्र मधु लिमये ने कही है, उस पर मैं मोहर ही नही लगाता हूं, बल्कि मांग करता हूं कि इसके बारे में काफी गम्भीरता के साथ सोचा जाय। मुझे याद है—श्री मधु लिमये और श्री एच०बी० कामथ साहब ने उस समय बहुत कोशिश की थी, हम लोग सरदार हुकम सिंह जी से, जो उस समय स्पीकर थे, मिले थे और उनसे इसरार किया था कि इन गरीब लोगों के बारे में भी, क्लास 3 और क्लास 4 के लोग जो बड़ी निष्ठा के साथ हम लोगों के लिये रात-दिन काम करते हैं, विचार करें। एक दफा जब श्री सत्य नारायण सिन्हा संसद-कार्य मंत्री थे, उस समय भी यह बात उठाई गई थी और उन्होंने बहस के दौरान यह कहा था कि स्पीकर साहब चाहें तो एक कमेटी बना सकते हैं, शायद कोशिश भी की गई, लेकिन नतीजा कुछ नहीं निकला। अब मैं मांग करता हूं कि एक सर्व दलीय कमेटी बनाई जाय, जो उन तमाम चीजों को देख कर फैसला करे कि कौन सी सुविधायें उन लोगों को मिलनी चाहियें।

एक दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जब भी कोई सुविधा यहां पर दी जाती है, जैसे आज एक सुविधा दी जा रही है हमारे पार्लियामेंट के अफसरों को, जिनमें स्पीकर साहब, डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, राज्य सभा के चेयरमेन और डिप्टीचेयरमेन को, इस में लोकसभा के चेयरमेन को भी शामिल करना चाहिये, चाहे वे एक साल के लिये ही चेयरमेन हों। वे भी लोक सभा के स्पीकर या डिप्टी स्पीकर की अनुपस्थिति में प्रिसाइडिंग अफिसर के रूप में काम कर रहे हैं, इसलिये उनको भी इसमें इंक्लूड कर लेना चाहिये।

मैं फिर उसी बात को दोहराता हूं कि हमें एक कमेटी का निर्माण करना चाहिये जो हमारे कर्मचारियों की समस्याओं के बारे में विचार करें और फैसला करें, क्योंकि जब हम सुबह उठ कर देखते हैं, हम पाते हैं कि हमारी डाक चली आ रही है, कितने बजे से वे लोग हमारी डाक को बांटने के लिये घूमते होंगे, रात को सख्त सर्दी में घूमते हैं, तब हम को 6 या साढ़े छः बजे वह डाक मिलती है। मैं श्री रघुरमैया जी से कहूंगा कि वे इसके बारे में निष्पक्ष रूप से सोचें और वे सभी सुविधायें उन को देने की कोशिश करें जो कि दूसरे दफ्तरों के क्लास 2, 3 और 4 के कर्मचारियों को पे-कमीशन की रिकमेंडेशन के द्वारा या दूसरे कानूनों के द्वारा मिलती हैं।

एक दूसरी बात मैं इस सम्बन्ध में यह कहना चाहता हूं—यहां कहा गया है—

"In the event of the death of an Officer of Parliament, his family shall be entitled to the use of the furnished residence occupied by the Officer of Parliament for a period of one month."

इसमें किसी को एतराज नहीं हो सकता, लेकिन इसका समर्थन करते हुए हमारे एक माननीय सदस्य श्री लोबो प्रभू ने कहा कि पार्लियामेंट में डैकोरम होना चाहिये। सभापति महोदय, मुझे याद है इसी सभा में एक दफा किसी सदस्य की तरफ से या शायद ट्रेजरी बेन्चेज की तरफ से यह आवाज आई कि पार्लियामेंट को बजार बना दिया गया है, उस वक्त

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया जिन्दा थे, उन्होंने उसी समय उठ कर कहा—मुझे खुशी है कि इस सदन को कम से कम बाजार तो बनाया, चर्चा तो शुरू हुई, पहले तो यहां पर दरबार था, पहले तो कोई बात ही नहीं करता था, अब बाजार में लोगों को चर्चा करने का मौका तो मिलता है । पार्लियामेंट्री डेमोक्रेसी के जमाने में उनका यह कहना कि डेकोरम नहीं है—कुछ महत्व नहीं रखता । पहले कौन लोग आते थे—साफे-स्टीकेटेड इंटलैक्चुअल्ज यहां आते थे, बड़ी श्रद्धा से उनको देखा जाता था, लेकिन खेतीहर मजदूरों का नुमाइंदा, जो काश्तकारी करता है, यहां नहीं आता था, निकाले हुए मिलों के मजदूर यहां मेम्बर बन कर नहीं आते थे, रेल्वे का खलासी यह उम्मीद नहीं करता था कि वह भी कभी पार्लियामेंट का मेम्बर बनेगा, चिमनी स्वीपर यह उम्मीद नहीं करता था कि वह मेम्बर बनेगा, इस लिये अब पार्लियामेंट में चर्चा होने पर रोकटोक नहीं होनी चाहिये, पार्लियामेंट में जितनी अधिक चर्चा होगी, उससे मर्यादा बनेगी, वरना यह लोक सभा परलोक सभा कहलायेगी, अगर खामोशी के साथ यहां पर काम होगा ।

**श्री रणधीर सिंह** (रोहतक) : चेयरमेन महोदय, जो बिल यहां पर पेश हुआ है मैं इसकी पुरजोर हिमायत करता हूं और जिन ख्यालात का इजहार यहां पर हुआ है, खास तौर पर रंगा जी ने जिन बातों का जिक्र किया है, मैं भी उनसे इत्तफाक करता हूं । जो एमेनिटीज दी गई हैं, वे ज्यादा नहीं हैं वे सिर्फ आफिसर्ज के लिये ही हों, बल्कि उनमें चेयरमेन को भी शामिल किया जाय, एम०पीज० को भी शामिल किया जाय । एम०पीज० ने क्या कुसूर किया है । ऐसे-ऐसे कंगाल एम०पी० हैं—मेरे मकान के सामने हमारे देश के बहुत बड़े नेता-श्री जोगेश चन्द्र चटर्जी की मौत हो गई, कोई आदमी वहां पर नहीं था । तीन-चार दिन तक कोई आदमी वहां नहीं था । एक उनके नजदीक के रिश्तेदार थे, वे उनकी कार को ही ले जाने लगे, चलो कार हाथ लग गई, मैं किसी पर कोई रिफलैक्शन नहीं डालता हूं । अव्वल तो इतने बड़े नेता जिन्होंने अपने 50-60 साल जेलों में बिताये वह खत्म हो गए, शहीद हो गए और उनकी मौत पर इस तरह का आलम हो ? प्राइम मिनिस्टर भी वहां गई लेकिन हम पड़ोसी के नाते गए थे । वहां पर बहुत थोड़े से एम० पीज० ही नजर आये । मैं किसी पर कोई रिफ्लेक्शन नहीं डालता लेकिन वे इस देश के लिए एक बहुत बड़े आदमी थे, और न सिर्फ मेम्बर पार्लियामेंट बल्कि दूसरे एम्प्लाईज की भी इस तरह से डेथ हो जाये तो कम से कम एक दफा तो उनके दर्शन करने और सर झुकाने के लिए जाना ही चाहिए । आखिर हम अपनी कुछ अखलाकी और सामाजी जिम्मेदारी भी समझते हैं या नहीं । मैंने यह बात इसलिए कही कि अगर बदकिस्मती से किसी प्रेजाईडिंग आफिसर की, एम०पी० की, किसी दूसरे आफिसर की या किसी एम्प्लाई की मौत हो जाये तो ज्यादा से ज्यादा तादाद में जाना चाहिए । मैं कोई नसीहत नहीं करता लेकिन मैंने जो बात महसूस की वही कही ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि एक महीने के लिए तो आपने कर दिया है कि पूरा का पूरा किराया माफ लेकिन अगले महीने में फिर वही रेट चलेगा । इसके सिलसिले में लोबो प्रभु जी ने जो अमेंडमेंट दिया है उससे मैं भी इत्तफाक करता हूं कि जब आपने एक महीने के लिए माफ किया है तो दो महीने के लिए भी माफ कर सकते हैं । श्री मधु लिमये जी ने कहा कि न सिर्फ प्रेजाईडिंग आफिसर्स, एम. पीज., प्राइम मिनिस्टर या मिनिस्टर्स बल्कि जो भी काम करते हैं, एक झाड़ देने वाले से लेकर ऊपर तक, सभी इस फेमिलो के हिस्सेदार हैं तो यह अमेनिटीज जो है वह न सिर्फ अपने लिए ही बल्कि सभी की बाबत सोचना चाहिए । मैं इस बात में उनका समर्थन करता हूं कि कोई ऐसी कमेटी हो एम.पीज.की, लीडर्स की या जैसे गवर्नमेंट मुनासिब समझे या फिर स्पीकर अपनी तरफ से मालूम करें कि लोगों की क्या क्या तकलीफें हैं । मैं इस बात का भी पूरी

[ श्री रणबीर सिंह ]

तरह से एडवोकेट हूं कि हमें जो कुछ अमेनिटीज दी जा रही हैं वह जरूर देनी चाहिए बल्कि मैं तो यह समझता हूं हमें बहुत थोड़ी सी अमेनिटीज दी हैं, हम बहुत से काम करना चाहते हैं लेकिन कर नहीं पाते हैं। लेटर वगैरह छापने के लिए अगर आप असिस्टेन्ट्स दे दें तो उसमें क्या नुकसान होगा ? इसमें रुपए का सवाल नहीं है बल्कि देखने की बात यह है कि हम कितनी सेवा कर सकते है। इस तरह से हमारी काम करने की आदत भी हो जायेगी और हम नेशन की अच्छी तरह से सेवा कर सकेंगे। इसके लिए आप पैसे का हिसाब न लाइये। आप ज्यादा से ज्यादा सेक्रेटेरियल इमदाद बढ़ा सकते है। इन अल्फाज के साथ मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जो कुछ बातें यहां पर कही गई हैं वह गौर-तलब है, उन पर गौर होना चाहिए। मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं।

SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM (Kottayam): I am not against giving some more amenities to the Officers of Parliament. But, I wish to say this. The Chair must be fair to the Opposition parties. For example, whenever the West Bengal question comes up, the Chair is not considerate to this issue. Whenever people's issues are raised the Chair must be much more considerate. That is all my request. I do not like the officers to die. I support the Bill.

**श्री शिव चन्द्र झा**: सभापति जी, इस बिल का समर्थन करने में किसी को एतराज नहीं है। लेकिन आपको याद होगा कि जब संसद सदस्यों का भत्ता बढ़ाने की बात आई, उनका भत्ता बढ़ाया गया और दूसरी सुविधायें बढ़ाई गई तो उसके मुताल्लिक देश में बड़ी आलोचनायें हुई और यह कहा गया कि चूंकि इनके हाथ में ताकत है इसलिए जब भी अपनी सुविधायें बढ़ानी होती हैं, खट से बढ़ा लेते हैं लेकिन जो आम जनता की बातें हैं, जैसे सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट एम्प्लाइज की बात आती है या दूसरे मजदूरों की बात आती है तो बावजूद स्ट्रगिल के उनकी तनख्वाह नहीं बढ़ पाती है। इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि बिल पास हो जाने के बाद सभी लोग पैसा लेते हैं, भत्ता जो बढ़ा है उसको सभी लेते हैं–शायद एक दो सदस्य न लेते हों। लेकिन देश में यह ओपीनियन बन गई है कि चूंकि इनके हाथ में ताकत है इसलिए ये अपनी सुविधायें जिस तरह से चाहेंगे बढ़ा लेंगे। तो जनता में इस तरह की भावना का फैलना– मैं समझता हूं अच्छा नहीं है। समाज में इस तरह का इम्प्रेशन नहीं जाना चाहिए क्योंकि हम यहां पर जनता के फायदे के लिए ही आये हैं। उस वक्त उस विधेयक को जनता के बीच में सर्कुलेट नहीं किया गया था। इसलिए अब मैं चाहता हूं कि इसमें जो आपने एक महीना रखा है उसको अगर दो या तीन महीना भी कर दें तो कोई बात नहीं है और इसमें स्पीकर, डिप्टी स्पीकर, चेयरमेन, डिप्टी चेयरमेन रहें और उनके साथ साथ पैनल के चेयरमेन भी रहें क्योंकि जब वे चेयर पर बैठते हैं तो स्पीकर के रूप में ही बैठते हैं। लेकिन सवाल यह है कि हमारे हाथ में ताकत है लेकिन फिर भी जो सुविधायें बहुत जरूरी हैं वह मिल नहीं पाती है जैसे कि सेक्रेटेरियल सुविधा का सवाल है, सुबह से शाम तक हम लोग परेशान रहते हैं, काल अटेंशन से लेकर जो और दूसरी चीजें है उनको टाइप कराने की कम से कम सुविधायें तो होनी ही चाहिए। वह सुविधायें तो आप देते नहीं है। इसी तरह से अपने क्षेत्रों में घूमने के लिए बहुत से सदस्य महरूम रहते हैं। वे अपने क्षेत्रों में घूम नहीं पाते हैं। हकीकत में ये सुविधायें दी जायें ताकि सदस्य अपने क्षेत्रों में जाकर काम करने और सम्पर्क बढ़ाने का काम कर सकें। आप पैसा चाहे जितना भी देंगे वह एक तरफ आयेगा और दूसरी तरफ चला जायेगा।

आखिर में मेरा यही कहना है कि जनता में इस तरह का इम्प्रेशन अच्छा नहीं होगा कि

ये लोग जब भी अपनी सुविधायें बढ़ाना चाहेंगे बढ़ा लेंगे । इसलिए मैंने एक संशोधन भी दिया है कि इसको सर्कुलेट किया जाये और जनता की ओपीनियन ली जाये कि उसका क्या रिएक्शन है । जब हम लोगों ने अपना भत्ता बढ़ाया था तो उसका रिएक्शन खराब हुआ था इसलिए इस पर आप जनता की ओपीनियन ले लीजिए और फिर रेट्रास्पेक्टिवली इस विधेयक को पास कर सकते हैं, इसमें हम को कोई एतराज नहीं होगा । इन शब्दों के साथ मैं चाहूंगा कि पहले इस विधेयक को सर्कुलेट किया जाये ।

**श्री शिव नारायण :** सभापति महोदय, स्पीकर और डिप्टी स्पीकर के रेजिडेन्सेज के बारे में जो 15 दिन की मियाद बढ़ाकर एक महीने की गई है मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूं और चाहता हूं कि मेम्बर पार्लमेंट को भी उसी कैटेगरी में शामिल करें। एक महीने का अवसर एम०पीज० के लिए भी दें । स्पीकर और डिप्टी स्पीकर भी मेम्बर आफ पार्लमेंट है । स्पीकर और डिप्टी स्पीकर का जो आफिस है वह सबसे बड़ा है, वह इस सदन के हाई डिग्नीटरीज हैं इसलिए मैं तहेदिल से इसका समर्थन करता हूं और मैं समझता हूं बिला इस बात का विचार किए हुए कि कौन अपोजीशन का मेम्बर है और कौन गवर्नमेंट बेंचेज का मेम्बर है, इस बिल की सपोर्ट करना चाहिए ।

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : I am glad that there has been consensus in favour of this Bill. Mention is made here that facilities are not being given to Members of Parliament.

I might mention at the outset that in this Bill we are only continuing the facilities which the officers were enjoying such as a free house for the first fifteen days after retirement from office and for the first month after the death of the Officer of Parliament. In the case of Member of Parliament, I have before me an executive order which says that :

> "The Members of Parliament and their families may retain the government accommoadtion for a maximum period of one month after their retirement or resignation."

The executive order of the Government is there. If anything more is to be done in the light of the suggestions of the hon. Members I shall bring that to the notice of the hon. Minister for Housing who will look into it.

Some reference has been made to our very dear friend Shri A. S. Saigal. I was one of those who almost every day went to the hospital and saw him, and I also saw his body with great sarrow at the station.

As regards the complaint made, I may read out the information which I have before me, which is as follows :

> "According to the orders in force, Government was required to reimburse the cost of transportation of the dead body of a Member of Parliament by air, road, rail or rivercraft or by ship at normal commercial rates.
>
> In the event of a special charter..."

--because there was no regular air service to the place where the body was to be taken--

> "In the case of a special charter, Government would reimburse the charges at normal commercial rates for the dead body and the relations of the deceased will pay the difference-".

For this, the relations will have to agree.

In this case, what happened was this :

> "In the case of the dead body of late Shri Saigal, a large family of late Shri Saigal was required to accompany the dead body.
>
> All arrangements for carrying the dead body were made by Shri Om Mehta and Shri Panjhazari".

This was done according to the wishes of the family of late Shri Saigal.

I myself personally went and with grate sorrow saw the dead body at the station. So, we did what ever we could do.

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK : My suggestion would be that what the hon. Minister has said here should be conveyed to his son, because he had written to us like that.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : In view of my hon. friend's suggestion, we shall do it.

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK : Two more suggestions were made. One was that the same facilities should be given to the chairmen of the Financial Committees of Parliament, and the other was about the employees of Parliament.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : As far as the employees are concerned, this is a matter where I shall place these proceedings before the Speaker who is the competent authority for this House, and before the Chairman of Raiya Sabha who is the competent authority for the Rajya Sabha. I shall most willingly do so, because they are the authorities competent. As regards the Chairmen of Financial Committees, I shall place it before Government for consideration.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The only difficulty is that certain orders of the Home Ministry are made applicable in these cases. They get the bad effect of them, but they never the good effect of them.

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK : This matter must be looked into,

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : As regards my hon. friend Shri Shiva Chandra Jha's amendment, I do not think that he is very serious about it, after all, it is a very simple Bill and the idea is only to extend the period by 15 days in one case and by one month in the other case, and to bring it on a par with the facility enjoyed already by Ministers. Therefore, I would request him to withdraw his amendment and not to press his motion for circulation.

MR: CHAIRMAN : The quests is : "That the Bill be circulated for eliciting opinion thereon by the 30th January, 1971".

*The motion was negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill to amend the Salaries and Allowances of Officers of Parliament Act, 1953, be taken into consideration.".

*The motion was adopted.*

**Clause 2**—(Amendment of Section 4.)

SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR : I beg to move :

Page 1, *omit* lines 9 and 10. (2)

Page 2, line 1, *for* 'one month' *substitute* 'fifteen days'. (3)

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I beg to move :

Page 2, line 1, *before* 'for a further period', *insert* 'provided the new incumbent agrees'. (10)

**श्री क० मि० मधुकर** (केसरिया) : सभापति जी, इस बिल का उद्देश्य स्पीकर और डिप्टी स्पीकर को सुविधायें देना है । उनके प्रति आदर व्यक्त करते हुए मैं इसका विरोध नहीं करता । लेकिन जिस संदर्भ में यह बिल लाया गया है उसको दृष्टि में रखते हुए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि लोग सभा के जो अन्य कर्मचारी हैं, जिसको सुविधायें नहीं हैं, जिनको आने जाने की सुविधायें नहीं हैं, रात को काफी देर तक काम करते हैं उसके बाद आने जाने की सुविधा नहीं है, उनकी असुविधाओं के प्रति भी ध्यान दिया जाता और दोनों को सुविधायें प्रदान करने के लिये कोई विधेयक एक साथ लाया जाता तो अधिक अच्छा होता । इसलिये मेरा कहना है कि इस बिल में और लोगों की सुविधाओं का ध्यान नहीं रखा गया है । जो लोग सभा के दूसरे एम्प्लाईज हैं जिनको कठिन काम करना पड़ता है, जिन्हें वेतन कम मिलता है, जिनको सुविधायें कम हैं, उनको भी सुविधायें मिलनी चाहियें, तब अधिक अच्छा होता । इस बारे में हमारे माननीय सदस्यों ने भी कहा है । माननीय शिव चन्द्र झा का सर्कुलेशन का

संशोधन था वह अपनी जगह उचित ही है, लेकिन मेरा सुझाव है कि इस बिल में लोक सभा के एम्प्लाईज को सुविधायें देने का ध्यान रख कर यह बिल लाया जाता तो अच्छा होता। हम लोगों को सुविधायें बढ़ा दी जायें और नीचे के लोगों को न बढ़ायी जायें यह एक अन्याय है, और इसका एक बुरा परिणाम यह भी होता है कि समाजवाद का जो लक्ष्य रखा है उसके बारे में लोगों के दिमाग में संदेह पैदा होता है कि क्या वाकई सरकार उसके प्रति जागरूक है। इसलिये उच्च अधिकारियों और बड़े वेतन भोगी पदाधिकारियों की सुविधायें बढ़ाने के पहले निम्न वेतन भोगी कर्मचारियों की सुविधायें बढ़ायी जायें। अतः जो सुविधायें बढ़ाने का संशोधन लाया गया है उसका इस पृष्ठ भूमि में विरोध करूं यही उचित सा प्रतीत होता है।

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I would not have spoken on this amendment, because I have already done so, if the Minister had made any reference to my propasal that the facility of occupying the house after the first month should be with the consent of the new incumbent. I know we have respect for the dead officer of Parliament, but we also got to keep in view the convenience of those who are living and are due to occupy the house, I would not like to press my amendment with any vigour or vehemence, but I woule like this point of view to be kept in mind, and the Minister should have a good reason why he should discriminate against the living in favour of the dead.

I have nothing further to say.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : with due respect to Shri Lobo Prabhu, I think he will agree that no one will come into the seat of the Speaker or Chairman unless he has already a house or residence somewhere and, therefore, he will not be so inconvenienced, if he has to remain in his house for a month more than the family of the Speaker or the Chairman, as the case may be, who has to move out. Finding a new accommodation is always a problem. I hope he will not press his amendment.

As regards the other amendments, as Shri Madhukar's whole object is to undo the whole purpose of the Bill, I cannot accept them.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put amendements Nos. 2 and 3 to vote.

*Amendments Nos. 2 and 3 were put and negatived.*

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I beg to leave of the House to withdraw my amendment. No. 10.

*Amendment No. 10 was, by leave withdrawn.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 2 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : I move :

"That the Bill be passed".

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That the Bill be passed".

**श्री अब्दुल गनी डार** (गुड़गांव) : जनाब चेयरमेन, बिल के इस थर्ड रीडिंग स्टेज पर मदाखलत करना ज्यादा अच्छा नहीं होता है लेकिन फिर भी मैं इस वक्त यह शेर कहे बगैर नहीं रह सकता:

"नशा पिला कर गिराना सब को आता है,
मजा जब है गिरते को थाम ले कोई।"

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा और एक दूसरे भाई श्री मधुकर ने जैसा कि अपने अमेंडमेंट पर बोलते हुए कहा है कि लोकसभा के लो-पेड एम्प्लायीज का भी लौट बैंटर किया जाय और उन्हें सहूलियतें आदि दी जाये और जिसके लिए

[ श्री अब्दुल गनी डार ]

आनरेबुल मिनिस्टर साहब ने फरमाया कि वह यहां पर फबता नहीं है तो मैं अपने दोस्त श्री रघुरामैया जी से जोकि यह बिल हाउस के सामने उसकी मंजूरी के लिए लाये हैं वह उन लो-पेड एम्प्लाईज के लौट को भी बैटर बनाने के लिए कोई मुनासिब कार्यवाही करने के बारे में सोचें। दरअसल वह थर्ड ग्रेड और फोर्थ ग्रेड के कर्मचारी आप की हर तरह की मदद और हमदर्दी के मुस्तहक हैं। आज के रोजाना बढ़ते हुए मंहगाई के जमाने में उन बेचारे छोटे मुलाजमीन के लिए अपने बालबच्चों का पेट पालना दूभर हो गया है, आज वह इस हालत में नहीं हैं कि अपने बालबच्चों का पेट पाल सकें लेकिन तो भी वह मुस्तैदी से अपना काम करते है और ड्यूटी अंजाम देते हैं। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि अगर अभी हमारे भाइयों का वह अमेंडमेंट नहीं फबता है तो आगे चल कर मुनासिब कार्यवाही करने के बारे में सोचें। यह मत भूलिये कि आपने सोशलिज्म का नारा बड़े जोर से लगाया है हांलाकि अब वह आप को मंहगा पड़ रहा है क्योंकि आप उसको पूरा नहीं कर सकते हैं। बहरहाल मैं एक बार फिर चेअरमेन साहब की वसातत से अपने भाई से जिनको मैं नौजवान कहता हूं वह इसके लिए भी कोई मुनासिब इंतजाम करने के बारे में सोचें क्योंकि उनका दिल बच्चों की तरह का है और मुझे उम्मीद है कि वह इन थर्ड क्लास और फोर्थ क्लास कर्मचारियों के बारे में भी जरूर सोचेंगे जैसा कि उन्होंने पार्लियामेंट के बड़े अफसरान के बारे में सोचा है।

[ شری عبدالغنی ڈار ( گوڑگاؤں )- جناب چیئرمین صاحب - بل کے اس تھرڈ ریڈنگ سٹیج پر مداخلت کرنا زیادہ اچھا نہیں لگتا ہے لیکن پھر بھی میں اس وقت یہ شعر کہے بغیر نہیں رہ سکتا -

نشا پلا کر گرانا سب کو آتا ہے
مزا جب ہے گرتے کو تھام لے کوئی

شری شیواچندر جھا اور ایک دوسرے بھائی شری مدھوکر نے جیسا کہ اپنے امینڈمینٹ پر بولتے ہوئے کہا ہے کہ لوک سبھا کے لو پیڈ امپلائیز کا بھی لوٹ بیٹر کیا جائے اور انہیں سہولیتیں وغیرہ دی جائیں - اور جس کے لئے آنریبل منسٹر صاحب نے فرمایا کہ وہ یہاں پر پھبتا نہیں ہے تو میں اپنے دوست شری رگورمیاجی سے جو کہ یہہ بل ہاؤس کے سامنے اس کی منظوری کے لئے لائے ہیں وہ ان لو پیڈ امپلائیز کے لوٹ کو بھی بیٹر بنانے کے لئے کوئی مناسب کاروائی کرنے کے بارے میں سوچیں - در اصل وہ تھرڈ گریڈ اور فورتھ گریڈ کے کرمچاری آپ کی ہرطرح کی مدد اور ہمدردی کے مستحق ہیں - آج کی روزانہ بڑھتی ہوئی مہنگائی کے زمانے میں ان بیچارے چھوٹے ملازمین کے لئے اپنے بال بچوں کا پیٹ پالنا دوبھر ہو گیا ہے - آج وہ اس حالت میں نہیں ہیں کہ اپنے بال بچوں کا پیٹ پال سکیں - لیکن تو بھی وہ مستعدی سے اپنا کام کرتے ہیں اور ڈیوٹی انجام دیتے ہیں - اس لئے میں چاہونگا کہ اگر ابھی ہمارے بھائیوں کو وہ امینڈمینٹ نہیں پھبتا ہے تو آگے چل کر مناسب کاروائی کرنے کے بارے میں سوچیں - یہہ مت بھولیں کہ آپ سوشلزم کا نعرہ بڑے زور سے لگایا ہے حالانکہ آپ وہ آپ کو مہنگا پڑ رہا ہے کیونکہ آپ ان کو پورا نہیں کر سکتے

ھیں - بحرحال میں ایک بار پھر چیئرمین صاحب کی بات سے اپنے بھائی سے جلکو میں نوجوان کہتا ھوں وہ اُن کے لئے بھی کوئی مناسب انتظام کرنے کے بارے میں سوچیں کیونکہ انکا دل بچوں کی طرح کا ھے اور مجھے امید ھے کہ وہ ان تھرڈ کلاس اور فورتھ کلاس کرمچاریوں کے بارے میں بھی ضرور سوچینگے - جیسا کہ انہوں نے پارلیمینٹ کے بڑے آفیسرز کے بارے میں سوچا ھے ]-

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: I have already said that so far as Lok Sabha staff is concerned, whatever observations have been made by hon. Members, I shall place them before the presiding officer concerned who are competent authorities in this matter. I, therefore, pray that the Bill may be passed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

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**16.32 hrs.**

## TEA DISTRICTS EMIGRANT LABOUR (REPEAL) BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): Sir, I beg to move.

> "That the Bill to provide for the repeal of the Tea District Emigrant Labour Act, 1932, and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

Sir, many years ago labour was not available in Assam for the Tea Plantations. Tea Plantations being a labour intensive industry it soon became clear that unless adequate labour force could be recruited and maintained in Assam the industry would not develop. It was also realised that labour will not by itself move into Assam as the work on the Plantations was not attractive and distances were difficult to get over. It was also realised that for adequate recruitment of labour from outside it would be necessary to arrange for a coordinated effort. Equally, that, it would be necessary to give statutory protection to labour recruited from outside Assam not only on their forward journey but also for their repatriation. Statutory protection was all the more necessary as both men and women were required for the plantations industry. It was against this background and on the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Labour in India that the Tea Districts Emigrant Labour Act was passed in 1932 and brought into operation from October of 1933.

The object of this Act was to regulate the recruitment of workers for the tea gardens in Assam so as to prevent recruitment by enticement and false representation and to ensure proper arrangements for medical attendance, feeding and rest during their journey from notified emigrant areas to Assam. Under the Act every emigrant labourer and his family have a right to repatriation at the cost of the employer after the expiry of three years from the date of entry into Assam or at an earlier date in certain special circumstances.

The Act is administered by the Central Government through the Controller of Emigrant Labour, Shillong, whose function is to supervise the recruitment and repatriation of emigrant labourers. To meet the expenses of the Controller and his establishment, the Act provides for the levy of a cess on the employing interests at a rate not exceeding rupees nine for each assisted emigrant, entering Assam.

The conditions which necessitated the bringing into existence the pattern of assisted emigrant labour for the tea gardens in Assam three decades ago have now altogether changed, the tea industry has even surplus labour and it seems that the time has come when it is no longer necessary to retain the Act on the Statute

[ Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad ]

Book. It also seems that some of the provisions of the Act are likely to be held to offend some of the provisions of the Constitution.

Before proceeding further we also placed the matter before the 11th Session of the Industrial Committee on Plantations in October, 1964.

While proposing repeal of the Act we have made sure that the existing rights of the labour employed at present in regard to repatriation would be protected. Clause 3 of the Bill makes this provision. After repeal of the Act, any residual functions that may be left over will be entrusted to the Government of Assam.

Sir, I commend the Bill for the consideration of the House.

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**16.35 hrs.**

## RE. ALLEGED THREAT TO A MEMBER

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : Sir, I have a point of submission, not exactly connected with the Bill but on something which seriously concerns me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot intervene in the midst of a debate. I am also worried about your health.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: You will understand the seriousness of the thing as soon as I explain to you. Kindly permit me. Today in the morning I have been seriously threatened over the phone by a very responsible leader of the ruling Congress party. He is a member of the Working Committee of the Ruling Congress and is its spokesman in Wast Bengal; because of my statement that has been issued by the *Indian Express* today he has threatened me with dire consequences and I want to place it before you. This is the statement I issued to the paper.

> "Now that the princes' case to the Supreme Court is over, it is proper that the people of West Bengal should be informed how the Government of India as well as the Government of West Bengal have wasted hage public moneys of the poor State in connection with the case. The Union, that is, the Government of India have paid lawyers at the Centre, namely, the Attorney General and the Solicitor General and this case could have easily been argued by them and the advocates elected to the panel...."

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak): His first point is all right. But now he is reading from Press reports and attacking our party. So far as the threat to him is concerned, we are with him. But this is anti party propaganda. He cannot misuse this forum for that purpose....(*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: You did not write to me; nor did you raise this matter at 2 O' clock or even earlier, before the lunch.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: He should not disturb me; I shall finish within two minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him not read that out.....(*Interruptions*).

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The person who threatened me ? Mr. Siddhartha Shankar Ray, Because the Governor of West Bengal.....

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: He can write to the Speaker.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: He has threatened me. Who knows what will happen in the evening.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: He is an M. L. A. He is not present here. How can he speak against him in this House.

I controvert it. I dispute it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Guha, please conclude. I am asking you to conclude.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: The name he is mentioning, that person is not present here. He should have the right to be heard.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: In the princes case, the Advocate-General of the State (*Interruption*) Sir, he should allow me to proceed.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: We do not agree. He has his own version.

Mr. Ray might have his own version.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Samar Guha knows.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: What about the other fellow? (*Interruption*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: I request you to conclude now. The question of threat to your life has already been taken note of by the Minister of State of Home Affairs, That is good enough now. Kindly conclude.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: You can certainly take note of it and we must give him protection against the threat to his life. But he cannot speak against our party in the way he did.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I know what I am speaking and for what. I have been threatened by a person, (*Interruption*) because I pointed out that the Governor of West Bengal is violating all legal procedure.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : He cannot speak against the Head of a State in his absence, (*Interruption*).

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I am only stating the facts. I am only making a statement of facts.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: He is taking undue advantage of your leniency.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I said that the Advocate General of West Bengal, Shri Banamli Das was to represent the case, and the second person who would have acted as his Junior was the Solicitor-General. But the Governor of West Bengal struckdown the name of the Solicitor-General and arbitrarily replaced the name with the name of Shri Siddharta Shankar Ray who drew 100 GMS, which means Rs. 1,600 a day for 19 days. Before the Governor removes the register, that register should be seized by the Government. I have got this information from Shri Amiyanath Bose who got it from Shri Snehansu Acharya, a formar Advocate-General of the Government, who is a very good friend of Shri Dhawan.

My submission is two-foled. First, this threat has to be taken note of. The second is, the file where the Governor has struck off the name of the Solicitor-General and introduced the name of Shri Siddharta Shankar Ray should be immediately seized by the Government. The Governor has violated the rules; he has distributed political patronage to the ruling Congress, as has been done in the case of the Centre, where three advocates Mr. Garg, Mr Ramamurti and Mr. Kumaramangalam, who are either fellow travellers of the Communist Party or their members have been included in the Central panel for defending the Government against the princes' case. (*Interruption*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please resume your seat. This is very improper.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I shall finish with one single sentence.

MR CHAIRMAN: I have asked you to sit down a dozen times.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: With one single sentence, I shall conclude.

MR CHAIRMAN : Pleases resume your seat. I have already asked you a dozen times. (*Interruption*).

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Let me finish with one single sentence. Please allow me to conclude. My submission is: one, this threat should be taken note of. Second, the file of the Governor should be immediately seized so that the file may not be removed.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: He cannot take political advantage out of it. He should of course be protected. He is our friend; we are with him. (*Interruption*)

**श्री क. ना. तिवारी** (बेतिया) : मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है ।

**श्री रणधीर सिंह** : श्री समर गुहा मेरे बड़े अच्छे दोस्त हैं और मुझे उनके साथ पूरी हमदर्दी है । उन की जान बचाई जानी चाहिये । गवर्नमेंट को इस को नोट करना चाहिये । अगर उनको

[ श्री रणधीर सिंह ]

कोई खतरा है तो उसके लिये जो कुछ किया जाय हम उस के साथ है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : keep up the spirit.

**श्री रणधीर सिंह** : लेकिन जहां तक और बातों का सम्बन्ध है, वह उन को नहीं कहनी चाहिये । मैं उन के हाथ जोड़ता हूं । गवर्नमेंट को उन की पूरी तरह से प्रोटेक्ट करना चाहिये लेकिन इस मामले में पोलिटिकल केपिटल नहीं बनना चाहिये ।

**श्री क. ना. तिवारी** : मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर यह है कि अगर किसी को किसी के ऊपर कोई चार्ज लाना है तो उस को स्पीकर को लिख कर भज देना चाहिये ।

दूसरे यह भी है कि हर वक्त, कोई मेम्बर कोई भी सब्जेक्ट उठा नहीं सकता विदाउट परमिशन आफ दि चेयर । कम से कम उस के बारे में लिख कर देना चाहिये । मेरा ख्याल है कि रेकार्ड देख लिया जाये और अगर कोई इस तरह की बात है कि जिस का प्रोटेक्शन फुल्ली हाउस में नहीं है उस के बारे में कुछ कहा गया है और गवर्नमेंट भी उस को प्रोटेक्शन नहीं दे सकती है तो उस को रेकार्ड से निकाल दिया जाये ।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : The statement made by Mr. Samar Guha, in spite of his ill health, is something revealing. If I heard him correctly, he said that a senior Congress member has threatened him on the phone. (*Interruptions*). Any member threatening another member is bad. I know Mr. Samar Guha, he is an ardent follower of Netaji and an ex-terrorist. Why should he be afraid of such threats ? I know he will protect himself. Why should he seek the protection of this House ? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I know how to protect my self.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : This has gone to the core, to the sense of existence, honour....(*Interruptions*)....

MR. CHAIRMAN : I would request him to resume his seat. Shri Tiwary has raised a point of order. He is very well aware, as also the House, that some hon. Members do rise certain important matters without prior notice in writing, especially after the question hour and immediately after the lunch reacess. The matter raised affects the very safety of Shri Samar Guha and he is very much agitated about it. He is also not keeping good health. Therefore, he was permitted to make a few observations though it was not the proper time or occasion.

SHRI K. N. TIWARY : He has mentioned some names. At least they should not be on record.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Nothing requires to be expunged from the record.

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**16.51 hrs.**

## TEA DISTRICTS EMIGRANT LABOUR (REPEAL) BILL—*Contd.*

**श्री फ. गो. सेन** (पूर्णिया) : गवर्नमेंट ने जो यह बिल लाया है, इसका मैं स्वागत करता हूं एक जमाना वह था जब हम लोग देखते थे कि हमारे बिहार से और उत्तर प्रदेश वैगरह से मजदूरों को बहका बहका कर और भुलावा दे कर चाय बागानों में ले जाया जाता था और वहां ले जाकर उनको रोक लिया जाता था । इस वजह से बीच में उनको प्रोटेक्श देने के बारे में बिल आया था । तब उसकी जरूरत भी थी । लेकिन अब वह जरूरत नहीं रही है । इस वास्ते इस बिल का मैं स्वागत करता हूं और आप जो उसको रिपील कर रहे हैं, वह ठीक ही कर रहे हैं ।

जब शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज आर्डर बिल आया था उस समय मैम्बरों ने यह कहा था कि वहां जितने इमिग्रेंट्स जाते हैं, चाहे चाय बागानों का सवाल हो या कोई और हो, उन

में आदिवासी और हरिजन लोग भी जाते हैं और वहां जा कर बस जाते हैं । अब उन लोगों का वहां कोई रिकार्ड नहीं रहता है । उन लोगों को हरिजन होने के नाते जो सुविधायें मिलनी चाहिये वे सुविधायें असम सरकार की तरफ से नहीं दी जाती हैं । उनके बाल बच्चों को जो सुविधायें मिलनी चाहियें नहीं मिलती हैं, रहन सहन की उनको सुविधा नहीं मिलती है । अब इस रिपीलिंग बिल के बाद सारी पावर्ज असम सरकार को दी जा रही हैं । मैं चाहता हूं कि असम गवर्नमेंट पर इस बात को जाहिर कर दिया जाए कि हाउस की यह फीलिंग है, हाउस ने यह राय व्यक्त की है कि जितने भी आदिवासी लोग हैं, जितने भी हरिजन लोग हैं, जो वहां जाकर बस गए हैं, उनको वे सभी सुविधायें मिलती रहनी चाहिये जो आदिवासियों को या हरिजनों को मिलती हैं ।

एक जमाना था कि वहां लोग धान काटने के लिए भी जाते थे, चाय बागानों का सवाल तो अलग रहा । धान काटने के लिए वहां मजदूरों की कमी रहती थी और बिहार वगैरह से मजदूर वहां जा कर धान काटते थे । अब उसकी जरुरत नहीं है । चाहे चाय बागानों का सवाल हो या कोई और हो, वहां की स्थिति अच्छी नहीं है । जहां तक अस्पतालों का सवाल है, उनकी आजकल वहां व्यवस्था बहुत गड़बड़ा गई है । वहां की स्थिति खराब है । मुझे मालूम पड़ा है कि एक डाक्टर को वहां लोगों ने घेर लिया और वह बेचारा इस्तीफा देकर वहां से आया । उसके द्वारा इस्तीफा देने का कारण यह था कि उन लोगों ने कहा कि एक जो इनवैलिड आदमी है, उनको वह फिट लिख दें । इस तरह के जब हालात पैदा किये जाते हैं तो इससे लोगों में बहुत घबराहट पैदा होती है । आजकल चाय की बड़ी डिमांड है । सारी दुनिया में हमारी शौहरत है । बढ़िया बढ़िया चाय वहां पैदा होती है और बाहर जाती है । वह फारेन एक्सचेंज अर्नर है । उसके ऊपर ध्यान जरूर दिया जाना चाहिये । यह इंडस्ट्री फ्लरिश करे, इसका ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिये । इस इंडस्ट्री को धक्का नहीं लगना चाहिये । साथ ही वहां के लोगों की, वहां के मजदूरों की जो जायज मांगें हैं, वे भी पूरी होनी चाहियें । उन लोगों के लिए उचित सुविधाओं का प्रबन्ध होना चाहियें । वे चाहे आदिवासी हों या दूसरे हों, जो भी मजदूर वहां हैं, लेबर डिपार्टमेंट से उनको सारी सुविधायें मिलनी चाहिये, मेडिकल असिस्टेंट की सुविधा मिलनी चाहिये, चीप रेट से जो सामान मिलता है, वह मिलना चाहिये । उनको पढ़ाई लिखाई की सुविधा मिलनी चाहिये । सब और भी जो सुविधायें हैं वे उन लोगों को देने की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Dhireswar Kalita..Absent.

Shri Shiva Chandra Jha..... Absent. The hon. Minister.

**श्री भागवत झा आजाद** : सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि जो आदिवासी या हरिजन श्रमिक वहां पर गये हैं, अब तक उन को जो सुविधायें दी गई थीं, वे पर्याप्त या संतोषजनक नहीं थीं और अब जब कि हम इस कानून को हटा रहे हैं और बाकी शक्तियां आसाम सरकार को दी जा रही हैं उस को यह सुझाव दिया जाये कि वह इन सुविधाओं के बारे में रखवाली करे। हम इस बात को ध्यान में रखेंगे और इस विषय में आसाम सरकार को लिखेंगे ।

जहां तक उन के दूसरे प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध है, टी गार्डन्ज में जो श्रमिक काम कर रहे हैं, उन को जो सुविधायें दी जा रही हैं, वे सब जारी रहेंगी । इस कानून के पास होने से उन को कोई असुविधा नहीं होगी। जितने विभिन्न श्रमिक कानून हैं, वे तमाम उन पर लागू रहेंगे इस से उन के लिए कोई कठीनाई नहीं होगी ।

मैं सदन से अनुरोध करूंगा कि वह इस विधेयक के लिए अपनी सहमति दे।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill to provide for the repeal of the Tea Districts Emigrant Labour Act, 1932, and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now the House will take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. The question is :

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 2 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 3 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1 (Short title.)*

*Amendment made :*

Page 1, line 4,—

*for* "1967" *substitute* "1970" (2)

*(Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Enacting Formula*

*Amendment made:*

Page 1, line 1,—

*for* "Eighteenth" *substitute*—

"Twenty-first" (1)

*(Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*The Title was added to the Bill.*

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Sir, I move :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN ; The question is :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

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17. hrs.

## DISCUSSION RE: ECONOMICALLY BACKWARD REGIONS IN THE COUNTRY ESPECIALLY THE EASTERN DISTRICTS OF U. P.

**श्री राजदेव सिंह** (जौनपुर) : सभापति महोदय, हमारे देश के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के बारे में आज बहस का जो मौका मिला है, उसके लिये मैं आप को बधाई देता हूं और साथ ही साथ यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इन क्षेत्रों की बड़ी पुरानी कहानी है। आज तक इन क्षेत्रों की तरक्की के लिये कोई काम ऐसा नहीं किया गया, जिससे....

**श्री राम सेवक यादव** (बाराबंकी) : सभापति महोदय, यह मामला गृह मंत्रालय से सम्बन्धित है या वित्त मंत्रालय से सम्बन्धि तया योजना से सम्बन्धित है, क्योंकि यह पिछड़े- पन का प्रश्न है, आर्थिक सवाल है या कहीं पर डण्डा चलाने का सवाल है, क्या गृह मंत्रालय वहां किसी आई० जी० को या किसी दूसरे अफसर को भेजेंगे ....

**सभापति महोदय** : आप अपना भाषण जारी रखें।

**श्री राजदेव सिंह** : मैं कह रहा था कि इन क्षेत्रों की तरक्की के लिये आज तक कोई

ऐसा काम नहीं हुआ, जिससे इन क्षेत्रों की उन्नति हो सके ।

श्रीमन्, पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में 289 जिलों में गरिबी है, उन में से 58 जिले बहुत ही पिछड़े हुए हैं, जो समूचे देश में फैले हुए हैं । 1955-56 में नैशनल कान्सिल आफ एप्लाइड इकान मिक रिसर्च ने 289 जिलों का सर्वेक्षण किया था, उन में से 29 जिले इतने ज्यादा पिछड़े हुए मिले, जिनकी आमदानी प्रति व्यक्ति साल में 146 रु० या उस से भी कम थी । उस के बाद जो दूसरा स्लैब उन्होने दिया, उस में भी 29 जिले मिले, जिन की आमदनी प्रति व्यक्ति साल में 147 रु० से 173 रुपये थी । इस तरह से 58 जिले समूचे देश में पाये गये जिनकी आमदनी प्रति व्यक्ति 173 रु० से नीचे पाई गई । अब अगर इन 58 जिलों का ब्रेक-अप आप देखें तो वह इस तरह से है कि 22 जिले तो यू० पी० में हैं, बिहार में 12 हैं, उड़ीसा में 5 हैं, मध्य प्रदेश में 5 हैं, मैसूर में 3 हैं, महाराष्ट्र में 3 हैं, आसाम में 2 हैं, बंगाल में 2 हैं, आन्ध्र में 2 हैं, तामिलनाडु और राजस्थान में एक-एक जिले हैं ।

अब यू० पी० के इन 22 जिलों में से जिन 14 जिलों के बारे में मैंने अपना मोशन दिया है, उन का ब्रेक-अप भी आप के सामने रखना जरुरी है । इन में 4 पहाड़ी जिले हैं, 4 जिले बुन्देल-खण्ड के हैं और 14 जिले ईस्टर्न यू० पी० के हैं, बनारस कमिश्नरी के 5 जिले, गोरखपुर के 4 और फैजाबाद के 5 जिले हैं । अब, सभापति महोदय, इन 58 पिछड़े हुए जिलों की आबादी का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है, वह पूरे देश की आबादी का पांचवा हिस्सा है, देश की इतनी बड़ी आबादी आज भी पिछड़ी हुई है और इस पिछड़ी हुई 40 पर-सेन्ट आबादी में से ईस्टर्न यू० पी० के 22 पिछड़े हुए जिलों में 80 परसेन्ट आबादी है । इन 14 पूर्वी जिलों में 1956-57 के बाद से आज तक विकास का काम बहुत धीमा रहा, उन की हालत आज भी उसी तरह है, जैसी उस समय थी जब उन का सर्वेक्षण किया गया था ।

श्रीमन्, दूसरी बात मैं यह कह देना चाहता हू कि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के ये 14 जिले आबादी के ख्याल से बहुत ही घने बसे हुए हैं, एक-एक वर्गमिल के अन्दर 1100 आदमी रहते हैं, जब कि यू० पी० की औसत आबादी 400 आदमियों से नीचे है और हिन्दुस्तान की औसत आबादी उस से भी कम है । दूसरे प्रदेशों के मुकाबले यू० पी० की तो शुरू से ही अवहेलना की गई लेकिन इन 14 जिलों की हालत तो सब से ज्यादा खराब है । यू० पी० में सरप्लस वाटर है, हमारे मुल्क में जितना सरप्लस वाटर है उस का 50 फी सदी यू० पी० में है । अगर, उसी सरप्लस वाटर को एक्सप्लाएट कर लिया गया होता तो इन क्षेत्रों का, जो कृषि क्षेत्र हैं, बहुत भला होता और यू० पी० सारे हिन्दुस्तान को बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में गल्ला दे सकता था, ऐसी स्थिति वहां पैदा हो सकती थी ।

लेकिन जो मैं आपके सामने कुछ आंकड़े रख रहा हूं उनसे आप देखेंगे कि यू० पी० के साथ इसमें भी इमानदारी नहीं बरती गई है । सारे देश में जितना कल्टिवेटेड एरिया है उसका 14 परजेन्ट यू० पी० में है । जबकि यू० पी० में सारे देश के कल्टिवेटेड एरिया का प्रपोरशन 14 परसेंट है लेकिन पहले प्लान में यू० पी० को 11.40 परसेन्ट ही दिया गया, दूसरे प्लान में 6.77 परसेन्ट ही दिया गया और थर्ड प्लान में तो 8.63 परसेन्ट ही दिया गया । और उसमें भी अगर 14 ईस्टर्न डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स का अलग से हिसाब लगाया जाये तो वहां पर इससे भी कम दिया गया । इस तरह से सारे हिन्दुस्तान में जो औसत आता है उससे कम यू० पी० को दिया गया और उसके बाद यू० पी० का भी जो औसत आता है उससे कम उन पूर्वी जिलों को दिया गया । .... (**व्यवधान**) ....

इस हिस्से के पिछड़ेपन के लिए मैं आपके सामने और भी सबूत रखना चाहता हूं । बिजली एक ऐसी चीज है जो कि आजकल तरक्की का एक साधन मानी जाती है । एलेक्ट्रिसिटी के मामले में हिन्दुस्तान का औसत 80 यूनिट के ऊपर है, परहेड कन्जम्प्शन लेकिन यू० पी० में

[ श्री राजदेव सिंह ]

सिर्फ 43 है और ईस्टर्न यू० पी० में 30 ही है जो कि बहुत ही कम है ।

इसी के साथ साथ आप इस बात को भी देखें कि पूरे देश में कितने गांव एलीक्ट्रिफाइड किए गए और उसमें से कितने गांव यू० पी० में एलेक्ट्रिफाई हुए और उसमें से कितने गांव पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में एलेक्ट्रिफाई हुए । पहले प्लान में पूरे देश में 3641 गांव एलेक्ट्रिफाइड हुए जिसमें यू० पी० में सिर्फ 23 गांव थे और ईस्टर्न यू० पी० में एक भी गांव नहीं था, जहां की आबादी आज तीन करोड़ है । सेकेन्ड प्लान में 26,900 गांवों में बिजली लगाई गई पूरे देश में लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश जिसकी आबादी 18 फीसदी है वहां पर सिर्फ 211 गांवों में ही बिजली लगी और ईस्टर्न यू० पी० में सिर्फ कुछ गांवों में ही बिजली लगाई गई । तीसरे प्लान में सारे देश में 54,700 गांवों में बिजली लगाई गई जिसमें से यू० पी० में सिर्फ 5000 गांवों में और पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के जिलों में शायद कुछ गांवों में बिजली लगाई गई ।

जैसा कि मैंने पहले कहा कि इन 14 जिलों की आबादी तीन करोड़ है और यू० पी० की आबादी इस समय 9 करोड़ है । अब सेन्ट्रल पब्लिक सेक्टर में जो इन्वेस्टमेन्ट हुआ है उसका किस्सा भी सुनिए । पहले प्लान में पूरे देश में सेन्ट्रल पब्लिक सेक्टर में जो इन्वेस्ट किया गया वह था 54.3 करोड़ लेकिन यू० पी० में निल था । दूसरे प्लान में 694.2 करोड़ इन्वेस्ट किया गया लेकिन यू० पी० में निल था । तीसरे प्लान में 1144.2 करोड़ इन्वेस्ट किया गया जिसमें यू० पी० में 72.1 करोड़ था । यू० पी० की पापुलेशन 18 परसेन्ट है लेकिन इन्वेस्टमेन्ट की हालत यह है । सेन्टर से यू० पी० के लिए जो एलाटमेन्ट होना चाहिए था पब्लिक सेक्टर के लिए या दूसरे सेक्टर्स के लिए वह हमेशा कम होता गया है। आज उसी का नतीजा यह है कि यू० पी० पूरा एक प्लान पिछड़ा हुआ है और पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के जो 14 जिले हैं वह तो बहुत ही ज्यादा पिछड़े हुए हैं ।

जो एलाटमेन्ट हुआ है उसी से आप इन्डस्ट्रीज का अन्दाज भी लगा सकते हैं । जहां सारे हिन्दुस्तान में पापुलेशन के लिहाज से इंडस्ट्रियल वर्कर का औसत 4.2 परसेन्ट है वहां यू० पी० में वह 2.1 परसेन्ट ही है । इसी से आप अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि वहां पर इंडस्ट्रीज बहुत ही कम है । वहां पर जो थोड़ा सा परसेन्टेज इन्डस्ट्रियल वर्कर का आता भी है वह शुगर इन्डस्ट्री की वजह से है । लेकिन शुगर मिलों में जो मजदूर काम करते है उनको 12 महीने काम नहीं मिलता है । सिर्फ 6 या 7 महीने ही उनको साल में काम मिल पाता है और बाकी 5 महीने वे बेकार रहते है । एक तरह से वे अन्डर एम्प्लायड है । मैं ने जो परसेन्टेज आपके सामने रखी है उसमें ये वर्कर भी शामिल है । जो इंडस्ट्रीज 12 महीने चलती हैं, अगर उन्हीं के वर्कर्स को लिया जाये तो यह एवरेज और भी कम हो जायेगा ।

अब मैं फ्लड के सम्बन्ध में आपके सामने एक बात रखना चाहता हूं । तीसरे प्लान तक जो फ्लड कन्ट्रोल एलाटमेन्ट हुआ था वह था 147.40 करोड़ । इसमें भी उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों की अवहेलना की गई । मैं इस अवसर पर अपने जिले की बात भी रखना चाहता हूं । हमारे यहां एक नदी है गोमती जो कि बीच शहर से होकर गुजरती है । उस नदी में हर दूसरे, तीसरे साल बाढ़ आती है और शहर का दो तिहाई हिस्सा उसकी डूब में आ जाता है । उसकी तरफ आज तक कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है । लखनऊ शहर से भी होकर गोमती नदी बहती है लेकिन शहर से दूर बहती है या एक किनारे बहती है । यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट वहां पर बड़े-बड़े बांध बना रही है । जिन्दगी में केवल एक बार ही लखनऊ में बाढ़ आई है, उसके बाद नहीं आई है । जिन जिलों में लगातार बाढ़ आती है वहां पर कोई इन्तजाम नहीं किया गया है । जहां पर बड़े-बड़े

लोग रहते है वहां पर बहुत-सा रुपया खर्च करके सारा इन्तजाम किया गया है ।

इन पूर्वी 14 जिलों में रोड्स भी बहुत कम हैं। पूरे देश में एक लाख की आबादी के पिछे सड़कों का औसत 56 किलोमीटर है जबकि यू० पी० में यही औसत 20 किलोमीटर है और पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में सिर्फ 13 किलोमीटर है । इस प्रकार आय देखेंगे कि वहां पर सड़कें भी बहुत कम हैं ।

जहांतक पर कैपिटा इन्कम का सवाल है, 1951 में सारे देश की पर कैपिटा इनकम 275 रुपए थी लेकिन यू० पी० में 237 रु० और पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में सिर्फ 158 रुपए थी । सन् 1967 में सारे देश में वह बढ़कर 313.10 रु० हुई लेकिन यू० पी० में वह घटकर 227.60 रु० ही रह गई और ईस्टर्न यू० पी० में वह 150 रु० ही रह गई । पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रति व्यक्ति की प्रति दिन की आय का औसत केवल 41 पैसा ही आता है । इससे आप अन्दाज लगा सकते हैं कि दोनों वक्त का खाना तो दूर रहा, एक वक्त का खाना भी कोई कैसे खा सकता है । और फिर इस एवरेज में बड़े लोग भी शामिल हैं जोकि अकेले ही हजारों आदमियों की आय ले लेते हैं ।

जहां तक एजूकेशन का सम्बन्ध है , वहां पर डेढ़ करोड़ लोगों पर सिर्फ एक ही यूनिवर्सिटी है । 416 व्यक्तियों के पिछे केवल एक ग्रैजुएट है । 250 व्यक्तियों के पीछे केवल एक हाईस्कूल पास है और सौ आदमियों के पीछे एक मिडिल पास है । स्टेट लिस्ट में शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में यू० पी० का 13 वां नम्बर है । . . (**व्यवधान**) अभीतक स्टेट और सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट ने मिल करके शिक्षा के ऊपर पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रति व्यक्ति के पीछे केवल 95.50 पैसे खर्च किए हैं ।

आर्थिक दृष्टी से पिछड़े हुए उत्तर प्रदेश के चौदह पूर्वी जिलों के लोग बेहद गरीबी की हालत से परेश न होकर बड़ी भारी संख्या में बड़े-बड़े शहरों की तरफ भागे हैं । आप को सुन कर ताज्जुब होगा कि इन 14 पूर्वी जिलों के 10 लाख लोग बम्बई में है, 5 लाख आदमी कलकत्ते में हैं और कोई 3 लाख आदमी यहां दिल्ली में हैं और इस तरह से दूसरे इंडस्ट्रियल टाऊंस में सब मिलाकर 5 लाख आदमी हैं । इस तरह आप देखेंगे कि करीब 23 लाख आदमी उन 14 जिलों के चूंकि वहां पर उनका गुजर–बसर नहीं होता इसलिए वह वहां से बाहर रोजी की तलाश में बड़े बड़े शहरों में चले गये हैं ।

इन चौदह पूर्वी जिलों में काफी ओवरपापुलेशन है अर्थात् प्रति वर्ग मिल के क्षेत्रफल में 1000 से लेकर 1100 आदमी बसते हैं। अब यह कुदरती है कि जमीन पर बोझ ज्यादा होने से अर्थात् पापुलेशन अधिक होने से वहां पर लोगों के हिस्से जमीन टुकड़े-टुकड़े कर के आ गई है थोड़ी-थोड़ी आयी है । इसलिए वहां जो जमीन है, फार्म्स हैं, खेत हैं 80 परसेंट तो अनएकोनामिक होल्डिंग्स हैं और जाहिर है कि,जब लोगों का वहां पर गुजर-बसर नहीं हो सकता तो भागेंगे नहीं तो और क्या करेंगे ? वहां पर रोजी कमाने के लिए दूसरे साधन जैसे कल-कारखाने नहीं हैं । यह उत्तर प्रदेश के उन 14 पूर्वी जिलों की दयनीय स्थिति है जो कि हमारे सामने मुंह बाये खडी है । आखिर ऐसा क्यों हुआ ? इतिहास इस बात का साक्षी है कि अंगेजों के समय जो भी राजनीतिक व क्रान्तिकारी आन्दोलन चले है, कांग्रेस के आन्दोलन चले हैं वह और जगहों के मुकाबले बड़े तेज यहां पर रहे है। आप को याद होगा कि बलिया में सन् 1942 में 7 दिन ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट का राज्य नहीं रहा था । सन् 1857 के भारत स्वांतत्रय आन्दोलन में भी उस क्षेत्र के लोग औरों के मुकाबले अधिक लड़े और परिमणास्वरूप जितनी रियासतें जब्त हुईं वह भी किसी से छीपा नहीं है । अंग्रेजों ने हमारे उस पिछड़े क्षेत्र की उपेक्षा की यह तो चीज समझ में आती है लेकिन भारत के स्वाधीन होने के बाद अभी जो हमारी इस तरह से उपेक्षा हो रही है वह अलबत्ता समझ में नहीं आ रही है ।

दरअसल प्लानिंग जो हुई वह डिफैक्टिव हुई । वह प्लानिंग ऊपर से की गई और नतीजा इसका

[श्री राजदेव सिंह]

यह हुआ कि वह नीचे तक, गांवों तक नहीं गई। इन हमारे प्लानर्स ने मिडिल क्लास के नीचे जहां पर गरीबी थी वहां पर उन्होंने नहीं झांका और वह नीचे गरीबी की लेयिल तक नहीं पहुंचे। प्लानिंग के क्षेत्र में देख लीजिये विकास खंड खुले हुए है हर जगह लेकिन मिडिल क्लास के नीचे के तबके की तरक्की के लिए कोई चीज प्लानिंग ने सप्लाई नहीं की।

3 करोड़ के करीब पापुलेशन उत्तर प्रदेश के इन 14 पूर्वी जिलों की है। आंकड़ों को देखने से मालूम होता है कि 19 लाख आदमी दो समय खाना खा लेते हैं, 15 लाख दो समय खाना खा अवश्य लेते हैं लेकिन उनका भोजन बड़ा ही मामूली होता है जबकि 2 करोड़ 75 लाख लोग मुश्किल से एक ही समय खाना खाते हैं। हालत यह है कि इन खाना खाने वालों में से 2 करोड़ लोग ऐसे है जो कि कभी आलू से पेट भर लेते हैं तो कभी शकरकन्द से ही पेट भर लिया करते हैं। कभी वह बेचारे गन्ने के रस से पेट भर लेते हैं और कभी जानवर गाय, बैल आदि जो गोबर करते हैं उस गोबर में से दाने निकाल-निकाल कर उसी से अपना पेट भरते हैं। आम की गुठलियों की रोटी बना कर खाते हैं तो कभी महुआ खाकर वह लोग अपना पेट भर लेते हैं। इसी तरह वहां पर शादी ब्याह के अवसर पर जायं तो आप पायेंगे कि जो वहां पर झूठा फेंका जाता है उस पर छोटे छोटे गरीब बच्चे झपटते है और उन में से दाने निकाल निकाल कर अपने भूखे पेट की ज्वाला को शान्त करने का प्रयत्न करते हैं। यह एक तस्वीर आज उन 14 जिलों की है। जरूरत दरअसल इस बात की है कि वहां पर नीचे से प्लानिंग हो ताकि गरीबों को उस का फायदा पहुंचे। बिजली का ज्यादा से ज्यादा फैलाव वहां पर होना चाहिए। इसी तरह इर्रीगेशन का भी काफी इंतजाम किया जाय और काफी तादाद में पम्पिंग सैट उस एरिया में दिये जायं। जाहिर है कि जो छोटे-छोटे लोगों के खेत है उन में जब वह कैश क्रौप करेंगे, मल्टीपिल क्रौपिंग करेंगे तभी उन की गुजर-बसर हो सकती है। उन की क्रौप को सही और मुनासिब दाम मिले इसलिए यहां के गांवों को सड़कों से एक दूसरे से मिलाया जाय। जैसा मैंने आप से पहले निवेदन किया इस एरिया के 10 लाख लोग बम्बई में गये हैं, 5 लाख कलकत्ते में गये हैं और 3 लाख के करीब यहां दिल्ली में है अगर उन 14 जिलों में कल-कारखाने होते, इंडस्ट्रीज लगी होतीं तो वह इस तरह से अपने प्रदेश को छोड़ कर बाहर नहीं जाते और वहीं उन मिलों आदि में वह काम करके अपनी रोजी कमा लेते। इस लिये जरूरत इस बात की है कि हर एक जिले में बड़े, छोटे और मध्यम किस्म के कारखाने फैलाव के हिसाब से दिये जायें। हुआ यह कि पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों से कुछ कैपिटलिस्टों ने दस्तखत कराये और कहा कि हम कारखाने उत्तर प्रदेश के जिलों में खोलेंगे लेकिन बाद में वह गाजियाबाद उन को ले गये। सरकार को यह भी ध्यान रखना चाहिये था कि जो उद्योगपति पूर्वी जिलों के लिये लायसेंस लें वह उन को वहां से हटायें नहीं, वहीं पर कारखाने खोलें।

रूरल एलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन के लिये रिवाइज्ड फोर्थ प्लान में 534 करोड़ रु० रक्खा गया है। सरकार कोशिश करे कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा इन चौदह जिलों को दिया जाये।

आखीर में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यू पी एक बहुत बड़ी स्टेट है। चौवन जिले हैं। वहां पर आज गवर्नमेंट बनती है कल टूट जाती है और कुछ हो नहीं पाता है। इसलिये हरियाणा की एग्जाम्पल हमारे सामने है। वहां की सरकार ने तो कमाल ही कर दिया। हर एक गांव में बिजली पहुंचा दी। हम को यह भी बतलाया गया है कि दो साल के भीतर पूरे राज्य में वह मेटल्ड रोड का जाल बिछा देंगे और हर एक गांव तक अप्रोच रोड हो जायेगी। उसने साल दो साल के भीतर यह

काम किया है । यह जो चौदह जिले है पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के वह सारे प्रदेश के सब से पिछड़े हुए जिले हैं । जब तक वहां हर दिशा में काम नहीं किया जाता, हर एक विकास का काम नहीं किया जाता, तब तक हरियाणा की तरह से वहां तरक्की नहीं हो सकती ऐसा न होने पर मुमकिन है कि लोग यह सोचें कि चूंकि हरियाणा की अलग स्टेट हो गई है इसलिये वहां पर जल्दी तरक्की हुई है और वह कोशिश करें इन चौदह जिलों को लेकर एक अलग स्टेट बना दी जाये।

**श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र** (फूलपुर) : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । वैसे तो मालूम होता है कि श्रीमती नन्दिनी सत्पथी को जवाब देना है, लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री जी उत्तर प्रदेश की हैं और उत्तर प्रदेश के पिछड़ेपन पर बहस हो रही है । इस लिये उनको बुलवा कर इस बहस का जवाब दिलवाया जाये ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि अगर 6 बजे तक बहस पूरी न हो सके तो मैं प्रार्थना करूंगा कि प्रधान मंत्री से क्या मंत्री महोदय से उत्तर प्रदेश के पिछड़ेपन के बारे में कुछ जवाब दिलवाया जाय । आप उनसे कहे कि कोई रास्ता निकालें और जवाब दे । यह बेचारी क्या जाने उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में । यह वहां के किसी गांव, मोहल्ले यां शहर को नहीं जानती है ।

THE MINISTER OF STATE (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY): It is very unfair on the part of the hon. member to say that I do not know anything about UP. I know about UP (*Interruptions*). He should not have made such a statement.

**श्री शिव नारायण** (बस्ती) : सभापति महोदय, पता नहीं मैं इसको दुर्भाग्य कहूं या सौभाग्य कहूं कि आजादी के बाद से अब तक तीन प्राइम मिनिस्टर उत्तर प्रदेश से आये और तीनों ही इलाहबाद से आये । इसके बारे में मुझे कोई शिकवा या शिकायत नहीं है । अहोभाग्य सफलो मनोरथः मैं उन पूर्वी जिलों से आता हूं जिनके लिये नेहरू गवर्नमेंट ने पटेल कमिशन मुकर्रर किया था । उस समय श्री के. डी. मालवीय मिनिष्टर थे इस गवर्नमेंट में । उन्होंने उसका जो चित्र दिया था उसमें बस्ती जिला 29 जिलों में सब से गरीब जिला था जिस गोवरी आदि का जिक्र श्री राजदेव सिंह ने किया वह उसी जिले का नमूना है । लेकिन इस सरकार के कानों पर अब तक जूं न रेंगी । एक्स-फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर श्री टी०टी० कृष्णमाचारी वहीं बैठा करते थे जहां आज श्रीमती नन्दिनी सत्पथी बैठी हुई है । वहीं से उन्होंने ऐश्योरेंस दिया था कि हम इन जिलों को टेक अप करेंगे । लेकिन नहीं मालूम वह ऐश्योरेंस किस खत्ते में चला गया । टी०टी० साहब गये और पूर्वी जिले खत्ते में पड़ गये ।

अंग्रेजों के समय में जो चोरी चौरा काण्ड हुआ उसके क्रांतिकारी पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के थे । पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश सदा से बागी रहा है । बगावत के नेता चित्तू पाण्डे ने सात दिन तक बलिया में अंग्रेजी हुकूमत से लोहा लिया । हमारे गोरखपुर और बस्ती के इलाके वह इलाके हैं जहां हम ने वह क्रांतिकारी पैदा किये जिन्होंने सारे हिन्दुस्तान में बगावत का झंडा ऊंचा किया । लेकिन जब हमारी नेशनल गवर्नमेंट आई तब उसने भी हमें पीसा और नेगलेक्ट् किया । उन्होंने केवल पंजाब को देखा, हरियाणा को देखा, काश्मिर को देखा जितना रुपया उन्होंने काश्मीर में लुटाया है उतने रुपये में हमारा पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश आज एक सब्जबाग हो गया होता ।

यहां क्या है ? अंधेर नगरी चोपट राजा, टके सेर भाजी टके सेर खाजा। यह इस हुकूमत का नक्शा है । इसका जो नतीजा है वह जनता भोग रही है । उत्तर प्रदेश में कांग्रेस की गवर्नमेंट थी । इस गवर्नमेंट ने उसको गिराया । फिर जो बनी उसको इसने गिराया । गवर्नमेंट को गिराना इस सरकार का पेशा हो गया है । इस सरकार को प्रांतीय सरकारों को गिराने से ही फुर्सत नहीं है, तो यह सरकार कैसे उत्थान के कार्य करेगी । इसको तो इसी बात की फिक्र है कि किस तरह से हमारी कुर्सी सलामत रह

[श्री शिव नारायण]

सकती है। देश चाहे जाए जहन्नुम में, इसकी इस सरकार को परवाह नहीं है।

मैं हिसाब आपको बताता हूं। घाघरा नदी को अगर आप बांध दो तो मैं सारे हिन्दुस्तान की चावल की जरूरतें पूरी कर सकता हूं। चार जिले मिल कर, बस्ती, गोरखपुर, देवारियां और आजमगढ़, अगर घाघरा नदी को बांध दिया जाए तो सारे हिन्दुस्तान को चावल खिला सकते हैं, बंगाल को चावल खिला सकते हैं, हमारे यहां काला चावल है। होता है। लेकिन जब उसको पकाया जाता है तो उसमें से बहुत खुशबू आती है। यहां अगर उसको पकाया जाए तो सारे हाउस को उसकी खुशबू जाएगी।

लेकिन दुख की बात यह है कि इस सरकार ने हम को निगलेक्ट किया है। हम शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में पिछड़े हुए हैं, सड़कें हमारे पास नहीं हैं, स्कूल हमारे यहां नहीं हैं। हमारे यहां लड़के मैदान में बैठ कर पढ़ते हैं और बरसात के दिनों में जब वर्षा होती है तो भाग कर अपने गांवों में उनको जाना पड़ता है। यह आलम हैं, यह नक्शा है। हम उस दुखी इलाके से आते हैं, जहां आपको यह नक्शा देखने को मिलता है। मैं प्रधान मंत्री से मांग करता हूं कि वह यहां आएं और हमारी बातों को सुने। अगर वह यहां अब होती तो उनके दिल में दर्द पैदा होता और हमारे लिए कुछ करतीं। मैं आशा करता हूं कि वह अब भी हमारी दुखभरी आवाज सुन रही होंगी और वह यहां आ कर हमारी बातों का जवाब देंगी।

आप बुन्देलखंड के इलाके को देखें। वहां पीने तक के लिए पानी नहीं मिलता है। 25-25 और 50-50 हाथ नीचे जमीन से पानी निकालना पडता है। औरतें रस्सी की सहायता से पानी खींचते-खींचते तबाह हो जाती है। दो घड़ा पानी अगर उनको निकालना होता है तो उनका दम फूल जाता है। शिक्षा, सड़कों, आदि सभी क्षेत्रों में वह इलाका भी बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है।

चार पहाड़ी जिले जो हैं वे भी बहुत पिछड़े हुए हैं। में इलैकशन कम्पेन के सिलसिले में नेनीताल और अल्मोड़ा गया था। वहां की गरीबी को भी मैंने देखा है। वहां ब्राह्मण, ठाकुर आदि लोग भी गरीब हैं और उसी तरह से गरीब हैं जैसे हमारे हरिजन भाई पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में गरीब हैं। मैं समभाव से देखता हूं। सरकार अगर निहायत हमदर्दाना काम करना चाहे तो मैं आश्वासन आपको देता हूं कि आप घाघरा नदी को कन्ट्रोल कर दो, आपको पी एल 480 का अनाज नहीं मंगाना पड़ेगा, आपको अमरीका के सामने बाउल ले कर भीख माँगने के लिए नहीं जाना पड़ेगा।

पूर्वी जिले बहुत पिछड़े हुए हैं। वहां मच्छर हैं, वहां मलेरिया बहुत होता है, तरह तरह के रोग वहां होते हैं। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं कि भगवान इस सरकार को सद्बुद्धि दे और यह सरकार उधर नजर भी करे। जहां तक चौथे प्लान का सम्बन्ध है, टोटली उस इलाके को निगलैक्ट पहले भी किया गया है बड़े-बड़े विद्वान अफसर बैठे हुए हैं। पता नहीं किस तरह से उसको ये इग्नोर कर देते हैं। मैं चेतावनी देना चाहता हूं कि अगर इस तरह से इग्नोर किया जाएगा तो यह सरकार भी इग्नोर हो जाएगी। उत्तर प्रदेश के 85 मेम्बर हैं। अगली बार भी आने की हिम्मत नहीं कर पाएगा, ऐसा नक्शा बनेगा। जो वहां संविद की सरकार बनी है उसको भी भगवान सद्बुद्धि दे और वह हमारी मदद करे। उसको भी मैं बख्शता नहीं हूं। जो शासक का कर्तव्य है उसका उसे पालन करना चाहिये। उसको भी रक्षा करनी चाहिये। यह उसका परम कर्त्तव्य है। इसके विरुद्ध जा कर अगर वह काम करता है तो वह उसका पाप भोगेगा। पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश की तरफ आप समभाव से देखें। वहां कोई काम नहीं हो रहे हैं। बीसवर्ष में भी नहीं हुए हैं। वह दबा हुआ है। आप से हम हमदर्दी की मांग करते हैं। समभाव से आप

हमारी तरफ देखें। जो पंजाब को देते हो, वह हमें भी दो। पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ सौतेला व्यवहार नहीं होना चाहिए। ये लोग हमेशा बने रहें, लेकिन हम इंसाफ और न्याय चाहते हैं। "खूब इंसाफ है तेरी अन्जुमने-नाज में, शीशा झुकता है मुंह चूमने को पैमाने का" हम चाहते हैं कि यह सरकार पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश को नेग्लेक्ट न करे और देश के सब भागों को समभाव से देखे। इस चर्चा का जवाब चाहे श्रीमती सत्पथी दें और चाहे श्री मिर्धा दें, लेकिन हम चाहते हैं कि हमारी मांगें फुलफिल की जायें और पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश को नेग्लेक्ट न किया जाये। वह एक गरीब इलाका है। सरकार उसकी मदद करे। ऐसा करने पर ही सरकार का कल्याण हो सकता है। अगर ये लोग बुद्धिमान हैं, तो समय रहते सचेत हो जायें और ऐसा काम करें, जिस से देश का भला हो।

मैं श्री राजदेव सिंह के कथन का अक्षरशः समर्थन करता हूं।

**श्री शम्भू नाथ** (सैदपुर): सभापति महोदय, अभी माननीय सदस्य, श्री राजदेव सिंह, ने देश के बैकवर्ड एरियाज और विशेषकर पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के चौदह जिलों की स्थिति की तरफ सदन का ध्यान खींचा है। प्लानिंग कमीशन के द्वारा 1955–56 से ले कर आज तक जब भी सर्वेक्षण किया गया है, पिछड़ेपन में उत्तर प्रदेश के 58 जिलों में से 14 पूर्वी जिलों, 4 पहाड़ी जिलों और बुन्देलखंड के 4 जिलों, इन 22 जिलों का नाम सर्वप्रथम रहा है। माननीय सदस्य ने आंकड़े दे कर साबित किया है कि किस तरह से समूचे उत्तर प्रदेश और विशेषतः 14 पूर्वी जिलों की उपेक्षा की गई है।

इस प्रश्न पर इस सदन में बार-बार चर्चा हुई है। 1962 में गाजीपुर जिले के श्री गहमरी ने इस सदन में रोते हुए उस क्षेत्र की दर्दनाक कहानी सुनाई थी। पंडित जी ने उसको सुनने के बाद एक पटेल आयोग बनाया। दुर्भाग्य से उसी साल चीन ने देश पर चढ़ाई की और उस लड़ाई में पटेल आयोग खटाई में पड़ गया। चाहे उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार हो और चाहे सेन्टर की सरकार हो, हम बार-बार इस प्रश्न को ले कर वाद-विवाद करते चले आ रहे हैं। लेकिन ऐसा लगता है कि पटेल आयोग ऐसी जगह फैंक दिया गया है कि अब कभी उस पर किसी की निगाह नहीं जायेगी अब मुझे विश्वास हो गया है कि पटेल आयोग हमेशा के लिए खत्म हो गया है।

अभी माननीय सदस्य ने बताया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के 14 पूर्वी जिलों की आबादी तीन करोड़ है। वहां पर सारा प्रैशर जमीन पर है और 85 फीसदी होल्डिंग्ज अनइकानोमिक हैं। ढाई एकड़ से ज्यादा जमीन किसी के पास नहीं है। तीन करोड़ की आबादी में से एक करोड़ के करीब हरिजन और लैंडलैस लेबरर्ज हैं। गाहे-बगाहे तमाम पार्टियां, कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी, संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी, एजीटेशन करती हैं कि भूमिहीनों को जमीन दी जाये। उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों के लिए यह एक बड़ा भारी सवाल है कि वहां जमीन है नहीं, 85 फीसदी अनइकानोमिक होल्डिंग्ज हैं, बाकी जमीन किसी न किसी तरीके से लोगों ने ले ली है। आज कोई सूरत नहीं है कि उन गरीब हरिजनों और लैंडलैस लेबरर्ज को जमीन मिल सके। मुझे इस बात से खुशी होगी, अगर हमारे एस० एस०पी० के भाई इस सदन में यह एशोरेन्स दें कि अब उत्तर प्रदेश में उनकी सरकार हो गई है, इस लिए अब वे कोशिश करेंगे कि जमीन का समुचित बटवारा किया जाये, जिस के लिए उन्होंने एजीटेशन किया और जेल में गये। लेकिन मुझे उम्मीद है कि न कर पाए हैं और न कर पाएंगे क्योंकि हम ने इसके पहले भी देखा है....

**श्री राम सेवक यादव**: दिल्ली में ले लो, बंगाल में ले लो, बिहार में ले लो जहां तुम्हारी सत्ता है और देवी जी से यहीं दिल्ली में ले लो जहां डा० कर्ण सिंह का फार्म है, श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी का फार्म है और केशवदेव मालवीय का फार्म है, सभी का है, वह पहले ले लो।

**श्री शम्भूनाथ**: तो यह तो लैंडलेस की प्राबलम है। हमारे भाई राजदेव सिंह ने आप के सामने बताया कि हमारे पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के एक आदमी की आमदनी 41 पैसे प्रति दिन है। मैंने आपके सामने यह भी अर्ज किया कि हरिजन और लैंडलेस लेबरर कितने हैं। अभी इन्होंने बताया कि एक टाइम खाने वालों की संख्या 2 करोड़ है, उसमें 90 प्रतिशत हरिजन और लैंडलेस लैबरर्स हैं। सवाल बड़ा अहम है। हमारे यहां इंडस्ट्री नहीं है। हमारे यहां लैन्ड प्राबलम साल्व नहीं हो सकती क्योंकि लैन्ड है नहीं और जो कुछ भी है वह या तो किसी तरीके से चली गई है या चूंकि उत्तर प्रदेश में आए दिन सरकार बदलती हैं तो कोई उम्मीद नहीं है कि जमीन का कोई साल्यूशन हो सकेगा, इसलिए मैं अपने मंत्री महोदय से यह बिनती करूंगा कि यह बड़ा अहम मसला है, जैसा कि अभी आपके सामने कहा गया, हमारे पूर्वी जिलों में इस तरह की बात फैल रही है, लोगों के दिमाग में आ रहा है कि हमारी बराबर 20 वर्षों से उपेक्षा की जा रही है, देश की आजादी के लिए इस हिस्से के लोगों ने सब से ज्यादा कुर्बानी की है और इसी के साथ इस तरह उपेक्षा बरती जा रही है तो उन के दिमाग में यह बात आ रही है कि हमारे हिस्से को अलग कर दिया जाय क्यों कि उत्तर प्रदेश में इस समय राजनैतिक अस्थिरता बराबर फैल रही है जिस का परिणाम यह है कि 1967 से आज तक कोई विकास का काम उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों के लिए नहीं हुआ है और न होने की उम्मीद है। यह बात वहां के लोगों के दिमाग में पैदा हो रही है। लोग चाहते हैं और इस तरह की आवाज बुलन्द कर रहे हैं कि हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश को बाइफरकेट कर दिया जाय, इसका डिवीजन कर दिया जाय तभी हमारा कल्याण हो सकता है क्योंकि अभी तक हमारा कोई कल्याण नहीं हुआ है।

**श्री रामसेवक यादव**: बंटवारे की लड़ाई में इस सरकार का भी कल्याण है क्योंकि कुछ दिन और बच जायेगी।

**श्री शम्भूनाथ**: मैं जमीन के मुताल्लिक कह रहा था कि जमीन आप दे नहीं सकते और दूसरा कोई और तरीका आपके पास है नहीं। तो मैं सरकार से एक बात कहना चाहता हूं, चाहे वह उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार के द्वारा हो चाहे यहां की सरकार के द्वारा हो, मैं तो कहूंगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार नहीं कर सकी है न कर सकेगी, जो मौजूदा सरकार है उस से भी उम्मीद नहीं है, तो यहां की सरकार पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए एक डैवलपमेंट बोर्ड अलग से बनाए। मैं इसलिए चाहता हूं कि 20 वर्षों से प्लान एलौकेशन 60 प्रतिशत हुआ जनसंख्या के हिसाब से और 10 प्रतिशत हुआ रीजनल इम्बलैन्सेज के हिसाब से। 70 प्रतिशत जो प्लान एलौकेशन हुआ अगर उस के आधार पर हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के जो पूर्वी जिले हैं उनको मिले तो इस फोर्थ फाइव ईयर प्लान में हमारे ये 14 जिले बहुत जल्दी तरक्की कर जाएंगे। लेकिन हो क्या रहा है? उलटा हो रहा है। आपको सुन कर ताज्जुब होगा कि प्लानिंग कमीशन ने इन 14 जिलों को बैकवर्ड माना लेकिन जब इन के उत्थान की बात आई तो मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इन 14 जिलों को छोड़ कर अभी के चन्द महीने पहले बदायूं और कुछ दूसरे जिले ले लिए गए..

**श्री राम सेवक यादव**: कौन जिम्मेदार था जब बदायूं और दूसरे जिले लिए गए?

**श्री शम्भूनाथ**: तो यह अन्याय हमारे साथ हो रहा है। हम को डिक्लेयर किया जाता है मोस्ट बैकवर्ड डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स और जब हम को देने का सवाल आता है तो पैसा दूसरी तरफ चला जाता है। अब जिस की सरकार भी हो, मैं उस में नहीं पड़ना चाहता लेकिन ऐसा हो रहा है।

सभापति महोदय, एक बात मुझे और रखनी है। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में शुगर इंडस्ट्री है—महज एक इंडस्ट्री, जिसमें कुछ लोग एम्प्लाएड हैं। इस समय आलम यह है कि जितने शुगर-मेगनेट्स हैं, वे हमारे किसानों को लूट रहे हैं,

आज तक उनका अपट्-डेट पेमेन्ट नहीं हुआ है, सारा पैसा उनके पास पड़ा हुआ है। मैं इस सरकार से और खास कर उत्तर प्रदेश में जो मौजूदा सरकार है, जिसके एस०एस०पी० वाले भी पार्टनर हैं, उनसे अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि शुगर इंडस्ट्री को जल्द से जल्द नेशनलाइज किया जाय, उसके बिना नेशनलाइजेशन के हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश का कल्याण नहीं होगा....

**श्री राम सेवक यादव :** सभापति महोदय, मैं तो यह चाहूंगा कि यह सरकार जो यहां बैठी है, पूरे देश के चीनी उद्योग के राष्ट्रीकरण के लिये एक नीति बनाये, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि ऐसा करने में इन को कौन सी ताकत रोकती है....

**श्री शम्भूनाथ :** चूंकि कुर्सी पर बैठ गये हैं, इसलिये ऐसी बात कह रहे हैं। सभापति महोदय, हमारा समय जा रहा है, हमें अभी हरिजनों और लैण्डलेस लेबरर्स के बारे में कहना है। हमारे देश में हरिजनों और लैण्डलेस लेबरर्स के पास इस समय कोई भी जरियाये-मुआश नहीं है। अगर उनकी हालत को सुधारना है तो कोआपरेटिव बेसिज पर स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज की व्यवस्था करें, ताकि उनको आजीविका मिल सके और उनकी जिन्दगी खुशहाल हो सके।

सभापति महोदय, जैसा मैंने अभी कहा था, अगर इस मौजूदा हालत में हमारे पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के इन 14 बेकवर्ड जिलों का ख्याल नहीं किया गया, तो आज जो भावना उनके मन में पैदा हो रही है, उसका इजहार हमारे दिल्ली शहर में करीब 3 लाख में से 40 हजार लोगों ने 30 अगस्त को एक बहुत बड़ा जलूस निकाल कर दिया था, वे प्रधान मंत्री जी के निवास स्थान पर गये और उनके सामने उन्होंने अपनी बात रखी कि किस तरह से उनकी उपेक्षा की जा रही है और यह खुशी की बात है कि हमारी प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहिबा ने हमारे उन डिमांस्ट्रेटर्स को काफी समय दिया, 45 मिनट से ज्यादा समय देकर उनको सम्बोधित किया और एशोरेंस दिया कि ये 14 जिले जो पिछड़े हुए हैं उन पर अवश्य ध्यान दिया जायगा।

**श्री रणजीत सिंह** (खलीलाबाद) : सभापति जी, मैं उन सदस्यों को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं जिन्होंने इस मामले को उठा कर उत्तर प्रदेश के पिछड़ेपन की तरफ सदन का ध्यान खींचा। बहुत दिनों से यह मामला इस सदन में बार-बार उठ चुका है। जो आंकड़े श्री राजदेव सिंह जी ने आप के सामने रखे, उनसे आपने देख लिया कि देश में जितने भी पुराने पिछड़े हुए इलाके चले आ रहे हैं, आज भी उनमें सब से पिछड़ा हुआ प्रदेश उत्तर प्रदेश है और उत्तर प्रदेश में भी सब से पिछड़े हुए 22 जिले हैं, जब कि देश के सभी भागों में उस प्रकार के जिलों की संख्या केवल 49 मानी गई है। इसका मतलब है कि देश के सारे पिछड़ेपन का 40 फीसदी केवल हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में है, जिसमें से 14 जिले केवल ईस्टर्न यू०पी० के हैं। हमारे लिये यह बड़े शर्म की बात होती है जब हम किसी को उन क्षेत्रों में दिखलाने के लिये ले जाते हैं—ऐसा महसूस होता है कि यह कैसा आजाद देश है, यहां कैसी सरकार है, जहां मनुष्यों की दशा जानवरों से भी बदतर है।

सभापति महोदय, आपको भी बतलाया गया है कि जानवरों के मल में से दाना निकाल कर वहां के लोग खाया करते हैं, ऐसी भीषण गरीबी अभी भी वहां पर है। लेकिन भारत सरकार के चन्द ऐसे विभाग हैं जो ऐसे इलाकों को भी पिछड़ा नहीं मानते। अभी हाल में डेवलपमेंट कमिश्नर, स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री ने अपना एक सर्कुलर भेजा है, जिसमें उन्होंने उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों में से सात जिलों को छांटा है, लेकिन उसमें से उन्होंने बस्ती जैसे पिछड़े जिले की हस्ती को ही मिटा दिया है, कहीं उसका नाम ही नहीं है। बहराइच का कहीं नाम नहीं है, गोरखपुर का कहीं नाम ही नहीं है, देवरिया का कहीं नाम नहीं है, आजमगढ़ का कहीं नाम नहीं है। गोंडा का गलती से या पता नहीं कैसे आ गया। मेरा कहने का मतलब यह है कि इस पिछड़ेपन का जो एक

[श्री रणजीत सिंह]

नतीजा रहा है वह यह भी रहा है कि सरकारी अधिकारियों में विशेषकर ऊंचे सरकारी अधिकारियों में पूर्वी जिलों के लोग नहीं रहे हैं और इस कारण उसकी उपेक्षा होती रही है। आप यही देख लीजिए, उत्तर प्रदेश के पिछले चार चीफ सेक्रेटरी और उसके पहले के लोगों के बारे में मैं नहीं जानता, सबके सब पश्चिम से रहे हैं। इसीलिए ऐटामिक पावर प्लान्ट जाना हुआ तो वह पूरब में नहीं पश्चिम में दिया गया। अभी दिया तो नहीं गया लेकिन उम्मीद दिलाई गई है, वह भी पश्चिम में दिया जा रहा है। उससे जो बिजली होगी, कामन ग्रिड बन जायगा तो सब जगह दी जायगी लेकिन उसके साथ 920 करोड़ रुपये का डेवलपमेंट प्लान है वह बजाय पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और पहाड़ी तथा बुन्देलखंड के जिलों को देने के सब का सब पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में दे दिया गया है। अवहेलना का एक और मैं उदाहरण देता हूं। मेरे जिले में, बस्ति में जिस की आबादी इस समय 37 लाख आंकी जाती है, उत्तर प्रदेश का सब से घनी आबादी वाला जिला. 37 लाख की आबादी वाले उस जिले में चौथी योजना में सड़क बनाने के लिए 35 किलो मीटर की योजना है जब कि जहां पहले ही 1600 किलो मीटर सड़क है, उस मुजफ्फरनगर में 136 किलो मीटर नई सड़क बनाने की योजना है। तो इस प्रकार से उपेक्षा होती है। मैं यह नहीं चाहता हूं कि किसी का हिस्सा काट कर के हम को मिले या हमारी उन्नति किसी की अवनति के ऊपर की जाय। लेकिन जहां पर भी किसी भी प्रदेश का चित्र सामने रखा जाता है तो यह जरूर देखना चाहिए कि वहां कोई क्षेत्रीय असंतुलन न रहे जैसे सारे देश में भी कोई क्षेत्रीय असंतुलन नहीं रहना चाहिए। यह कहा जाता है कि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए हम ने रिहैंड की योजना बनाई। सरकार ने कुछ दिन पहले कहा कि हमारे पास पर्याप्त बिजली है, जब लाइन बिछ जायगी तो गांव-गांव बिजली हो जायगी। एक बार प्रश्न के उत्तर में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने बताया था कि हमारे पास इतनी बिजली है कि अब हम वह बिजली रेलवे को दे रहे हैं। लेकिन अब जब पूछा जा रहा है कि कनेक्शन क्यों नहीं मिलते तो कहा जाता है कि पर्याप्त बिजली हमारे पास नहीं है और केन्द्र हमारी कोई मदद करने को तैयार नहीं है। हम को तो सब से बड़ा ताज्जुब इस बात से होता है कि एक साल के अन्दर तामिलनाडु को 80 करोड़ रुपया मिल गया लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश को 80 पैसे भी यह सरकार नहीं देना चाहती जब कि उत्तर प्रदेश के संसद सदस्यों के बल पर यह सरकार टिकी हुई है। तो मैं तो यह प्रार्थना करूंगा कि अगर कोई अनुदान नहीं देना है तो कम से कम हमारी बिजली तो छोड़ दे यह सरकार, रेलें तो डीजेल और स्टीम पावर से भी चल सकती हैं, जिस बिजली की हमें कमी है वह बिजली हमें वापस कर दे। कई बार प्रधान मंत्री ने अपने भाषणों में कहा, जो दस दस मिनट का भाषण दिया करती हैं, उत्तर प्रदेश में कई बार उनके भाषणों में यह बात आई कि उत्तर प्रदेश इसलिए विकास नहीं कर पाया कि 1962 में चीन ने आक्रमण कर दिया तो विकास का काम ठप हो गया, फिर 1965 में पाकिस्तान ने आक्रमण कर दिया तो सारा विकास रुक गया, तो मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि यह बहाना केवल एक उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए ही था? क्या यह बहाना केवल पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए ही था? अब मुश्किल यह हो जाती है कि वहां की गरीबी का अन्दाज हमारी प्रधान मंत्री को नहीं हो पाता है हालांकि वह वहीं की रहने वाली हैं। यहां पर जो पक्षपात किया जाता है उत्तर प्रदेश के हितों के खिलाफ उसका और एक नमूना मैं आप के सामने पेश करना चाहता हूं। उत्तर प्रदेश के एक मेधावी व्यक्ति पी० एन० सिंह ने जो जर्मनी में एक स्कूटर कारखाने में काम करते थे यहां पर आ कर सरकार के सामने एक योजना रखी कि वह देशी कल पुर्जों से ही, बिना विदेशी कोई चीज

निर्यात किए हुए स्कूटर तैयार कर देंगे, उनको कारखाना बनाने की इजाजत दी जाय, लेकिन उनको इजाजत नहीं दी गई। खैर, खुशी की बात है कि उत्तर प्रदेश की एक बेटी के बेटे को छोटी कार बनाने की इजाजत मिल गई है।

मैं इस सरकार से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वह पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में और कुछ नहीं तो कम से कम फैक्टरी तो लगा दे लेकिन दुख का विषय है कि फैक्टरीज वहां पर न लगाई जाकर हरियाणा में ले जाई जा रही हैं।

सभापति महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री महोदया को वहां की गरीबी का अंदाज नहीं लग पाता है हालांकि वह दौरे बहुत करती हैं, क्योंकि जब प्रधान मंत्री जाती हैं तो महीनों पहले से लोग उसकी तैयारी करते हैं। वहां के लोग सोचते हैं कि भाई हम चूंकि प्रधान मंत्री के सम्मुख जा रहे हैं इसलिए जिस गरीब के पैर में जूता नहीं होता है वह दूसरे का मांग कर पहन लेता है और फिर जाता है, कपड़े धोकर जाता है, गरज यह कि अपने सब से सुन्दर वेश में वह प्रधान मंत्री के सम्मुख जाता है। उसे देख कर प्रधान मंत्री को वास्तविक स्थिति का अंदाजा नहीं लग पाता है और प्रधान मंत्री समझती हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश का बड़ा विकास हो गया है। मैं खुले हृदय से बिना किसी राजनीतिक कारण के श्रीमती नन्दिनी सत्पथी को अपने इलाके में आने के लिए निमंत्रित करता हूं कि और वहां आने के बाद उनको वास्तविक स्थिति का सही अंदाजा लग सकेगा। जब वह वहां के धूल धूसरित क्षेत्रों में घूमेगी, वहां की धूल फांकेंगी तब उन्हें पता चलेगा कि पिछड़ापन किस को कहते हैं और उनको भी शर्म आयेगी। कुछ उनको शर्म इस बात की भी आयेगी कि आज वह उस सरकार का समर्थन कर रही हैं जोकि इस सब के लिए जिम्मेदार है।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी** (बलरामपुर) : कम से कम वह एक सुन्दर कहानी तो जरूर लिख देंगी।

**श्री रणजीत सिंह** : अन्त में मैं इतना कहना चाहूंगा कि धन की धारा उलटी बहती है **मनी फ्लोज इन दी रिवर्स डाइरेक्शन**, और जितनी भी चीजें हैं सब की धारा हाएर पोल से नीचे पोल की तरफ चलती है जैसे कि बिजली और पानी के लिए कह सकते हैं लेकिन धन एक ऐसी चीज है जिसकी धारा उलटी बहती है। आप एक प्रगतिशील इलाके को एक पिछड़े इलाके के साथ बांध कर यदि प्रगति करना चाहेंगे तो पिछड़ा इलाका और गरीब होता चला जायगा और जो आगे बढ़ा हुआ इलाका है वह और भी अमीर होता चला जायगा। अगर आप भारत का नक्शा उठा कर देखेंगे तो पायेंगे कि जहां पंजाब आगे बढ़ता चला जा रहा है वहां उसकी बगल का हरियाणा गरीब होता चला जा रहा है लेकिन जब से हरियाणा अलग हो गया तब से वह प्रगति कर रहा है। बाकी यह बात दूसरी है कि वह जो उनका एलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन प्रोग्राम है उसमें प्रोपेगैंडा ज्यादा है और बिजली की रोशनी कम है।

आज उत्तर प्रदेश इतना बड़ा प्रदेश है लेकिन फिर भी कोई उसके बंटवारे की मांग हम नहीं उठा रहे हैं लेकिन यह मांग जरूर उठा रहे हैं कि इस असन्तुलन को समाप्त करने के लिए इस उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों को अर्थात् इस पिछड़े प्रदेश को पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश के विकसित क्षेत्र के साथ मिला कर यदि आप प्रगति करना चाहते हैं तो उसका एक ही तरीका है कि उसके लिए एक अलग डेवलपमेंट बोर्ड बनाया जाय। उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों के लिए एक अलग बोर्ड बनाये, बुन्देलखंड के लिए एक अलग बोर्ड बनायें और पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के लिए अलग बोर्ड बनायें। लेकिन जब यह बोर्ड आप बनाते हैं तो उस में धन केन्द्रीय सरकार से जाना चाहिए और केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपने माथे पर से यह कलंक धो डालना चाहिए जोकि उस

[श्री रणजीत सिंह]

के लगा हुआ है । इससे बढ़ कर कलंक की बात और क्या हो सकती है कि पिछले 23 वर्षों से हालांकि वह शासन करते आये हैं और उत्तर प्रदेश से ही प्रधान मंत्री बनते आये हैं लेकिन तो भी पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में इतना पिछड़ापन बाकी है ।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि मेरे मित्र जोकि शासक कांग्रेस दल में हैं और चूंकि वह इस से पीड़ित हैं इसलिए उन्होंने इस विषय को आज यहां पर उठाया है उनसे मेरी यह गुजारिश है कि महज चिल्लाने से या रोने धोने से कुछ नहीं होने वाला है । यह सरकार लाठी की भाषा समझती है और लाठी न हो तो कम से कम उसे आंख तो दिखाई जाय, अगर काटा न जा सके तो कम से कम फुफकार तो मार ही दी जाय और फुफकार मार कर देखो तो तुम को सब कुछ मिलेगा ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Janeshwar Misra.

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai) : Sir, now that there are only five or six minutes to six o' clock, please do not adjourn the House at six o' clock because this discussion is under rule 193 and there are already many incomplete discussions under rule 193 pending.

**श्री रामसेवक यादव** (बाराबंकी) : सभापति महोदय, इस पर विचार के लिए समय और बढ़ा दिया जाय । यह बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है । यह केवल उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों का ही नहीं अपितु देश के सभी पिछड़े प्रदेशों का मामला है इसलिए इस पर एक घंटे का समय बढ़ा दिया जाय ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Yes, if the House is in favour of sitting for another hour.

**श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र** (फूलपुर) : सभापति महोदय, ऐसे तो सारा देश ही पिछड़ा हुआ है और पिछड़ा इसलिए है कि इस सरकार की देश के लिए जो योजना वाली नीति रही है वह सारी दोषपूर्ण थी ।

उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में खास तौर से अभी चर्चा करते हुए एक, दो लोगों ने छींटाकशी की कि उत्तर प्रदेश ने देश को तीन प्रधान मंत्री दिये । मेरा यह खयाल है कि उत्तर प्रदेश ने न केवल प्रधान मंत्री दिया है बल्कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान के रेलवे स्टेशनों पर कुली दिया है, सारे हिन्दुस्तान को चपरासी दिया है । इस सदन को अगर उत्तर प्रदेश के लोगों ने प्रधान मंत्री दिया है तो इस सदन में जितने चपरासी हैं, आप देख लीजिये सभी के सभी उत्तर प्रदेश के हैं । यह बहुत ही बड़ी विडम्बना है। ऐसा लगता है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के राजनीतिक कमल के फूल की खेती करते हैं जिसमें एक कमल खिलता है, पहले कमल खिला करते थे अब कमलिनी खिल रही है, और उसके नीचे गरीबी, दुःख, परेशानी और रोग का अपार दलदल है । उसको आप ऐसा मत समझिएगा, गोबर वाले दाने की बात तो इन लोगों ने कही ही है, कभी आप बनारस के मणिकर्णिका घाट पर जायें तो देखेंगे कि वहां गायें घूमती रहती हैं । इसलिये कि वहां जो लाशें जलती हैं उनमें से अधजली लाशें खाने में ज्यादा सोंधी होती हैं और वह उन गायों का चारा है । जहां गाय आदमी की लाश खाती हैं, जहां पर आदमी जिस आम को जूठा कर के फेंक देते हैं उसकी गुठली को निकाल कर और रोटी बना कर खाते हैं, बैल के गोबर का दाना निकाल कर उसकी रोटी खाते हैं, इसका दोषी आखिर कौन है ? यह हम को सोचना पड़ेगा ।

यह बहस छिड़ी, और पिछले साल डेढ़ साल से छिड़ रही है, जब उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री और दिल्ली के प्रधान मंत्री में राजनीतिक टकराव हुआ चन्द्रभानु गुप्त के जमाने से । जब यह बहस छिड़ी तो गुप्त साहब ने कह दिया कि दिल्ली उत्तर प्रदेश की तरक्की में बाधा दे रहा है और दिल्ली वाली ने कहा

दिया कि लखनऊ उत्तर प्रदेश की तरक्की में बाधा बन रहा है। इस तरह से बराबर चल रहा है। आज मैं यह चाहता था कि प्रधान मंत्री यहां होती और वह एक-एक कारण गिनाती कि उत्तर प्रदेश की लखनऊ वाली सरकार ने इस इस तरह से उत्तर प्रदेश की तरक्की में बाधा पहुंचाई है। यह सच है कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान के राजनेताओं ने उत्तर प्रदेश के लोगों को प्रधान मंत्री का एक गुड्डा या गुड़िया दे दी, और उसके बाद विकास की जितनी चीजे थीं झपट्टा मार नीति चला कर उत्तर प्रदेश को सारे हिन्दुस्तान की दौलत से निकाल कर खींच लिया है। उन्हें इस को गिनना चाहिये। मैं तो चाहता हूं कि आबादी के हिसाब से सड़कें बनें, आबादी के हिसाब से रेलें हों, आबादी के हिसाब से स्कूल, आबादी के हिसाब से दवा और अस्पताल हों। उत्तर प्रदेश में कितने अस्पताल बने हैं अगर इसकी जांच कर के कोई रिपोर्ट बनेगी तो पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश की कितनी बुरी हालत होगी, इसका आप अन्दाजा नहीं लगा सकते हैं। मैं जिस क्षेत्र से आता हूं, उसमें पहले प्रधान मंत्री रहा करते थे। वहां एक भी सड़क नहीं है, कायदे से एक भी स्कूल में छप्पर नहीं है, पूरे फूलपुर के गंगाघर इलाके में रेलवे स्टेशन पर वेटिंग रूम नहीं है। आखिर वह कहां बन कर जाता है, किस जगह पर बनता है। आखिर यह पैसा जा कहां रहा है यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। अभी भी वहां जाने पर लोग यह सवाल करते हैं।

इन सारी बातों के होते हुए उत्तर प्रदेश की तरक्की अकेले इसी से नहीं हो जायेगी कि प्रधान मंत्री या नन्दिनी जी कुछ पैसा दे देंगी लखनऊ को। सच तो यह है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के जो लोग इस समय राजनीति चला रहे हैं उनका मन और मिजाज इतना गन्दा हो गया है, खास तौर से ताकतवाली राजनीति चलाने वाले जो लोग हैं, जिसका ठिकाना नहीं है। आप देखेंगे कि आज से पच्चीस साल पहले उत्तर प्रदेश के जो लोग हिन्दुस्तान के नेता थे उन के बेटे और बेटियां सारे हिन्दुस्तान के फिर से नेता बन गई। किसी दूसरे सूबे में आप यह रोग कम पायेंगे। ऐसा नहीं है कि राजेन्द्र बाबू का बेटा राष्ट्रपति बनने की ख्वाहिश करता हो, जाकिर हुसेन का बेटा ऐसा करता हो या जगजीवन राम का बेटा ऐसा करता हो अथवा कामराज का बेटा ऐसा करता हो, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश से जो निकला... (**व्यवधान**)

**एक माननीय सदस्य** : कामराज तो अविवाहित हैं।

**श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र** : गांधीजी के भी बेटे थे। उन्होंने भी राजनीति में कोई हविस नहीं की। लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश की राजनीति में जो कोई निकला है, प्रधान मंत्री या मालिक बना है, उसके बेटे बेटियां क्या करती हैं ? यह जनतन्त्र है ? क्या यहां पर आप विरासत चलाना चाहते हैं ? यह कैसे चल सकता है ? मैंने एक दिन यह बात छेड़ी थी। मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहता। इलाहाबाद के एक नेता हैं और आप की पार्टी के जनरल सेक्रेट्री हैं। उनका बेटा केवल पन्द्रह महीने पहले वकालत पास किये हुए है, बी. आई सी. का, जो पहले मूंदड़ा वाली कम्पनी थी, सरकारी वकील बन गया है। कहना मैं नहीं चाहता था, प्रधान मंत्री जब आनन्द भवन का दान करने गई तब वहां तीन दिन तक रहीं। एम. आर. शेरवानी के यहां दावत खाने के लिये गई। शेरवानी साहब ने उनकी सोनिया बहू को एक हार दिया, और उसके तीन दिन बाद शेरवानी साहब को कारवन राड फैक्ट्री का लाइसेन्स दिया गया (**व्यवधान**) मैं देश के पिछड़ेपन का बखान कर रहा हूं।

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : This should not be allowed. I strongly protest against it. He is so irrelevant. It must be expunged.

**श्री रामसेवक यादव** : इनको प्रोटेस्ट करने दीजिये। इसमें कोई ऐसी चीज नहीं है जो डीसेंसी के खिलाफ हो।

**18 hrs.**

SHRI K. N. TIWARY (Bettiah) : I requested you at that time also that if any Member wants to bring any charge, he must give notice.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please resume your seat.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Would you allow him to say all this ?

**श्री तुलशी दास जाधव** (बारामती) : हाउस में डिगनिटी कायम रहे, इस वास्ते रूल्ज बने हुए हैं । बात करने का कोई तरीका भी होता है और उसके बारे में रूल्ज बने हुए हैं।

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : You must discourage this tendency in the House, Sir. We will not allow anybody to abuse our leaders here. गाली को हम एलाऊ नहीं कर सकते हैं ।

SHRI RANJEET SINGH : Is Sonia your leader ?

**श्री राम सेवक यादव** : खुशामद को आप एनकरेज करते हैं ?

**श्री रणधीर सिंह** : बेहूदगी जो यहां होती है, जो गालियां दी जाती हैं. उसको हम बर-दाश्त नहीं कर सकते हैं ।

**श्री तुलशी दास जाधव** : इतने बड़े हाउस में जब आपस में हम बोलते हैं तो किसी का नाम ले कर छोटी-छोटी बातों को ले कर और किसी को बदनाम करने का प्रयत्न करना ठीक नहीं है । प्राइम मिनिस्टर कहां गई, क्या किया इसका मतलब यह है कि एक इंडिविजुअल को ले कर ये पालिटिक्स अपना चलाना चाहते हैं—

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no point of order. Please resume your seat.

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH: Point of order, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : What is the point of order ?

**श्री तुलशी दास जाधव** : आप मेरी बात तो सुन लें ।

**श्री राम सेवक यादव** ; अपने लीडर की खुशामद करना यही इनकी राजनीति है ।

**श्री रणधीर सिंह** : हम अपने लीडर की करेंगे । अगर ये उसको गाली देंगे तो मैं पचास गालियां दूंगा इनको । आप इनको कंट्रोल करें। कोई लिमिट तो होनी चाहिये ।

**श्री तुलशी दास जाधव** : मैं यह कह रहा था कि पार्लियामेंट में कोई बात करनी है किसी इंडिविजुअल का नाम ले कर और छोटी-छोटी बातों को उठाना है उसके घर की बात को ले कर तो यह ठीक नहीं है । प्राइम मिनिस्टर की एस० एस०पी० वाले बार-बार बात करते हैं । बाकी सब पालिटिक छोड़ कर बार-बार यह जो घराना, नेहरू घराना की बात करते हैं, यह बड़ी बुरी बात है और इस तरह की बातें करना ठीक नहीं है ।

**सभापति महोदय** : आप बैठिये । कोई प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर नहीं है । श्री शम्भू नाथ ।

**श्री शम्भू नाथ** : मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है । इन्होंने प्राइम मिनिस्टर का नाम लिया । उस पर हमें काई विरोध नहीं है । जहां तक दूसरा नाम लिया इन्होंने उसके बारे में मेरा आप से अनुरोध है कि वह नाम रिकार्ड में से एक्सपंज किया जाए ।

**श्री रणधीर सिंह** : सारा एक्सपंज किया जाए । सारी बातें गलत हैं । सब एक्सपंज होनी चाहियें । अगर फिर कहेंगे तो हम इनको बोलने नहीं देंगे ।

**श्री राम सेवक यादव** : क्या किसी मेम्बर को यह कहने का हक है कि हम बोलने नहीं देंगे ।

**श्री रणधीर सिंह** : नहीं बोलने देंगे । गालियां सुनने के लिए हम नहीं आए हैं ।

अगर गालियां दी जाएंगी तो हम भी गालियां देंगे। श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी हैं, श्री लिमये हैं, हमारे कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के लीडर हैं, हम उनकी इज्जत करते हैं। लेकिन ये जो गालियां देते हैं, इसको हम टालरेट नहीं करेंगे।

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am conducting the proceedings. Please resume your seat.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : That is all right. You must control them. We respect you. But we will not tolerate all this.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please resume your seat now.

Mr. Misra.

SHRI DWAIPAYAN SEN (Katwa) : You should give your ruling about the expunction, Sir.

SHRI RANJEET SINGH : It may be bad, but it does not require expunction.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is nothing which needs to be expunged.

**श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र** : सभापति महोदय, मैं जान-बूझ कर यह बता रहा था कि उत्तर प्रदेश में जो लोग राजनेता हैं, और जो खासकर ताकत की राजनीति करते हैं, वे भाई-भतीजावाद के चक्कर में इतना फंस गये हैं कि प्रदेश की प्रगति रुक गई है।

जब मैंने प्रधान मंत्री का नाम लिया है, तो अब भी मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर उत्तर प्रदेश से प्रधान मंत्री का ओहदा नहीं हटाया गया, तो उत्तर प्रदेश की तरक्की नहीं होने वाली है। उत्तर प्रदेश की तरक्की के लिए यह जरूरी हो गया है कि प्रधान मंत्री बिहार का बने, या तामिलनाडू का, या हरियाणा के चौधरी रणधीर सिंह बनें। (**व्यवधान**) उत्तर प्रदेश में जो लोग बहुत दिनों से राजनीति में रहे हैं, उनका दिमाग थोड़ा सामन्ती होता है, वे खर्चीले दिमाग के होते हैं। जब श्री चन्द्रभानु गुप्त उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री थे, तो श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने उत्तर प्रदेश का दस दिन का दौरा किया। इस बारे में श्री चन्द्रभान गुप्त ने एक बयान में कहा कि दस दिन के दौरे पर चार लाख रुपये खर्च हुए। एक दिन में चालीस हजार रुपये पड़ते हैं। यह कोई मामूली रकम नहीं है। हम तो यहां तक कहने के लिए तैयार हैं कि अगर उत्तर प्रदेश से प्रधान मंत्री का दौरा खत्म कर दिया जाये, तो उत्तर प्रदेश में नहरें, सड़कें और ट्यूबवैल बन जायेंगे। चालीस हजार रुपये में दो ट्यूबवैल बनते हैं। चालीस हजार रु० में बीस बीघे का खेत खरीदा जाता है। चौधरी साहब फिर कहेंगे कि मैंने कोई असंसदीय बात कही है, लेकिन अगर हम कहें कि प्रधान मंत्री रोज बीस बीघा खेत चर जाती हैं, तो क्या हम कोई गलती करेंगे—वह रोज दो ट्यूबवैल का पानी साफ कर जाती हैं, तो क्या उसमें कोई गलती होगी ? हम उन की इज्जत करते हैं, लेकिन यह फिजूलखर्ची क्यों ?

यहां पर मेजर रणजीत सिंह बैठे हुए हैं। इनके यहां बस्ती जिले के कलेक्टर की कोठी पचास बीघे में बन रही है, जहां एक मोटर-गेराज लेने के लिए बीस रुपया महीना किराया दिया जाता है। फिजूलखर्ची नीचे से लेकर ऊपर तक, उत्तर प्रदेश की नौकरशाही से ले कर हिन्दुस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री तक, फैली हुई है।

अगर यह संसद् उत्तर प्रदेश की तरक्की कराना चाहती है, तो वह मेहरबानी कर के प्रधान मंत्री का पद किसी दूसरे सूबे में दे दे, ताकि कमल भी दूसरे सूबे में चला जाये और उसके साथ जो कीचड़ रहता है, जो गन्दगी और गरीबी रहती है, वह भी किसी दूसरे सूबे में चली जाये।

जब पहली मर्तबा अंग्रेज यहां आया, तो वह बम्बई, कलकत्ता और मद्रास के समुद्री किनारे पर उतरा। उतरने के साथ-साथ उसने उन इलाकों के लोगों की तरक्की के लिए रास्ता बनाया। इस तरह उन लोगों को अपनी

[श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र]

तरक्की का चस्का लग गया। बेचारे इन मध्य प्रदेश वालों को, चाहे वे उत्तर प्रदेश के हों या मध्य प्रदेश या राजस्थान के, तरक्की का चस्का नहीं लगा। आजादी मिलने के बाद भी उन्हें तरक्की का चस्का दिखाने की जगह ओहदे का चस्का दिखा दिया गया। और राजनीति में जिसको ओहदे का रोग हो जाता है, वह अपनी जनता की तरक्की नहीं किया करता है। इसलिए मैं इस सदन से बार-बार कहूंगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश की तरक्की के लिए, वहां पर बढ़िया समाजवाद स्थापित करने के लिए, वहां की गरीबी को खत्म करने के लिये और एक बेहतर जिन्दगी देने के लिए यह बहुत जरूरी है कि उत्तर प्रदेश से प्रधान मंत्री के ओहदे को खत्म कर दिया जाये।

मैं उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार और जनता से भी कहूंगा कि अगर उत्तर प्रदेश की तरक्की में दिल्ली बाधक रहा है—अगर उसने सूखे, अकाल, बाढ़ और बरसात के सवाल को लेकर उत्तर प्रदेश को पूरा पैसा नहीं दिया है; यह सवाल हमेशा उठाया गया है कि किसी दूसरे सूबे को 14 करोड़ रुपया दिया गया है, तो उत्तर प्रदेश को डेढ़ करोड़ रु० यह बहस कई बार छिड़ी है। उन दूसरे सूबे वालों से हम को जलन नहीं है। उन्हें 14 की जगह 20 करोड़ मिल जाय, हम खुश होंगे। वह भी हमारे देश के हिस्से हैं। लेकिन हम इतना जरूर कहेंगे कि केवल राजनैतिक दबाव में आ कर ऐसा किया जाय यह ठीक नहीं है और उत्तर प्रदेश के लोग अपनी दिल्ली की गद्दी बचाने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश की तरक्की को नजरअन्दाज करते हैं तो उत्तर प्रदेश की जनता और उत्तर प्रदेश की गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश की तरक्की के लिए और कोई मंसूबा बनाए और दिल्ली की सरकार कोई मदद नहीं करती है तो ऐसा रास्ता तय करे कि किस तरह से दिल्ली की सरकार को ठीक किया जा सकता है।

**श्री क० ना० तिवारी**: सभापति महोदय, यह जो जिले या देश के हिस्से पिछड़े हुए हैं उसकी चर्चा हम लोग कर रहे हैं। यह ठीक कहा किसी ने कि अच्छा होता कि वित्त मंत्री यहां रहते क्योंकि यह वित्त से सम्बन्ध रखता है उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी हिस्से के बारे में जो बात कही गई वह हमारा पड़ोसी प्रान्त है और हमार जिले से वह लगा हुआ है। करीब-करीब वही हालत हमारे उत्तर बिहार की भी है। बिहार दो हिस्सों में बटा है—उत्तर और दक्षिण। हम उत्तर बिहार से आते हैं। उत्तर बिहार की भी करीब-करीब वही हालत है। हमारे यहां कोई इंडस्ट्री नहीं। सिवाय चीनी के उद्योग को छोड़ कर छोटे उद्योग भी हमारे यहां नहीं हैं। बड़ा उद्योग केवल एक बरौनी में है और दूसरी जगह नहीं है। इसलिए हमारे यहां से मांग हुई उत्तर बिहार से कि हमारा अलग डेवलपमेंट बोर्ड बनाया जाय। वहां से सभी पार्टियों के चाहे वह कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी हो, एस० एस०पी० हो, कांग्रेस हो सभी के नेताओं ने मिल कर के एक मेमोरेंडम दिया सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट को और वह सभा के पटल पर भी रखा गया। लेकिन आज तक वहां डेवलपमेंट बोर्ड नहीं बना। हम एक निवेदन करना चाहते हैं सरकार से कि वह बिहार सरकार को आदेश दे कि समय रहते बिहार गवर्नमेंट वहां डेवलपमेंट बोर्ड बनाए। यह बात कही जाती है कि बिहार में बड़े-बड़े उद्योग जैसे बोकारो है, हटिया है इसमें काफी पूंजी सरकार की लगी हुई है। बात सही है लेकिन इससे जो फायदा होना चाहिए बिहार को वह नहीं हो रहा है, उसका पिछड़ापन दूर नहीं हो रहा है। वह चूंकि दो हिस्सों में है, गंगा बीच में उसको बाँट देती है—उत्तरी भाग और दक्षिणी भाग, तो उत्तरी भाग जो केवल कृषि-प्रधान रह गया है और वहां कोई उद्योग नहीं है इस वजह से हर दृष्टि से वह पिछड़ा हुआ है और जब तक वहां उद्योग नहीं बढ़ेंगे तब तक वहां का पिछड़ापन नहीं जायगा। इस पचड़े में मैं नहीं जाना चाहता कि लोगों

को रोजगार कैसे मिलेगा या पिछड़ापन कैसे दूर होगा। लेकिन मेरी अपनी धारणा है कि पिछड़ापन किसी भी देश का या देश के किसी भी भाग का तब तक नहीं दूर होगा जब तक वहां इंडस्ट्री नहीं बढ़े, तब तक वहां की आर्थिक स्थिति में कोई सुधार नहीं होता। केवल जमीन के ऊपर बोझ लादते जाना और उसी से समझ लेना कि हम जमीन का बटवार कर देंगे तो हमारा पिछड़ापन दूर हो जायगा, अगर यह बात होती तो हम समझते हैं कि जो हालत आज हमारे देश की है वह करीब पचास या सौ वर्ष पहले अमेरिका की थी और इतना ही दबाव वहां जमीन पर था। लेकिन जब इंडस्ट्री बढ़ी तो दबाव जमीन पर छः परसेन्ट रह गया और बाकी सभी लोगों को एम्प्लायमेंट मिला, वह लोग इंडस्ट्री में चले गए। इस तरह से देश के बहुत से हिस्से हैं जहां पिछड़ापन है। बराबर डेवलपमेंट हमारा नहीं हुआ है। बहुत ही ऊबड़खाबड़ ऊंचा नीचा डेवलपमेंट हुआ है और इसकी वजह सब से बड़ी यह है कि हमारा प्लानिंग इतना डिफेक्टिव है, मिसाल के लिए मैं एक बात कह दूं, प्लानिंग कमीशन के साथ हमेशा यह सवाल उठता रहता है कि हमारे शहरों के अन्दर जो बहुत खराब हिस्से हैं, स्लम एरिया है, उसको खत्म करना चाहिये, झुग्गी-झोपड़ी का सवाल उठता है, लेबर का सवाल उठता है, लेकिन देहाती क्षेत्र के लिये—यह सरकार जो इस बात की हामी भरती है कि हम गांधी जी के रास्ते पर चलते हैं और गांधी जी हमेशा इस बात को कहते थे कि हिन्दुस्तान की आत्मा देहातों में रहती है—देहाती क्षेत्रों के स्लम के लिये क्या आप कभी विचार करते हैं ? मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि देहातों में स्लम एरियाज कितने हैं। नन्दिनी सत्पथी जी उड़ीसा से आती हैं, उड़ीसा की हालत भी पिछड़ेपन में वैसी ही है, जैसी बिहार और ईस्टर्न यू०पी० की है, इस लिये मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इन क्षेत्रों के स्लम एरियाज के इम्प्रूवमेंट के लिये आप क्या कर रहे हैं ? आज जो रुपया राज्यों को देहाती क्षेत्रों के लिये दिया जाता है, वह उनके जनरल बजट में चला जाता है। चीफ मिनिस्टर्ज कहते हैं कि हम इस को उनके डेवलपमेंट के लिये ईयर-मार्क नहीं करेंगे, हम जैसे चाहेंगे वैसे खर्च करेंगे—इस तरह से बात नहीं चल सकती। में इस गवर्नमेंट को आगाह करना चाहता हूं—अगर आप उस हालत से बचना चाहते हैं जो आज बंगाल में पैदा हो रही है, अन्य प्रान्तों में पैदा हो रही है, तो आप इस बात को समझ लीजिये कि अगर आप ने हर हिस्से का डेवेलपमेंट नहीं किया, इंडस्ट्रीज नहीं बढ़ाई, लेबर अनरेस्ट और लेबर आर्गेनिजेशन्ज से डरते रहे, किसानों से नहीं डरे तो देख लीजिये सामने दीवार पर क्या लिखा है। आज यहां जितने लोग आते हैं, उनमें सब से बड़ी संख्या देहातों से आनेवालों की है, अगर आपने देहात के मसले को हल करना शुरू नहीं किया, उस पर विचार करना शुरू नहीं किया, तो आज जिस परिस्थिति में आप हैं, उस परिस्थिति में नहीं रह सकेंगे।

अन्त में एक बात कह कर समाप्त करूंगा। मेरा जिला चम्पारन है, वहां पर गण्डक योजना चल रही है, अगर उसको ही आप पूरा कर दें तो हमारे यहां की पैदावार 29 लाख टन हो जायगी, जिससे बिहार का जो 12 लाख टन का डैफिसिट है, वह पूरा हो जायगा, और हम सरप्लस स्टेट हो जायेंगे, सारे बिहार को खिलायेंगे और दूसरे जो डैफिसिट एरियाज हैं उनको भेज सकेंगे। इसलिये मेरा अनुरोध है कि उस को जल्द पूरा कराने की कृपा कीजिये, जिससे कई लाख एकड़ जमीन पटेगी और खेती की पैदावार बढ़ेगी।

SHRI G. KUCHELAR (Vellore) : I thank you for the opportunity given to me to take part in this debate.

I have to say that there is only one district in my State, Tamil Nadu, that has been included in the list approved by the Centre while there are about four districts which are very backward and need development badly. These are Tirunelveli, Ramnad, Dharmapuri and North Arcot districts. No action is being taken either by the State or the Centre to initiate any

[Shri G. Kuchelar]

development schemes there either through the BDO organisation or the Panchayats etc. Because of paucity of funds, we are unable to meet the expenditure for the purpose of developing these backward areas.

In Tirunelveli, there are no irrigation facilities. There has been a proposal or project called the Ohenakal project which was sponsored since the days when the British were here. But it has not been taken up even later on by the then ruling party there namely, the present Congress(0). Thus this area remains neglected. Not even a single part of these districts has been taken up for development.

The people of Tirunelveli District have to go to Madras or some other nearby district for their daily livelihood, and they have even come to Delhi to do house-hold work here. This shows how deplorable their condition is. Similarly, in the Dharmapuri area there is neither any industry nor irrigation. So, the people are hard put to it as they cannot find any means of livelihood. In my own District of North Arcot, there is a river called Palaru which means a river yielding milk. It is only in name. There is no milk, nor even any water available in the area. Of course we get a lot of sand, but that is also of no use. Hence, no proper cultivation is possible in the entire district. Many Dam works like 'Marethana' Bandanapalli, Melpath in North Arcot district are pending in the state for want of funds.

The State Government has submitted a scheme to the Centre for a sub-soil water reservoir and requested sufficient funds for the same, but I do not know whether it has been considered by the Centre so far.

I give my appreciation and thanks to the Central Government for having considered a small scheme of survey costing Rs. 45 lakhs in North Arcot, Chingleput and Tanjore Districts. I have, however, to point out that the entire State of Tamil Nadu has to depend upon the paddy produced in Tanjore District alone, because there are no irrigation facilities available in the other districts nor industrial development.

In order to raise funds for development purposes, a lottery ticket scheme was sponsored by our late Anna, the former Chief Minister. It has been going on regularly without complaints and the money is being used for development of our State, but I am surprised to note that the Railway Minister, Nandaji is opposing the sale of these tickets at Railway Stations. If co-operation is not extended by the Centre to the State over such a small matter, I wonder how the State development schemes can be implemented successfully. The great saint Tiruvalluvar has said :

*'Eattalum Kattalum vahuttalum*
*vahuttapin Aatralumy valladu*
*arasu.'*

That means that only that Government will earn a good name which knows how to tap the resources, divide them equally among the various sections of the people and spend the money properly for the benefit of the people.

I hope that the Central Government would extend their financial help to the Tamil Nadu State for implementing schemes which will benefit such backward areas.

**श्री झारखण्डे राय** (घोसी) : माननीय, समस्त विश्व में जितने उन्नत देश हैं उनमें भारत ही एक पिछड़ा हुआ देश है । भारतवर्ष के सब से प्रमुख पिछड़े प्रदेशों में उत्तर प्रदेश की भी गिनती है । हमारे देश के 58 पिछड़े जिलों में से यू०पी० के 22 जिले है जिनमें उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वांचल के हीं 14 जिले हैं । यह हमारी स्थिति है । इसका पिछड़ पन इसी तथ्य से प्रकट हो जाता है कि राज्य में कोई विकसित जिला नहीं है । कोई भी ऐसा जिला नहीं है जिसको कि विकसित कहा जा सके ।

हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के तीन प्रमुख क्षेत्र हैं जोकि पिछड़े कहे जाते हैं, पूर्वांचल, बुन्देलखंड

और पर्वतीय क्षेत्र । मैं अपने सुझावों द्वारा ही अपनी बात रखना चाहूंगा । पूर्वांचल के 14 जिले और बिहार के पश्चिमांचल के कुछ जिलों को मिला कर वह एक प्रदेश बनाया जाय । अब हमें इस बात का विश्वास नहीं है कि मौजूदा हालत रहते हुए और उसकी पोषक सरकार के रहते हुए हमारे पूर्वांचल का समुचित विकास हो सकता है । इसके लिए जरूरी है कि समस्त हिन्दी भाषा भाषी भारत के पुनर्विभाजन के लिए एक दूसरा पुनर्सीमन आयोग स्थापित कीजिये ।

जितनी भी परती जमीन है वह सारी बंजर जमीन चाहे वह जंगल की जमीन के नाम पर खाली पड़ी जमीन हो और साथ ही बड़े-बड़े फार्मों को जब्त करके सब जमीन भूमिहीनों और हरिजनों में बांटी जाय ।

आजमगढ़ गाजीपुर, बलिया, जौनपुर के क्षेत्र में चीनी मिलें और पूरे अंचल में हड्डी, शीशा, चमड़ा आदि के बड़े उद्योग पब्लिक सैक्टर में खोले जायं ।

हैंडलूम और पावरलूम जो वहां के परम्परागत उद्योग रहे हैं उनके विकास के लिए समुचित कार्यवाही की जाय और उनको पूंजीपतियों की चोट से बचाया जाय ।

नारायणी–सरयू–राप्ती की बृहद नदी घाटी योजना बनाई जाय जिससे पूर्वांचल में विद्युत और नहरों का जाल बिछाया जा सके । केवल इसी तरह पूर्वांचल का विकास हो सकता और इसके अलावा और कोई रास्ता नहीं है ।

बाढ़ नियंत्रण योजना प्रभावी ढंग से लागू की जाय । बाढ़ क्षेत्र के सभी गांवों की सतह ऊंची की जाय । बाढ़ के कारण जो गांव बह जाते हैं तो उन गांवों की सतह को ऊंचा करने का काम जो अधूरा पड़ा हो उसे तत्काल पूरा किया जाय ।

तीन योजनाओं के बाद भी देश में सड़कों का जाल बिछाने का काम पूरा नहीं हो पाया है इसलिए यह सड़कों का जाल पूर्वांचल में बिछाया जाय ।

विशाल जलमाण्डम् (रिजरवायर) के निर्माण हों तथा बरसाती पानी को रोक कर उसे उपयोगी काम में लाया जाय ।

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे का डिवीजनल हेडक्वार्टर गोंडा में ही रहना चाहिए । वह जो गोंडा में उसका स्थानान्तरण कर दिया गया है उसे रोका जाय । यह गांधीवादी विकेन्द्रीकरण के सिद्धान्त के भी खिलाफ है ।

पूर्वांचल के बड़े केन्द्रों को बड़ी लाइन से जोड़ना चाहिये । गाजीपुर में भी गंगा पर पुल बने, केवल बक्सर पुल से काम नहीं चलेगा । मिरजापुर–चकिया और बिहार के सटे भूखंड में पृथ्वी के गर्भ में छिपे अकूत खनिज भंडार का उपयोग किया जाय । विशेष क्षेत्रों में लिफ्ट इरीगेशन की व्यवस्था हो । सभी गांवों को बिजली दी जाय । तीनों पिछड़े अंचलों के लिए तत्काल स्वायत्तापूर्ण विकास बोर्ड बनाये जायं । एक अरब की आय के लिये सारे देश को शराबी तो गांधी का नाम लेने वाले शासकों ने बना ही दिया । अब लाटरी की पद्धति को चला कर सारी जनता को जूआरी बनाया जा रहा है । द्यूत विद्या को राज–प्रश्रय महाभारत काल में प्राप्त था और इस लाटरी की प्रथा को चला कर कांग्रेस काल में पुनः प्राप्त हुआ है । यह इतिहास की पुनरावृत्ति हो रही है । यह शराब और लाटरी दोनों ही बंद की जायं । पूरी शराबबंदी लागू हो और लाटरी बंद हो ।

साधनों के संकट के नाम पर पूर्वांचल का विकास अब नहीं रोका जा सकता है ।

चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 27 अरब के नये टैक्स लगेंगे । इससे अधिक ही होगा । फिर भी 20 अरब की कमी रह जायेगी । उसके लिए नये टैक्स लगाने और राष्ट्रीयकरण करना यह दो ही मार्ग हैं । मैं बलपूर्वक कहूंगा कि अब सभी मुख्य एवं बुनियादी देशी

[श्री झारखण्डे राय]

एवं विदेशी दोनों प्रकार के उद्योगों के राष्ट्रीयकरण की ओर आगे बढ़ा जाय क्योंकि टैक्सेस का बोझ बढ़ाना मौत की घाटी का रास्ता है और राष्ट्रीयकरण जिंदगी की राह है । अलबत्ता यह हमें ध्यान रखना होगा कि सांप को छेड़ा जाय तो फिर उसे छोड़ा न जाय वरना वह पूंजीपति सरकार को भी खा जायेंगे और साथ ही देश की जनता को भी । किफायतशारी उत्तरोत्तर की जाये । इसके लिये पहला उपाय यह है कि जो एक अरब रुपये का अय्याशी का सामान विदेशों से आता है वह फौरन एक कलम की नोक से बन्द किया जाये । इन उपायों से ही हम पूर्वांचल के विकास का काम कर सकते हैं, इनके सिवा और कोई रास्ता नहीं है ।

पूर्वांचल के प्रति और उत्तर प्रदेश के प्रति भी केन्द्र और राज्य सरकार दोनों ही जिम्मेदार हैं । हम एक पर जिम्मेदारी डाल कर दूसरे को बचा नहीं सकते । 1967 तक सभी एकाधिकार पूरी कांग्रेस पार्टी का था, कोई दूसरा उसका भागीदार नहीं था । इसलिये दोनों ही जिम्मेदार हैं इस पिछड़ेपन के लिये, केन्द्र और राज्य सरकार, चाहे वह पूर्वांचल हो या पूरा उत्तर प्रदेश हो । पूर्वांचल के प्रति और उत्तर प्रदेश के प्रति केन्द्र का हमेशा से एक सौतेला–सा व्यवहार रहा है । मैं यह शिकायत बहुत जोरदार तरीके से करना चाहता हूं । हो सकता है कि चूंकि प्रधान मंत्री हमेशा उत्तर प्रदेश से ही आते रहे इसलिये उन्हें यह भय रहा हो कि कहीं कोई हम पर पक्षपात का चार्ज न लगा दे । इसी चार्ज के डर से शायद उत्तर प्रदेश को उसका उचित भाग नहीं दिया गया और इस प्रकार का व्यवहार किया गया ।

उत्तर प्रदेश के पिछड़ेपन के पीछे सदैव कुछ न कुछ कारण रहा है । अंग्रेजों ने इस लिये उत्तर प्रदेश की उपेक्षा की कि वह शाश्वत विद्रोही क्षेत्र रहा है । बाबू कुंवर सिंह राजा देवीबख्श सिंह आदि ने गोगा साहु के नेतृत्व में 1957 में अंग्रेजों को अपनी शमशीर का पानी चखाया था । 1942 के विद्रोह में उसके पूर्वांचल अधिकांश भाग से अंग्रेजी राज्य समाप्त हो गया था और अंग्रेजों को उसको रिकांकर करना पड़ा । अंग्रेजों की यह उपेक्षा तो समझ में आ सकती है, लेकिन जो कांग्रेस सरकार उपेक्षा कर रही है उसका एक ही कारण हो सकता है कि 1947 के बाद भी वह क्षेत्र मजदूर और किसान आन्दोलन का क्रांतिकारी केन्द्र रहा है । इस वजह से इस सरकार ने भी उस की उपेक्षा की है । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर पूर्वांचल और बुन्देलखंड का विकास नहीं होगा तो उसके अन्दर एक जबर्दस्त असन्तोष की आग सुलग रही है और वह बढ़ती जायगी।

पूर्वांचल की इस धरती को बंगाल बना कर छोड़ेंगे।

बुन्देलों की धरती को बंगाल बनाकर दम लेंगे ।

हिमगिरि की इस धरती को बंगाल बना कर मानेंगे ।

आज यह नारा चलता है, टकराता है पहाड़ों से, मैदानों और जंगलों से । इसका कोई मतलब होता है । मैं चाहता हूं कि पूर्वांचल के कांग्रेसी शासक समय रहते चेतें । अगर वहां जन-विद्रोह जगेगा तो उसका उनको समाधान करना पड़ेगा । वह उसका समाधान करें तभी उनका कल्याण है, देश का कल्याण है और पूर्वांचल का भी कल्याण हो सकता है।

**श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी** (मछली शहर) : सभापति महोदय, आपने इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर मुझ को कुछ कहने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिये मैं आपके प्रति आभार प्रकट करता हूं ।

जैसी मुझ से पूर्व वक्ताओं ने चर्चा की, देश के सब से पिछड़े हुए जिले इसी जगह है । पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश की आर्थिक स्थिति के बारे में समय

समय पर बार-बार चर्चा की जाती है। उसके बारे में पटेल आयोग ने जो सिफारिशें की थीं वह शुरू भी नहीं हो पाई थीं कि चीनी आक्रमण के बाद उनका काम रोक दिया गया। फिर जब पाकिस्तानी आक्रमण हुआ तब भी उनको रोक दिया गया। हम लोगों ने आशा की थी कि अब जब शांति का समय आया है और सुरक्षा की स्थिति पैदा हुई है और पंच-वर्षीय योजना पर फिर से विचार हो रहा है तब पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश का खास खयाल रक्खा जायेगा। लेकिन हम देख रहे हैं कि उसकी तरफ उसी तरह से उपेक्षापूर्ण दृष्टि रक्खी जा रही है। आज आर्थिक दृष्टि से उत्तरोत्तर पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश गिरता चला जा रहा है, जैसा आंकड़ों से सिद्ध किया गया है। हम को बहुत से आश्वासन दिये जाते हैं, समय-समय पर बहुत सी बातें कही जाती हैं, बहुत से नेता लोग इस तरह की बातें कहते हैं कि यह राम और कृष्ण की लीला भूमि रही है, तुलसी और कबीर की जन्मभूमि रही है, लेकिन इन आश्वासनों से हम ज्यादा दिन तक संतोष नहीं कर सकते हैं आखिर वहां के लोग भी आदमी हैं, वहां के लोग भी सुख और आराम उठाना चाहते हैं। वहां की आर्थिक स्थिति को देखते हुए सरकार और कुछ न कर सके तो कम से कम इतना तो करे कि वहां यातायात की सुविधा दे और बिजली की सुविधा पैदा कर दे। बाकी लोग किसी न किसी तरह से कोई न कोई उपाय करके अपनी जीविका के लिए साधन जुटा लेंगें। वहां गांवों में न तो बिजली जाने पाती है और न सरकारी नल कूप लगाए जाते हैं। अगर लोग प्रयास करके अपने पम्पिंग सैट लगाना चाहते हैं और उनके लिए एप्लीकेशन देते हैं तो देखा गया है कि उनकी एप्लीकेशंज साल-साल और दो दो साल तक पड़ी रहती हैं और उनको बिजली का कनेक्शन नहीं मिल पाता है।

सभापति महोदय, सरयू और जमना के बीच का क्षेत्र वह क्षेत्र है जोकि हिन्दुस्तान का सबसे बड़ा उर्वर क्षेत्र हुआ करता था जोकि हर तरह से सम्पन्न और खुशहाल था और जहां के लोगों को खाने पीने के लिए बहुतायत से मिल जाया करता था। यह वह क्षेत्र था जहां लोग जाना और जा कर बसना चाहते थे। अब वही क्षेत्र दरिद्रता में अपना जीवन व्यतीत करें, वहां के लोग दैन्य पूर्ण जीवन व्यतीत करे, लोगों के सामने जा कर अपना दुखड़ा रोयें, यह अच्छा नहीं लगता है। जब सरकार विकास के नाम पर, लोगों की तरक्की करने के नाम पर, पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के उत्थान के नाम पर सारे काम करती है और अपने लिए टैक्स वसूल करती है और इस तरह के आश्वासन देती है कि योजना बना कर उनका उत्थान किया जाएगा, तो वहां के लोगों की भी इच्छा होती है कि वे अपनी बात सरकार के कानों तक पहुंचायें और इस बात की कोशिश करें कि वे भी दूसरे लोगों के साथ कदम से कदम मिला कर आगे बढ़ें और इसमें सरकार उनकी सहायता करे।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि सचमुच में अगर सरकार इसी तरह से उस क्षेत्र की उपेक्षा करती रही और इसी तरह से उस क्षेत्र की उपेक्षा होती रही तो हम लोगों को बाध्य हो कर कहना पड़ेगा कि जैसे आप छोटे-छोटे प्रांत बनाते जा रहे हैं और बना चुके हैं, वैसे ही आप उत्तर प्रदेश को तीन या चार टुकड़ों में बांट करके उसके तीन चार प्रांत बना दें। हर एक प्रांत में तेरह-तेरह जिले होंगे जोकि बहुत से अन्य प्रांतों से दुगने और तिगुने बड़े होंगे। अगर यही हालत चलती रही तो उत्तर प्रदेश के लोग इस बात को सोचने के लिए मजबूर होंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश के भी टुकड़े कर दिये जायें, आर्थिक दृष्टि से छोटे-छोटे टुकड़े कर दिए जाएं और उनको पिछड़ा हुआ गिना जाने लगे और वे खुद अपनी मदद करें और सरकार भी उसमें अपना सहयोग उनको प्रदान करे। आज जो स्थिति है उसमें पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के लोग खास तौर पर और उत्तर प्रदेश के लोग आम तौर पर बहुत दुखी हैं। इसका लांछन वे चाहे केन्द्रीय सरकार पर लगायें या प्रांतीय सरकार पर और चाहे इसका लांछन वहां के लोगों की आपसी लड़ाई पर लगाया जाए, लेकिन यह बात अपनी

[ श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी ]

जगह पर रही है कि वह क्षेत्र पिछड़ा हुआ है और उसके पिछड़ेपन को दूर करने का प्रयास किया जाना चाहिये, उसको आगे लाने का प्रयास किया जाना चाहिये ।

SHRI UMANATH : Sir, I join in the sentiments expressed by various members about the backwardness of eastern UP. In January, 1964, a report was submitted by the Planning Commission's team which went into the position of eastern UP. They made a specific recommendation that the responsibility for the development of the backward areas in all the States must lie primiarly with the Central Government as well as the State Government concerned. After that, Government had gone on record here that they accept the recommendations of this team. That report gave a concrete programme in all sectors so far as four districts of eastern U. P. are concerned. They said, for accelerated development within the end of the third plan, Rs. 10.49 crores must be allotted and in the fourth plan, they proposed Rs. 74.64 crores for the four districts only. They gave details about industry, agriculture, etc. When the minister replies, she should categorically say what Government have done with regard to the recommendations which they themselves said they have accepted, not only in terms of money but also in terms of progress made in these districts sector-wise *vis-a-vis* targets laid down in that report. It is better they open their eyes at least at this stage, because the toiling people of eastern UP have started opening their eyes. They are now determined to refuse to be chattels whose loyalty for the Nehru family in U. P. was exploited for getting votes, for forming the government and for becoming MPs. That position has gone.

Take the general attitude of Government with regard to backwardness in the country, it is one of evading the issues in practice, all the while giving assurances, raising hopes in the minds of people in backward pockets and deceiving them.

I will give you one example. There is the question of indicators, the criteria for determining backward areas. In August 1962 the Planning Commission sent a circular to various State Governments, giving them the criteria on the basis of which they must identify the backward areas. After one year, on 29.9.64 Shri Bhagat, then then Planning Minister, informed the House ;

> "Earlier they (State Governments) were asked to give information ; as I said, it was full of gaps and the areas selected were not on scientific basis. So, after this report (Eastern U. P. Report), the Planning Commission have selected 15 indicators like density of population ....etc. So, each Government is asked to identify the area on the basis of these selected agreed indicators."

You will find from that they have now decided the indicators, criteria, everything. After four years they say:

> "At the meeting of the Committee of the National Development Council on September 10, 1968 it was decided that two working groups should be set up. In pursuance of the decision, two working groups have been set up by the Planning Commission. One working group was to recommend the criteria for identifying the backwardness."

Already, in 1962 one circular went round. Later on, the report of the Planning Commission came where they said that on a scientific basis they have decided on 15 indicators. After five years they say that the National Development Council Working Group should select the indicators.

Finally, I will give my own experience about the attitude of the government towards development of backward areas. One of the backward areas in Tamilnadu, apart from those mentioned by my hon. friend of the DMK, is Pudukottah-Ramnad-Arantangi. I come from Pudukottah area. On 12.6.62 when this question was raised in the Lok Sabha there was no reply. On 7.9.62 a memorandum was sent to Shri Nanda, the then Planning

Minister. There was no reply. On 10.12.63 during the Mid-term Appraisal of the Third Plan. I raised this issue again. While replying to that, Shri Bhagat said :

> "Very soon the report of this team will be out and then that will give us a pattern which we can apply to all these areas, so that the district of the hon. Member will also be covered, as also the area of Pudukkottai. The hon. Member from that place spoke with great feelling and he even threatened the government with mass action. I think all his fears are misplaced. Once the pattern is settled, I think in the coming two years or in the next plan we will do something."

This was his promise. After the report was published I asked the minister on the floor of the House whether the State Government have identified the areas. The then Minister, Shri Asoka Mehta said : Yes, the Tamilnadu Government have identified 19 districts as backward areas. Then I asked what he proposed doing in respect of these areas. Shri Asoka Mehta replied on behalf of the Government of India ' it is none of our business ; it is the business of the State Government."

Then there was a half-an-hour discussion in which this question was raised. In reply to a question on 17.9.64 it was stated :

> "The pattern of development of backward areas in different States will have to be based on studies of the economic and social condition of these areas."

Earlier we were told that as soon as the report is submitted with regard to the pattern, we will do something. When the report was submitted we asked : what are you going to do ? Then they say that they will get the pattern after a socio-economic study. This is how they have been dealing with this question.

In 1967 Shri Asoka Mehta, the then Minister said that 19 districts have been selected in Tamilnadu. When I asked what they are doing about them he said : it is none of our business. Then I approached the Prime Minister and said that an assurance has been given on the floor of the House which has been violated. Then the hon. Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, wrote to me a letter in which she said : we have decided in the Chief Ministers' Conference that ten per cent of the Five Year Plan funds will be kept separately for special problems of the various States, the State Governments can spend for the development of backward areas out of this ten per cent and you can approach the State Government in the matter. Then I approached the Chief Minister of Tamilnadu, Shri Karunanidhi and showed him the letter of the Prime Minister and asked him : is this a fact, is this the position ? It is more than a year since I wrote to the Chief Minister and to this day there has been no reply.

The state of affairs has come to this that just to get a reply from the Chief Minister I, a Member of this House had to write three reminders and send them by registered post. His private secretary signed the registered post acknowledgement, but on this question no reply is being given. I think, the only course will be that either I will have to go on a hunger strike before the Chief Minister's house just to get a reply to a communication from an hon. Member of this House or I shall have to bring up a privilege motion against the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu on this question, because my work in the constituency is being obstructed because of the attitude of the Chief Minister. The Prime Minister shunts us to the Chief Minister and the Chief Minister keeps quiet ? This is the position.

Between the united Congress, then the divided Congress and now the seemingly united DMK, Pudukkottai and that entire area is today as it was in 1947 when the merger took place. Similar is the position in all the backward areas of all the States. If these backward area people become frustrated and get angry and in certain areas take to arms in desperation....as my hon. friend said earlier, that is the slogan in the various hills....what is the use of blaming those

[ Shri Umanath ]

people or the parties when the Government deliberately for the past 25 years has been betraying these people for nothing ?

It is not for nothing that there is this attitude of the Government. It is the attitude of the big business. When they want to establish industries, their concern is which is the place where they will get the maximum profit. It is the same attitude that is reflected by this Government; otherwise, these things would not have happened. If this thing continues, I warn the Government that we do not want any more sentiments of sympathy from the hon. Minister. After all the reports recommendations and assurances on the floor of the House, now we want the Government to state clearly how much advance has been made; if not, why it has not been made and what they are going to do actually, otherwise things will take a serious turn and we will stand by the people if the people take to a struggle and militant action against the Government's policy to defeat their policy so that they can advance.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : Sir, the hon. Member, who has brought up this discussion about the economically backward regions in the country particularly in Uttar Pradesh, has to be congratulated. It is not the question of Uttar Pradesh alone being economically backward but particular regions in several States are equally more backward.

The Planning Commission that is working now is a big white elephant. It is the congregation of ICS and IAS officers. They are planning in such a way that it will all go to the pockets of big business houses. My hon. friend has just now said where industries are located.

I would like to quote the figures of *per capita* income of various States in India as quoted by the Prime Minister in an answer on 1st April, 1970. According to the statement laid on the Table of the House, the *per capita* income is: Andhra Pradesh—Rs. 438; Assam—Rs. 441; Bihar—Rs. 299; Gujarat—Rs. 523; Haryana—Rs. 504; Jammu and Kashmir—Rs. 341; Kerala—Rs. 393; Madhya Pradesh—Rs. 373; Maharashtra—Rs. 526; Mysore—Rs. 420; Nagaland—nil; Orissa—Rs. 347; Punjab—Rs. 575; Rajasthan—Rs. 356 and so on. From the statistics given by the hon. Prime Minister we can see how the Finance Ministry has been working for the last 20 years. Money has been going only to States which are developed and which have a higher *per capita* income, like Maharashtra and Gujarat. The southern States have been neglected throughout and even their *per capita* income has gone down. Bihar also there which has been completely neglected. Therefore, all these politicians have committed a fraud on the Constitution, on the guarantees given under the Constitution, and the southern State have been completely neglected. They have used all the money, all the economic resources, for the development of their own ends and their own politics.

I come from Mysore. We have been urging for a long time about the economic backwardness of the State of Mysore. Here, I would like to give you the figures of Central assistance given to the Mysore State during the First, the Second and the Third Plans. The Central Assistance in crores of rupees to Mysore during the First Plan was—47.00; the Second Plan—67.00 and the Third Plan—149.56 and during 1966-67—36.3; 1967-68—36.00 and 1968-69—36.90. The same is the case with Kerala. The figures are: First Plan—24.00; Second Plan—38.00 and Third Plan—123.11 and during 1966-67—28.3; 1967-68—31.00 and 1968-69—30.40.

This is how the Central assistance during all these Plans has been given to the southern States. I would like to suggest that the Planning Commission should have a separate cell to identify backward regions in every State to have a uniform development. The Planning Commission is a big hoax. I would like to suggest to the Government to create a separate cell for identifying backward regions in all the States.

Now, I would like to come another important thing as to how the Mysore State has been neglected in the matter of irrigation facilities. Under the 192. Agreement of sharing of waters of Cauvery basin, the water has not been utilised. It is being neglected. The Central Government is neglecting the State of Mysore. Even under the 1924 Agreement, we are entitled to 45 Cmts. of water from the Cauvery basin. Since 1961, the Central Government has not given technical clearance to Hemavati project and also to Kabini project which are under progress. (*Interruption.*) The construction of Kabini project is in our State. If they want, we can give water to Kerala. Since 1961, the Central Government has not given clearance. Why ? What is the politics behind it ? The Central Government is playing politics between States and States. I would like to know whether the Government of India will give clearance and see that all the projects which are in the Cauvery basin are implemented and all the waters are utilised. Madras has no right even to claim water under the 1924 Agreement. The Central Government has given clearance to the construction of Bhawani project so far as Madras is concerned. Such a discriminatory treatment is being meted out by the Central Government to the State of Mysore.

I would like to have a categorical assurance from the Minister as to when the clearance is going to be given to the Hemavati project, the Kabini project and other projects in the Cauvery basin which are under progress. I want a categorical assurance from the Minister here and now.

**श्री शिवचंद्रिका प्रसाद** (जमशेदपुर) : समापति महोदय, अभी जो चर्चा सदन में चल रही है, उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूं। देश में बहुत से ऐसे क्षेत्र हैं जो आर्थिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े हुए हैं मैं भी एक ऐसे ही प्रांत और क्षेत्र से आता हूं। बिहार की नेशनल इंकम पर-कैपिटा आज सारे भारत में लोएस्ट है—यह 2.99 है। बिहार प्रदेश में छोटा—नागपुर और संथाल परगना और भी पिछड़ा है। ढाल भूम सबडिवीजन, जिस क्षेत्र से मैं आता हूं, वह तो एकदम गया-गुजरा है। मैं यह मानता हूं कि छोटा नागपुर में कई एक बड़े कारखाने और खदान हैं, पर ये कारखाने अधिकतर रोजी-रोटी बिहार से बाहर के लोगों और क्षेत्र से दूर के लोगों को देते हैं।

मैं चाहता हूं कि ऐसे क्षेत्रों में खेती के लिए उचित सिंचाई का प्रबन्ध होना चाहिए। अच्छी सड़कों का निर्माण होना चाहिए। गांव गांव में विद्युत पहुंचाने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए और लघु उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिये।

मेरे क्षेत्र में यानि दालभूम सब डिवीजन में अच्छी सड़कों के निर्माण के लिए, लिफ्ट इरीगेशन के लिए, बाढ़ागोड़ा ब्लाक, चकुलिया ब्लाक पदम्बदा ब्लाक, घाटशिला ब्लाक और पोरका ब्लाक के गांव-गांव में विद्युत पहुंचाने का यत्न जल्द से जल्द कराने के लिए और लघु उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए, मैं आज चार वर्षों से सम्बन्धित अफसरों से विचार विमर्श और भारत सरकार और बिहार सरकार से लिखा-पढ़ी कर रहा हूं परन्तु दुर्भाग्य है कि सरकार ने अभीतक इस दशा में कोई कदम नहीं उठाया है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस क्षेत्र में लोगों की आर्थिक स्थिति सुधारने के लिए जल्द से जल्द सही कदम सरकार को उठाने चाहिए।

अगर वर्तमान पंचवर्षीय योजना में इसको पूरा करने के लिए कुछ अधिक पैसा खर्च करना पड़ तो वह भी कराना चाहिए। ऐसा करने से अभी जो बार-बार सुखाड़ इस क्षेत्र में होता है और जो बेरोजगारी बढ़ रही है उसमें अवश्य सुधार होगा।

अच्छा हो यदि छोटा नागपुर के लिए और संथाल परगना के लिए जल्द से जल्द अलग-अलग डेवलपमेन्ट बोर्डों का गठन किया जाये।

**श्री अवैद्यनाथ** (गोरखपुर) : समापति महोदय, मैं आपका आभारी हूं कि आपने मुझे भी थोड़ा सा समय बोलने के लिए दिया है।

[ श्री अवधेशनाथ ]

मैं गोरखपुर से चुन करके यहां पर आया हूं। 14 पूर्वी जिलों के पिछड़ेपन की स्थिति के सम्बन्ध में मैं भी कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूं। मैं आकड़ों की गहराई में नहीं जाना चाहता हूं। मैं आपको यह बताना चाहता हूं कि इस देश में तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाएँ समाप्त हो गई हैं लेकिन आज भी उन पूर्वी 14 जिलों की जो हालत हम देखते हैं और दूसरी तरफ दिल्ली और लखनऊ की हालत देखकर उनकी तुलना करते हैं तो हम यही पाते हैं कि आज भी वे उसी स्थिति में हैं जिस स्थिति में वे 23 वर्ष पूर्व थे। यदि हम चाहते हैं कि पूर्वी जिलों की तरक्की हो, पूर्वी जिलों का जो पिछड़ापन है वह समाप्त हो तो उसका केवल एक ही उपाय है। आज भी उन जिलों की 85 फीसदी जनसंख्या खेती पर निर्भर करती है और वह खेती भी लाभकारी नहीं है। यदि हम चाहते है कि उन पूर्वी जिलों का सुधार हो तो उसका एक ही उपाय हैं कि वहां की सारी जनसंख्या को दूसरी दिशा में डाइवर्ट किया जाये और इसके लिये उद्योग-धंधों की आवश्यकता होगी। हमने बार-बार विधान सभा के अन्दर और संसद के अन्दर इस बात की आवाज उठाई है कि पूर्वी जिलों कि स्थिति सुधारने की तरफ प्लानिंग कमीशन ध्यान दे लेकिन प्लानिंग कमीशन ने प्रान्तों को जो रुपया दिया है वह जनसंख्या के आधार पर नहीं दिया है। यही कारण है कि आज भी हम गरीबी को उसी प्रकार से झेल रहे है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि यदि आप उन जिलों की आर्थिक दृष्टि से उन्नति करना चाहते हैं शिक्षा की दृष्टि से उन्नति करना चाहते हैं, तो उसके लिए वहां पर औद्योगिक वातावरण बनाना होगा। औद्योगिकरण के लिए आज लोग मांग करते हैं कि एक जिले में एक फैक्टरी हो जाये लेकिन इससे भी गरीबी दूर नहीं होगी। गरीबी दूर करने के लिए आवश्यक है कि वहां पर सड़कें बनाई जायें, बिजली सस्ती दी जाये। आज एक तरफ हम सुनते हैं कि हरियाणा के गांव गांव में बिजली पहुंच गई है लेकिन दूसरी तरफ हम देखते है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों में अभी केवल कुछ गांवों में ही बिजली गई है। ऐसी अवस्था से हम बड़े निराश है। इसी लिए आज उन 14 पूर्वी जिलों से यह आवाज उठ रही है कि यदि सरकार ने हमारी गरीबी की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया तो हम अलग सूबे की मांग करेंगे और यह मांग बराबर उठती जा रही है। यदि सरकार इस संकट से बचना चाहती है तो उसका एक ही उपाय है कि वह वहां पर औद्योगिक वातावरण बनाये, नयी सड़कें बनाये और शिक्षा की व्यवस्था करे। इसके साथ ही वहां पर बिजली सस्ती दी जाये। आज वहां पर जो बिजली दी जाती है उसमें पांच सौ रुपया फी कनेक्शन ले लिया जाता हैं जबकि दूसरे प्रान्तों में बिजली मुफ्त दी जाती है। इस सम्बन्ध में हमने केन्द्रीय बिजली मन्त्री के सामने मांग रखी हैं कि यह पांच सौ रुपया माफ किया जाये और उन्होंने अश्वासन भी दिया है कि उस को माफ किया जायेगा।

इस तरीके से वहां पर जो मिनिमम चार्ज किया गया है बिजली के लिए वह 10 रुपये पर हौर्स पावर है। वहां पर बिजली बराबर मिलती नहीं है। इस तरीके से वह एक प्रकार से उन को दंड ही देना पड़ता है। इसलिए मैं आप से यह अनुरोध करूंगा कि यदि आप पूर्वी जिलों की आर्थिक स्थिति को सुधारना चाहते हैं, वहां शिक्षा का प्रसार करना चाहते हैं, वहां की गरीबी को समाप्त करना चाहते है तो आप उस पिछड़े क्षेत्र में औद्योगिक वातावरण का निर्माण करें।

**19.00 hrs.**

आज ही मैंने सुना है कि वहां पर एक बहुत बड़ा थर्मल पावर स्टेशन बनाने की योजना थी लेकिन उस थर्मल पावर स्टेशन की योजना को कैंसिल कर देना पड़ा क्योंकि वहां पर बड़ी लाइन नहीं है। वहां पर बड़ी लाइन के लिए 90 टन की टरबाइन मशीन को ले जाने के लिए वैगन नहीं था और चूंकि पर्याप्त लोड लेने के लिए छोटी लाइन में डिब्बे नहीं है इसलिए वह योजना उनको स्थगित कर देनी पड़ी है।

यदि उस ऐरिया को डेवलप करना है तो जाहिर है कि वह एरिया तभी डेवलप हो सकता है जब खेती पर जो भार है उसको आप इंडस्ट्रीज लगा कर उधर बाँट दें । इंडस्ट्रीज तभी वहां पर बढेंगी जब वहां पर आप सड़कें बनायेंगे । बड़ी लाइंस वहां पर जायेगीं, बिजली वहां सस्ती होगी । इसलिए मैं अनुरोध करूंगा कि यदि आप चाहते हैं कि उस क्षेत्र से एक अलग सूबे की मांग न हो और यदि आप चाहते हैं कि वहां के लोग भी अच्छे सुन्दर तंदरुस्त दिख सकें जैसे कि देश के दूसरे भागों के लोग दिखाई देते हैं, जैसे की हम दिल्ली में देखते हैं, लखनऊ में देखते हैं और इधर मेरठ को देखते हैं, उत्तर प्रदेश के पश्चिमी जिलों को देखते हैं तो हमें मालूम होता है कि उधर हम लोग नर्क में हैं । इसलिए मैं अनुरोध करूंगा कि आप उस क्षेत्र की तरक्की के लिए औद्योगिक वातावरण बनायें उधर इंडस्ट्रीज सैट अप करने के लिए इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स आकर्षित हों । जब तक वहां पर सड़कें नहीं होगीं, बड़ी लाइन नहीं जायगी और वहां शिक्षा का प्रसार नहीं होगा, जब तक स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज को डेवलप नहीं किया जायेगा तब तक वहां की गरीबी समाप्त नहीं हो सकती है । इन शब्दों के साथ मैं सभापति महोदय को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने मुझे समय दिया ।

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN (Badagara) : The wrong economic policies of this Government during the last 23 years have resulted in two economic evils: One, in concentration of wealth in the hands of individuals and business houses and second concentration of development and resources in certain areas of our country.

It is this contradiction which has defeated the three five-year plans, which has caused mounting unemployment in this country, which unfortunately is leading this country into an explosive situation.

The case of Uttar Pradesh has been very effectively argued here particularly by my colleague Mr. Sheo Narain. U.P's backwardness, as Mr. Umanath put it, is a writing on the wall. It is a signpost at the cross-roads of history.

I come from a State, the State of Kerala, where not only certain areas only, but the entire State is backward and underdeveloped.

The *per capita* income of Kerala is at the bottom of the list....

AN HON. MEMBER : Better than Bihar.

SHRI A SREEDHARAN : We have been shouting; you have not been shouting. I say this because Uttar Pradesh has 89 Members here, What were you doing? If the M. Ps. of Uttar Pradesh decide they can just throw out this Government. We are only 19 Members; that is our misfortune. Kerala has the highest density of population in this country, 1500 per square mile, perhaps the second highest in the whole world. Kerala earns 15 per cent of the total foreign exchange earnings of this country. And still, what is it that the Central Government has done in Kerala? What has been done to set up industries in Kerala during the last three five-year plans? During the entire three plan periods, this was only one per cent of the total investment in the entire Central industrial sector, whereas our population is 3.85 per cent. Whenever we talk of planning, we formulate a certain basis. But what is the basis on which Government have planned? Is population the basis? Are economic resources the basis? Is backwardness the basis? Are technical possibilities and potentialities the basis?

SHRI RANJEET SINGH : Power is the basis; political power is the basis.

SHRI A SREEDHARAN : What actually is the basis? Yes, power is the basis. During the last mid-term poll, when the Prime Minister toured Kerala, she said 'I am going to change the face of Kerala; I am going to face this challenge.' But I would like to ask what she has done. What about the development of electric power in our State? What about the sad and tragic story of the Cochin shipyard? Eight times, the foundation-stone of the shipyard was laid. Then, we had to fight in this Parliament persistently and consistently to open the eyes of this Government. But today what is happening in the Cochin

[Shri A. Sreedharam]

shipyard? We have the highest density of educated unemployed people in this country. We produce the largest number of unemployed people. You may go to any State, and you will see the people from our State working as hotel-walls, or as workers or as chowkidars in every State; You will find people from our State working everywhere. Now, they are being pushed out of Maharashtra, and they are asked to go back home. Where will they go back?

What is happening in the Cochin shipyard? Recruitment is going on. We pleaded with Government that here was a State where there was the highest density of unemployed people, and, therefore, let them not recruit people from outside. But people from outside are being recruited, in a State where unemployment is creating Naxalites, in a State where voilenee is becoming the order of the day, as the days pass by.

Again, what about the precision instruments factory at Puducherry? Government said that they were going to locate it there. But where is that factory now?

Again, what about the petro-chemical industry in our State? The Cochin Refineries is producing a surplus of naphtha; that can be utilised if a petro-chemical unit is developed there.

Then, there is the question of economic resources. It has been found that in my constituency there are huge deposits of iron ore. This iron ore should be developed. We have been pleading with the Central Government that we should be allotted a steel mill. Every other South Indian State has been allotted a steel mill; every other South Indian State has been given steel mills on the basis of other considerations. But the Kerala State has been let down badly. I pinpoint the case of Kerala not because I feel that Kerala alone is the backward area—I know that there are other backward areas in India also-but because these backward areas are going to create explosive situations in this country. If you have violence in this country, if the youth of this country have taken to the undemocratic path, if there are murders in this country, it is because of the wrong economic policies, it is because of the backward economic policies, it is because of the concentration of wealth in certain hands and concentration of wealth and resources and development in certain areas. This conflict is a volcano, and I would like to tell Government that they are sitting on the top of the volcano. Let them see the writing on the wall, and let them act now, for otherwise they will be demolished.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, Shri R.S. Arumugam.

SHRI TULSHIDAS JADHAV *rose—*

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am guided by the list distributed by the Whips and not by the individual chits. Now, Shri R.S. Arumugam.

* Shri R. S. ARUMUGAM (Tenkasi): Mr. Chairman. Sir, the National Development Council constituted two working groups to go into the question of backward regions of the country. One working group was headed by Shri Pande and the other one by Shri Wanchoo. the Working Group presided over by Shri Pande formulated certain norms for identifying the backward regions in the country. In accordance with those norms, 19 taluks were selected as backward areas in Tamil Nadu and among these 19 taluks 11 taluks were in Tirunelveli and Ramanathapuram districts of Tamil Nadu. Shri Umanath referred to the backward areas in Tiruchirappalli district.

No entrepreneurs have come forward to start industries in these backward areas. The Working Group under the chairmanship of Shri Wanchoo had made certain suggestions about the fiscal and financial incentives to be offered to the prospective entrepreneurs to encourage them to set up industries in these backward areas. The Working Group had suggested that in the matter

* The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

of issuing import licences to such entrepreneurs, the Central Government should be very liberal and that in the initial stages, for a period of 5 years, the industrialists should be exempted from income tax, Corporate Tax, Exise Duty and also import duty. The Group had also recommended that these people should be offered Development Rebate, Transport Subsidy and such other concessions. I don't think that this Government have so far implemented any of those recommendations, the result is that there has been no significant industrial development in these areas.

I would also like to say that the Director General of Technical Development should undertake comprehensive surveys of these areas and then bring out a publication specifying the type of industries which can be set up profitably in these areas. I am sure that such a pamphlet would be of immense help to the industrialists.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, these areas are not only backward in the matter of industries but also equally backward in agriculture. The Government of India are implementing the Intensive Agricultural Development Programme in selected districts in each State. I would suggest that if a similar scheme is formulated for these backward areas they would make agricultural progress.

In my district Tirunelveli, Shankarankoil, Alangulam, Manur and Koilpatti areas are chronically drought-affected areas. In this area, the people depend upon rainfed tanks for irrigation. Even during the British rule, it was considered feasible to have dams on Keeriaru and Pambaiaru rivers. The people of this area have also been demanding for generations that dams should be constructed. If they are constructed, I am sure that this area would become fertile and self-sufficient in food grains.

Finally, I would say that East Ramanathapuram region is traditionally a dry area. For years and years Sethu Samudram project for the development of this area is being talked about. If this project is taken up for implementation in right earnest, it will not only benefit this region but also the whole country. The navigational routes for the ships which are now very circuitous will become shorter; employment avenues will be opened for the unemployed youths of the area. Instead of indulging in pious platitudes, the Government should energetically and earnestly implement such schemes for the development of these backward areas. With these few words, I conclude within the short time given to me.

**श्री तुलसीदास जाधव** : पहला मेरा अनुरोध यह है कि देश के अन्दर जो बैक्वर्ड एरियाज हैं उनकी सबसे पहले एक लिस्ट बनाई जाए । लिस्ट बनाने के बाद प्लानिंग अप करें और प्रान्तिय सरकार को आर्डर दें कि उन इलाकों को प्रायोरिटी दी जाए और सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट भी उनके लिए पैसा दे ।

दूसरा मेरा सुझाव यह है कि जो मकान रहीत लोग हैं तथा भूमिरहित जो लोग हैं, उनको बैंकों से पैसा दिलाने का इंतजाम किया जाए। गारंटी उनके पास न होने के कारण उनको पैसा नहीं मिलता है । इस वास्ते ऐसे लोगों की गारंटी या तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट दे या कारपोरेशन दे और उनको पैसा बैंकों से दिलाया जाए ।

बैक्वर्ड एरियाज में छोटे छोटे उद्योग धंधे चालू किए जाएं । साथ ही जो इन उद्योगों को वहां लगाना चाहते हैं उनको सरकार फैसिलिटीज दे ।

जिन बैक्वर्ड एरियाज में बिजली है वहां बिजली का रेट कम किया जाए ताकि उद्योगों को तथा कृषि को प्रोत्साहन मिल सके ।

जो लोग वहां धंधे निकालें उनके लिए बिजली और पानी की सहूलियतें सरकार उपलब्ध करे। ऐसा अगर किया जाएगा तो बहुत से उद्योग धंधे वहां निकल सकेंगे और लोगों को काम मिल सकेगा और वे क्षेत्र आगे बढ़ सकेंगे ।

मेरी कांस्टिट्यूएंसी में भी ऐसे एरियाज हैं । शरुर ताल्लुका, इंदापुर, दौंड, करमाला आकोला

[श्री तुलसीदास जाधव]

और शोलापुर डिस्ट्रिक्ट । इनके लिए प्रायोरिटी देनी चाहिये ।

हर प्रान्त में जितने मिनिस्टर हैं, जो लोग सत्ता पर हैं वे अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के लिए विभागों से सब कुछ करा लेते हैं, इस प्रकार की टीका होती है । लेकिन हमारी जो प्राइम मिनिस्टर हैं, उन्होंने अपनी कांस्टिट्युएंसी के लिए ऐसा कुछ नहीं किया है । प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने आम तौर से सभी को एक सरीखा समझा है और देखा है ।

**श्री रणधीर सिंह** : प्लानिंग का जो नजरिया है उनको आप बदलें । आप बड़े बड़े अंडरटेकिंग्ज प्लान करते हैं । इसको आप बन्द करें । जो हो चुके वे हो चुके आगे आप बन्द करें । सारा ध्यान जो है वह देहातों की तरफ आपको अब देना चाहिये बजाय इसके कि शहरों की तरफ दें । देहातों में दो चीजों का आप पहले इंतजाम कर दें । एक तो पानी दें ताकि पैदावार बढ़े और दूसरे बिजली दीजिये । पानी आप देंगे तो पैदावार बढ़ेगी और पैदावार बढ़ेगी और चीजें सस्ती होंगी और वहां जो गरीबी है वह मिटेगी लोगों को एम्प्लायमेंट मिलेगा । अगर आपने वहां बिजली दी तो जो वीकर सैक्शंज हैं, हरिजन हैं, बैक्वर्ड सैक्शंज हैं उनको बैंकों से पैसा मिलेगा और वे छोटे-छोटे उद्योग धंधे चला सकेंगे । इससे बेरोजगारी की जो वहां समस्या है वह भी हल होगी । अगर इन दोनों के साथ-साथ आपने गांवों को सड़कों से जोड़ दिया तो सारे देश में रेवोल्यूशन आ जाएगा । आज आप हजारों करोड़ रुपया बड़े-बड़े अंडरटेकिंग्ज में डाल देते हैं और वे घाटे में चलते हैं । जिन को आप ने चला दिया उनको तो आप चलने दें, लेकिन आगे के लिए आप स्थिति को साफ करें । हर तरफ से मांग आ रही है कि स्टील प्लांट दो अब अगर स्टील प्लांट लगा दिये जाते हैं तो उससे एम्प्लायमेंट नहीं मिलता है । हम ने देखा है कि बिहार और दूसरे सूबों में इन बड़े-बड़े प्लांट्स को लगाने से वहां का पिछड़ापन दूर नहीं हुआ है, लोगों की तरक्की नहीं हुई है । इसलिये बड़े बड़े प्लांट्स लगाने के बजाये वह रुपया बिजली, सड़कों और पानी पर लगाया जाये । पानी के लिए बड़े-बड़े डैम्ज और ट्यूबवैल्ज का इन्तजाम किया जाये । हरियाणा, पंजाब, यू० पी० और बिहार के नीचे पानी की बहुत बड़ी झील है, गंगा के बेसिन का पानी भरा पड़ा है । उस नीचे के पानी को निकाला जाये और उसके लिए ट्यूबवैल्ज लगाये जायें । बजाये इस के कि हमारे पढ़े लिखे लड़के बाबू बनें, उन को देहात में भेजा जाये । उन को दो, चार, पांच हजार रुपये का कर्जा दिया जाये ताकि वे देहात में छोटी-छोटी फैक्टरीज लगायें और अपने हाथ से खेती करें । इस से देश की काया-पलट हो जायेगी । मैं सिर्फ हरियाणा की बात नहीं करता हूं । यह सारे देश के लिए जरूरी है । यह जरूरी है कि सरकार अपने प्लानिंग में देहात की तरफ जाने, गो टु दि विल्लेजिज, का नजरिया अपनाये । देश भर में एग्रो-इंडस्ट्रीज का जाल बिछा दिया जाये । देहात में जो करोड़ों लोग रहते है, अगर उनको उठा दिया जायेगा, तो सारा देश उठ जायेगा । क्या सरकार प्लानिंग में यह शिफ्ट लाने के लिए तैयार है या नहीं ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : I share fully the concern expressed by the hon. Members here that even after nearly two decades of planning, certain regions and districts and States of this country remain comparatively backward. I also come from a State which is generally recognised as a backward State, and I know the feeling of the people there.

Here, mainly the eastern districts of U. P. were discussed. It is true that the eastern districts of U. P., and not only these districts but as I have already said, many parts of the country, many States, are still remaining very, very backward. At the same time, I would like to mention here that the Planning Commission as well as the Central Government are fully aware of the situation, and from the beginning it has always been the concern of the Planning Commission and the Central Government to see that the regionel imbalances are

removed. For that certain steps have been taken during these years.

One of the hon. Members mentioned about the Patel Committee which was appointed some years back for the eastern districts of U. P. I may recall that it was the late Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who had specifically invited the attention of the Planning Commission in the early 'sixties' to the conditions prevailing in these eastern districts. It was on his initiative that the Planning Commission constituted a special team under Shri B.C. Patel to tour these districts and to find out what special measures should be taken in these districts. This Committee not only reported about the special measures that have to be taken in the eastern districts of U.P., but also pointed out that certain special measures should be taken regarding the backward areas of the country.

As far as the recommendations of the Patel Committee are concerned, I should like to mention here that four eastern districts of U. P., Gazipur, Azamgarh, Deoria and Juanpur, were visited by the Committee. The report suggested an additional outlay of Rs. 10-49 crores for the last three years of the Third Plan, and an outlay, as was mentioned by the hon. Member, of Rs. 74·6 crores for the original Fourth Plan period.

The main responsibility for the implementation of these recommendations would really be that of the State. However, in order to assist the State in its efforts to step up the pace of development in these four districts, additionalassistance of Rs. 4 crores was given in 1964-65 and Rs. 4·5 crores in 1965-66. Two other districts, Balia and Basti were also included in the programme of special development Later on, as hon. Member are aware due to aggression and certain developments in the country, it could not be followed up.

At this stage I shall only mention generally about the steps that are taken by the Government to remove regional imbalances and disparities. My hon. friend Shri Umanath said something which was not correct. In 1962 the Planning Commission had to finalise the criteria. Fifteen indicators were finalised; that was about distribution of central assistance to different States. This committee, the Pandey Committee,the Wanchoo Committee and two other committees set up later on were to find out the industrially backward regions. These are two separate things. This Committee which was set up, as was stated by the then Planning Minister, was to give certain indicators to decide on distribution of central assistance; it is something different from the indentification of the backward areas.

SHRI UMANATH : No, it is not for distribution but for identification.

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : There were certain criteria under which central assistance was distributed to different States. One of those criteria was that ten percent of the total central assistance should be given to those States which were backward, U. P. comes under that category and it got a share out of 10 percent. Similarly, one of the fifteen indicators was that sixty percent of the total assistance should be distributed on a Population basis. U.P., Bihar and some other states came under that criterian also. Our Plans recognise that imbalances exist and that action is called for the correction of those imbalances. But we should remember that such imbalances exist not only between different States but also between different areas within a State. Even in the so called advanced States there are backward pockets and some hon. Members who come from comparatively forward States have expressed their concern over this. The correction of these imbalances is necessarily a longterm process and we have made a beginning....(*Interruptions*) I should like to say that it is a very determined beginning and comparatively backward States have been given weightage in the allocation of central assistance. Ten percent of the central assistance in the Fourth Plan has been reserved to be distributed exclusively among the backward States—U.P., Bihar, Orissa, M.P., Rajasthan and Kerala.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : What about the Patel Commission recommendations ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : After that, there were certain others also.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Mysore also has backward areas. Why this discrimination ?The States have been asked to identify their backward areas and incorporate schemes for their accelerated development. Most of the states have completed this process of identification of backward districts. Uttar Pradesh has identified 27 districts as backward, including the districts of Eastern Uttar Pradesh. The Planning Commission has refrained from determining on its own the backward regions but certain criteria have been suggested to the State Governments, and they have identified their backward areas on the basis of these or other criteria that they might like to evolve. The States are also being passed to prepare district plans for the conservation and development of resources and creation of the infrastucture such as communication, marketing, etc., esepecially in the light of the requirements of the backward people. The Planning Commission proposes to keep a watch over the progress of development in these areas so as to bring them up to the level of the other areas within the state. The Planning Commission has also set up a separate working group to discuss the problem of backward areas in connection with the formulation of the annual plans of the States for 1971-72.

I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Members to the fact that the fourth Plan incorporates a number of special programmes for the benefit of weaker sections of our people.Out of these special programmes, there is the programme for the development of dry and arid areas which are among the most backward regions in the country. An outlay of Rs. 100 crores will be made available during the fourth Plan period for an integrated progamme of rural works.

I would like to mention here that some of the districts of Uttar Pradesh come under such plan. Out of these, for small farmer projects, four districts; marginal farmers and agricultural labour projects, two, and dryfarming project, two.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : What are the names of those districts ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY ; I will give the names. The Plannig Commission and the Government are also aware that the pace of industrial development has beeh extremely uneven as between different parts of the country and that certain areas, for example, the eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh, have not felt the impact of industrialisation yet. That is why, as the House is aware, the Planning Commission set up two working groups about which we discussed here: they are commonly known as the Wanchoo Committee and the Pande Committee. One committee was set up to fix the criteria for the identification of backward regions and the other to find out and recommend certain fiscal and financial measures to give incentive to the industries which will go to those backward regions. After the receipt of the reports of these two groups, the National Development Council discussed them and then a certain formula was evolved. Under that, the States were asked to submit the list of their backward districts to the Planning Commission. Now, different States have submitted their lists of backward districts. I would like to inform hon. Members that from Uttar Pradesh, these are the districts: Almora, Azamgarh Bahraich, Banda, Ballia, Chamoli; Fatehpur, Garhwal, Deoria, Gorakhpur, Hardoi, Pilibhit, Jounpur, Jhansi, Pratapgarh, Pithoragarh, Sultanpur, Tehri Garhwal, Uttarkashi, and so forth. A number of districts are there.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : Basti is not there. (*Interruption*) What is the Government doing ? it is among the poorest districts in the country.

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY ; I did not read the whole list. Basti is also included in the list. Then, Etawah, Faizabad, Gonda, Mirzapur—a number of districts. Basti is one of them. Also, these districts are selected for concessional financing from the financial institutions to set up industries there.

SHRI UMANATH : which are the districts in Tamil Nadu ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : Let me finish with UP first.

**श्री झारखंडे राय** : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि पटेल कमीशन की तरह से पूर्वांचल के इन 14 जिलों के लिए आप कोई कमीशन बनाने के लिए तैयार हैं या नहीं ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : Besides, so far as UP is concerned. Ballia Jhansi have been identified as the two industrially backward districts which would qualify for subsidy and investment.

Apart from this, the States have also identified districts for setting up industrial units with concessional finance which I have already said. UP has identified a large number of districts—27 out of 55. The concessions announced by the financial institutions, the Industrial Development, Bank of India and the Industrial Finance Corporation comprise a number of things like lower rate of interest, extension of initial moratorium for repayment of loan, etc. These are the concessions which will be given to the industries which go there.

SHRI RANJEET SINGH : Who will set up industry in areas with no roads, no water, etc. ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : The State Government has a greater responsibility for providing road,electricity, etc.

SHRI RANJEET SINGH : They have asked for money which you do not give.

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : UP got its share of central assistance. It is for every State Government to distribute the assistance given them among the different regions. It is their responsibility to see that their backward regions also develop.

**श्री राजदेव सिंह** : पिछली तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में यू.पी. को प्रपोर्शन के हिसाब से कम दिया गया है तो उसको आप किस तरह से कम्पेन्सेट करने जा रहे हैं?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : I do not think the hon.member is correct. UP is not given less. It is for the State Government to see that potential entrepreneurs go to the backward areas, It is for the State Government to see that vital industrial projects are formulated. They should ask for finance from these financial institutions.

An integrated programme for provision of requisite facilities such as power, water-supply, roads, etc., has also been drawn up and implemented as part of the State plan. Our past experience has shown that unless these infrastructural facilities are provided, no amount of State sponsorship of new industrial units would prove fruitful. So, it is for the State Governments to help in these matters and see that things develop as quickly as possible.

The rate of economic growth of any region or State is not determined solely or even primarily by central investment in industries, as we could see from the example of Bihar. With the largest central investment in industries, Bihar is still one of the poorest States, whereas States like Punjab and Haryana have come up very well.

The development of a large number of small-scale industries and agricultural productivity accounts for the relative prosperity of the different states.

During the discussion certain questions were raised by some hon. Members. One hon. Member said that the number of villages electrified in Uttar Pradesh is very small in comparison with other States. I should like to state that in 1961 the number of villages electrified in UP was 4,866 out of a total of 25,453 in the whole country. In 1969 the number has gone up to 12,310. It is true that all the villages in UP should be electrified like in Haryana. I agree with him there. But the outlay for rural electrification in the State plan of UP is Rs. 61 crores. 1,50,000 pump sets would be energised in this State.

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH : In this part or the whole of UP?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : In the whole of UP. the number of pumps up to the end of the Third Plan was only 17,591. In the coming years the pace of rural electrification will be considerably stepped up.

[Shrimati Nandini Satpathy]

Shri Shambhu Nath and some other hon. Members suggested that there should be a separate board for the development of eastern UP. This is a matter primarily for the State Government to consider. So far as the Central government are concerned, we have been urging the State Government to draw up integrated district wise plans. When such plans are drawn up the problems of development of eastern UP and other backward regions would receive due attention.

The hon. Member, Shri Tiwary, referred to backward areas of Bihar. Unfortunately, he is not present here. I would like to state that four districts have been identified as backward districts in Bihar, and they are Saharsa, Dharbhanga, Champaran and Muzaffarpur. All these are districts which are entitled to concessional finance. So far as Dharbanga is concerned, it is entitled to a capital subsidy of 10 per cent for new industrial units. Champaran has been selected for a small-scale small farmers' development programme also.

Here I would like to mention that we are all very much concerned about the development of the backward regions. At the same time, I would like to state that the amount of Central assistance which was to be given to the different States has already been distributed. This assistance was distributed on certain broad criteria. So, there is no question of showing different attitudes toward different states, what is called, *sautela bhaivyavahar*. I would like to state that there was no such attitude towards any State whatsoever, because the entire Central assistance was distributed on certain broad criteria.

At the end, I would like to mention that while talking about the backwardness of UP, some hon. Members referred to some other backward areas.

SHRI UMANATH : What about Tamil Nadu? You said, after UP you will come down to Tamil Nadu.

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : I am sorry. The districts from Tamil Nadu have not yet been finalised by the Planning Commission. As soon as it is finalised, it will be given to the hon. Member.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : What about Haryana?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : In Haryana, Mohindergarh and Hissar are the districts in the list.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Please give the names of districts from Mysore and Kerala also.

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : About Kerala the proposals are still under consideration and about Mysore the districts are Chitradurga, Raichur, Bellary, Bijapur and Bidar.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Mysore State is the most backward State. Why have so many other districts been left out? Why is discriminatory treatment being meted out to Mysore?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order, order. It is not for her to include those districts.

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : As I have already said, it is the concern of the Central Government as well as the Planning Commission to see that backward districts and regions of this country are developed as quickly as possible. It is equally the responsibility of the State Governments to see that their backward regions are properly identified and they should allocate a good amount for the development of their backward regions.

In this connection, while mentioning about the backward regions and the poverty of the people some of the Members

brought in certain politics here..... (*Interruption*). I would like to remind hon. Members that it is not only the responsibility of the Central Government but, as I have said, it is equally the responsibility of the State Governments as well as of hon. Members who are in the Opposition. If they really sincerely and seriously want to improve the lot of their people, they should cooperate and try to see that we develop all backward regions of the country..... (*Interruption*). No politics and personal insinuations should be brought into these things.

**19.43 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, December 4, 1970/ Agrahayana 13, 1892 (Saka).*

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